

From

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- Government and private investment into increasing coastal and marine biodiversity around regional and urban areas in Victoria. Genuine and authentic development in line with global sustainability goals. Refer to the SDIs in a link provided at the end of this text.
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- For example, the risks to Port Phillip Bay coastal communities include infrastructure instability, beach erosion, impacts on planning zones and flooding of beachfront and nearby lowland properties.
- The intertidal zone performs a useful and important function. With sea level rise, the current intertidal zones may become non-existent, leaving coasts and urban populations vulnerable in negotiations to come.
- What is needed is activation & expansion of the intertidal zone reef and seagrass habitats at **a scale & timeframe relative to the changes in the global climate.**
- Innovation is essential for performance based environments with an ecological nature/science-based approach to bio-diverse rocky-reef infrastructure and seagrass communities
- Adjacent to the coastline up to 5 meters deep the reef is designed to quickly improve conditions and in doing so, create a sustainable biome for intertidal zone habitat to grow and thrive. Many species in this habitat are marine organisms like the intertidal tube worm that contribute to the biodiversity — providing larger marine life with food and shelter including Victoria’s marine emblem, the weedy seadragon along with crabs, fish, stingrays and the port jackson shark, extending to local and migratory sea birds such as the vulnerable sandpiper curlew.

- For lovers of the outdoors, there can be sustainable connections between the public and coastal environments such sea kayaking, snorkelling and birdwatching, civic science projects as well as leisure, riding and walking trails through Victorian Coastal Habitat providing links to important biodiverse reef and seagrass ecosystems. Local communities benefit also in underlying ways by sustaining and growing the infrastructure for these fragile ecosystems that provide protection from water-borne disease. This is starkly relevant for all Victorians in 2020.

My submission can be made public.

To quote James Corner regarding ECOLOGICAL DESIGN AND INVENTIVENESS needed by critical thinkers and Governments.

“What is important and significant here is how ecology and landscape architectural design might invent alternative forms of relationship between people, place and cosmos. Thus, the landscape architectural project becomes more about the invention of new forms and programs than the merely corrective measures of restoration.”

(James Corner, 1997)

Links

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/upstream