Ecology

• Biodiversity: Biodiversity refers to the variety of living organisms in a particular ecosystem, including different species, genes, and ecosystems.

• Sustainability: Sustainability in ecology refers to maintaining or restoring the health and balance of ecosystems for present and future generations.

• Habitat: A habitat is the natural environment where a specific organism or community of organisms live and thrive.

• Population: Population refers to a group of individuals of the same species living in a specific area and interacting with each other.

• Ecological Footprint: Ecological footprint: The measure of human impact on the environment in terms of land and resources consumed to sustain lifestyle.

• Biome: A biome is a large geographic region with distinct plant and animal communities adapted to its specific climate and environment.

• Keystone Species: A keystone species is a species that plays a crucial role in maintaining the structure and function of an ecosystem.

• Ecosystem: An ecosystem refers to a community of living organisms interacting with each other and their physical environment in a specific area.

Environmental Chemistry

• Greenhouse Gases: Greenhouse gases are gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat, leading to the greenhouse effect and global warming.

• Eutrophication: Eutrophication is the process by which excessive nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, lead to an overgrowth of algae in water bodies, causing ecological imbalances.

• Biodegradable: Biodegradable refers to substances that can be broken down by natural processes into harmless compounds, reducing environmental impact.

• Toxicity: Toxicity refers to the degree to which a substance can harm living organisms or ecosystems through exposure or ingestion.

• Ozone Depletion: Ozone depletion refers to the gradual thinning of the ozone layer in the stratosphere, primarily caused by human-made chemicals like CFCs.

• Acid Rain: Acid rain is a type of precipitation that contains high levels of sulfuric or nitric acid, resulting from air pollution.

• Pollution: Pollution refers to the introduction of harmful substances or contaminants into the environment, leading to negative impacts on ecosystems and human health.

Climate Science

• Greenhouse Effect: The greenhouse effect is the process where greenhouse gases trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, leading to global warming.

• Ocean Acidification: Ocean acidification is the ongoing decrease in pH levels of Earth's oceans caused by the absorption of excess carbon dioxide.

• Deforestation: Deforestation is the process of clearing or removing trees and forests, leading to environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity.

• Renewable Energy: Renewable energy refers to energy sources that are replenished naturally, such as sunlight, wind, and water, and have minimal environmental impact.

• Carbon Footprint: Carbon footprint refers to the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon dioxide, produced directly or indirectly by human activities.

• Climate Change: Climate change refers to long-term changes in Earth's climate, including temperature, precipitation, and extreme weather events, caused by human activities.

• Global Warming: Global warming refers to the long-term increase in Earth's average surface temperature, primarily due to human activities like burning fossil fuels.

Environmental Policy

• Environmental Policy: Environmental policy refers to laws, regulations, and guidelines aimed at protecting and preserving the environment and natural resources.

• Sustainability: Sustainability in environmental policy refers to ensuring that natural resources are used in a way that meets current needs without compromising future generations.

• Conservation: Conservation in environmental policy refers to the sustainable management and protection of natural resources to prevent their depletion or degradation.

• Renewable Energy: Renewable energy refers to energy sources that are naturally replenished, such as sunlight, wind, and water, and have minimal environmental impact.

• Carbon Footprint: Carbon footprint refers to the total amount of greenhouse gases emitted directly or indirectly by human activities or a product.

• Greenhouse Gases: Greenhouse gases are gases like carbon dioxide and methane that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, contributing to global warming.

• Biodiversity: Biodiversity refers to the variety of living organisms in a specific habitat, including genetic diversity, species diversity, and ecosystem diversity.

• Climate Change Adaptation: Climate change adaptation refers to strategies and actions taken to adjust to the impacts of climate change on the environment.