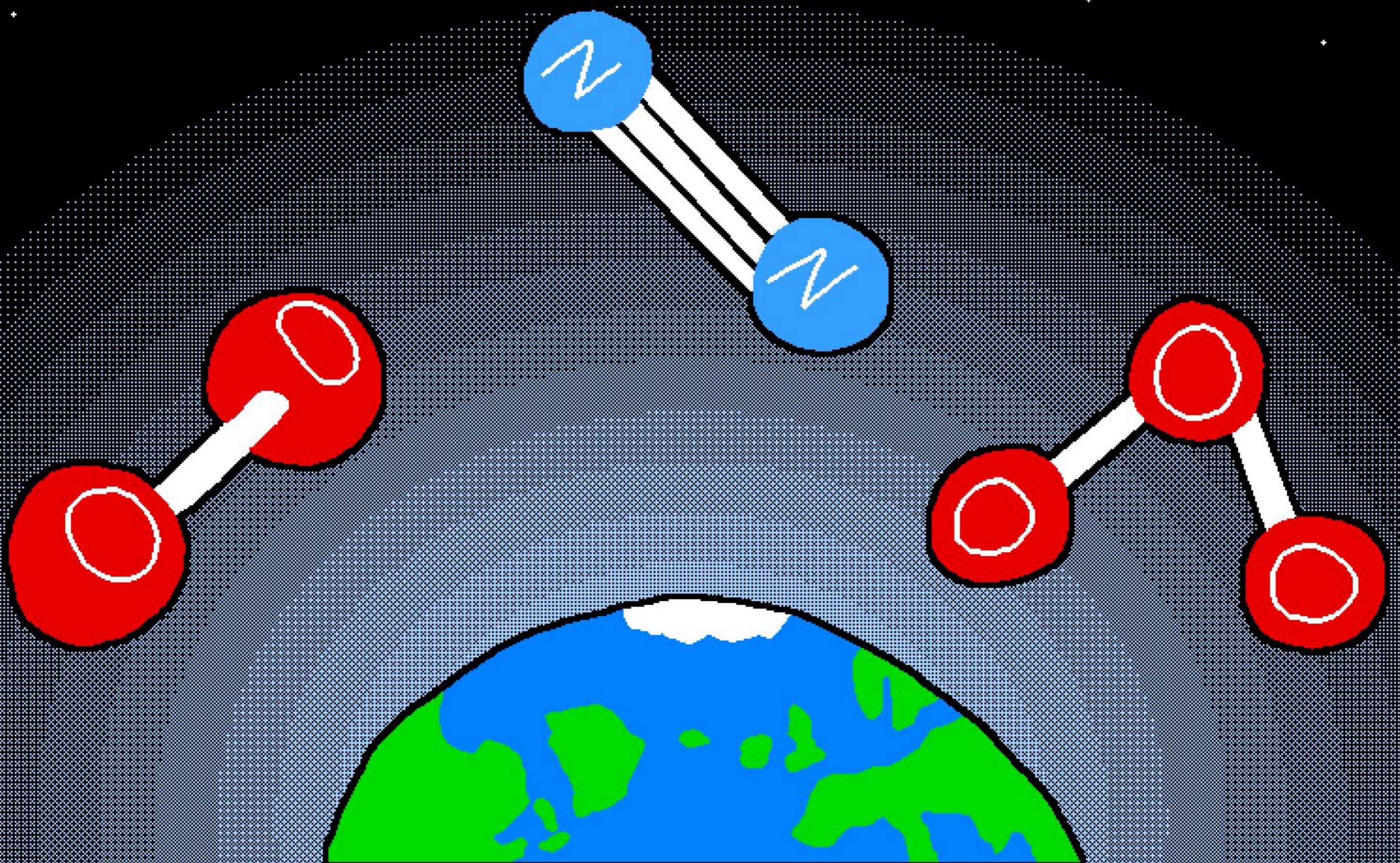


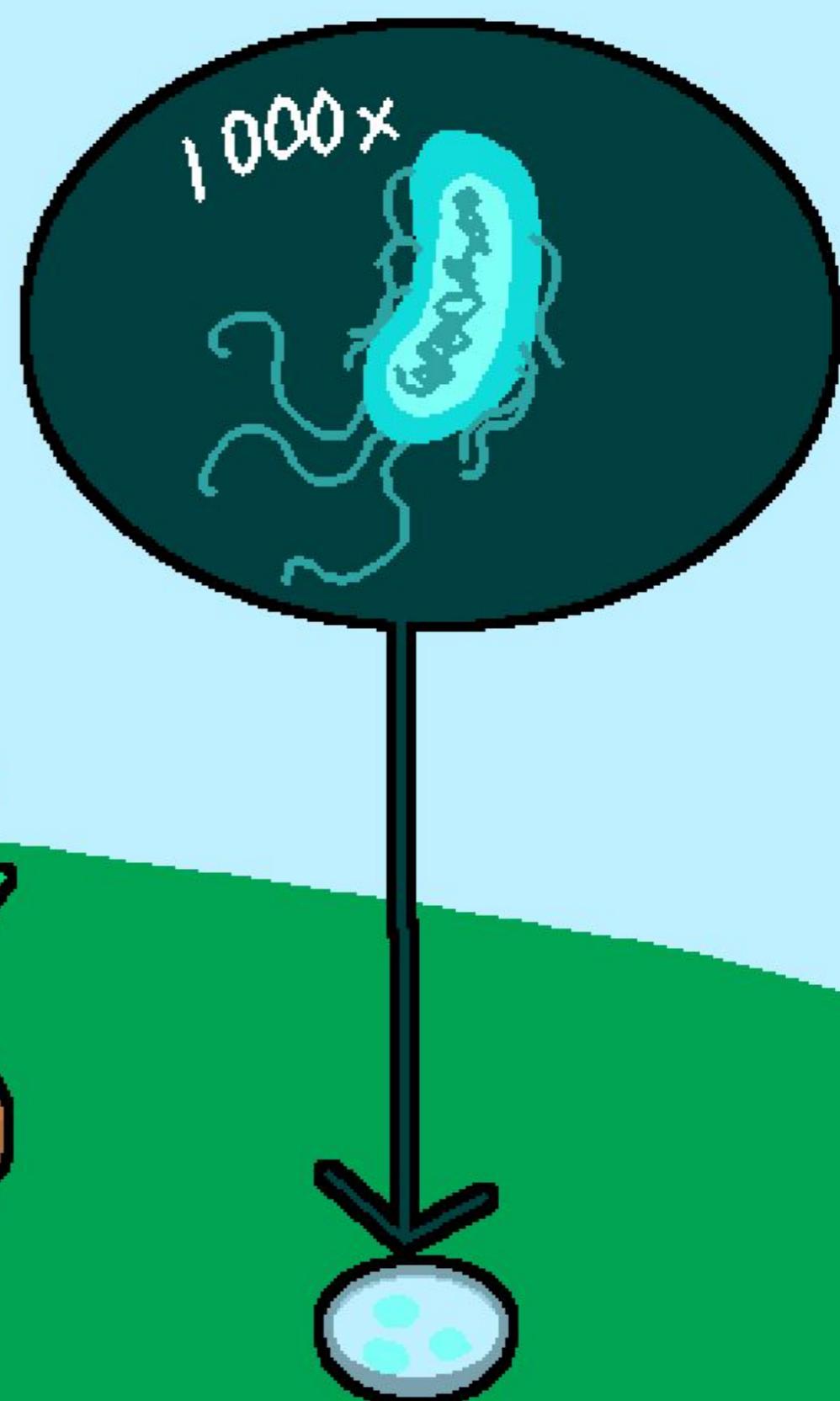
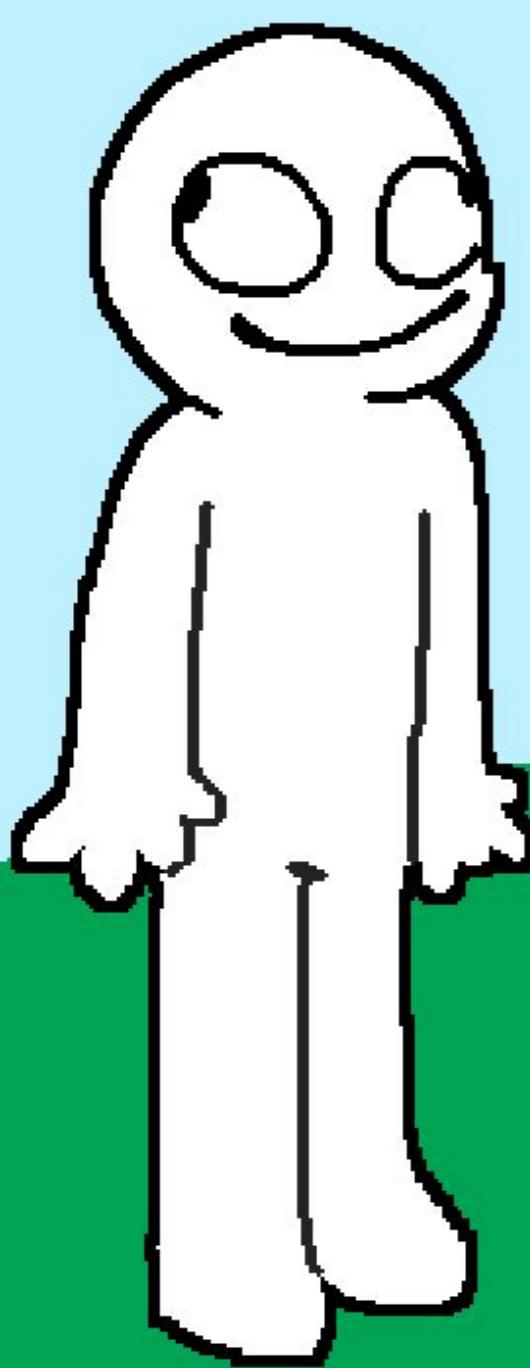
Atmosphere

The atmosphere is one of the four spheres of Earth. It relates to the air/gasses that are kept in place by gravity. Examples of things that fall under the atmosphere are wind, oxygen, and ozone.



Biosphere

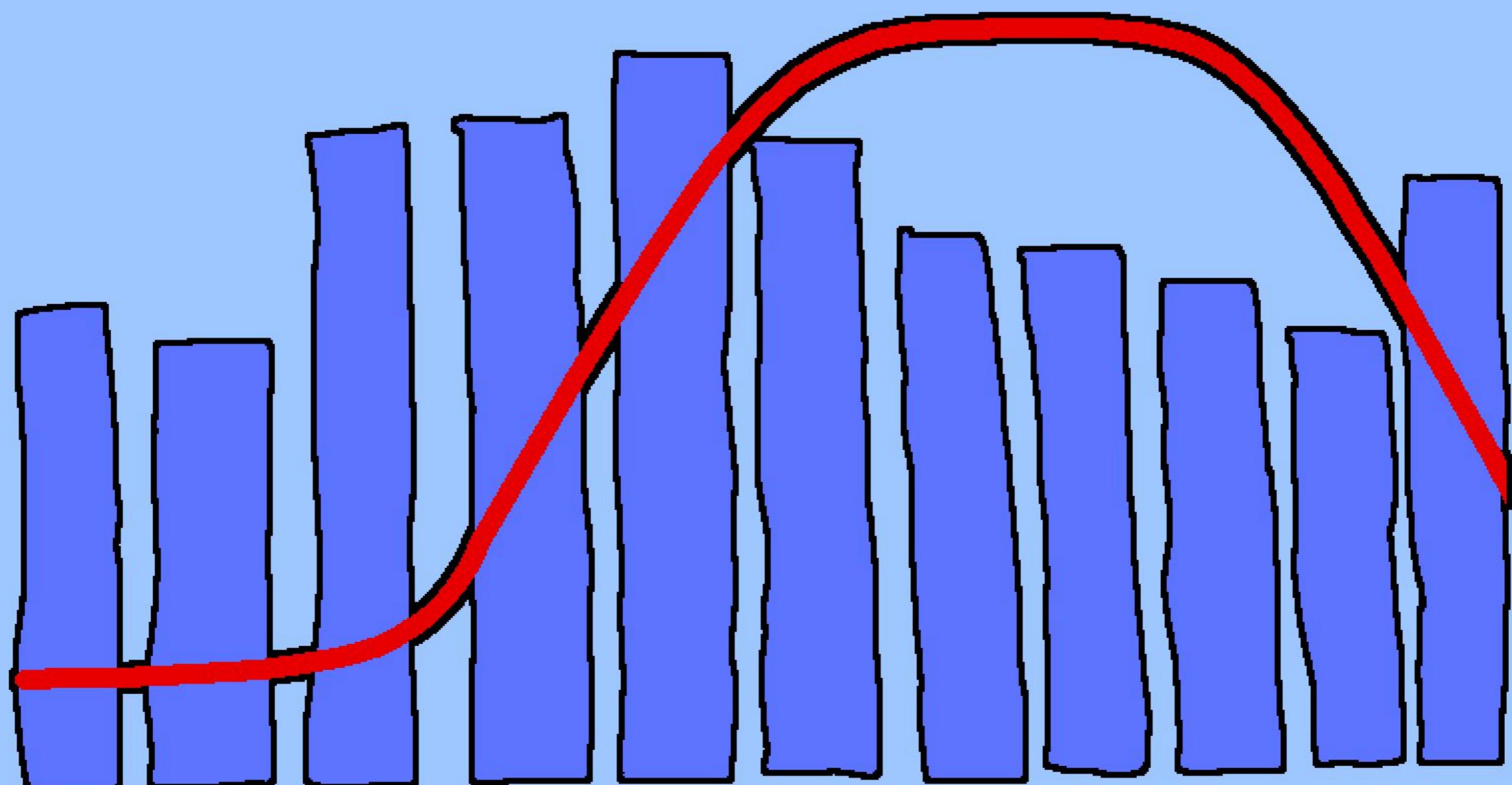
Another sphere of the Earth that encompasses all biotic factors. Animals, humans, plants, & bacteria are all examples of the biosphere.

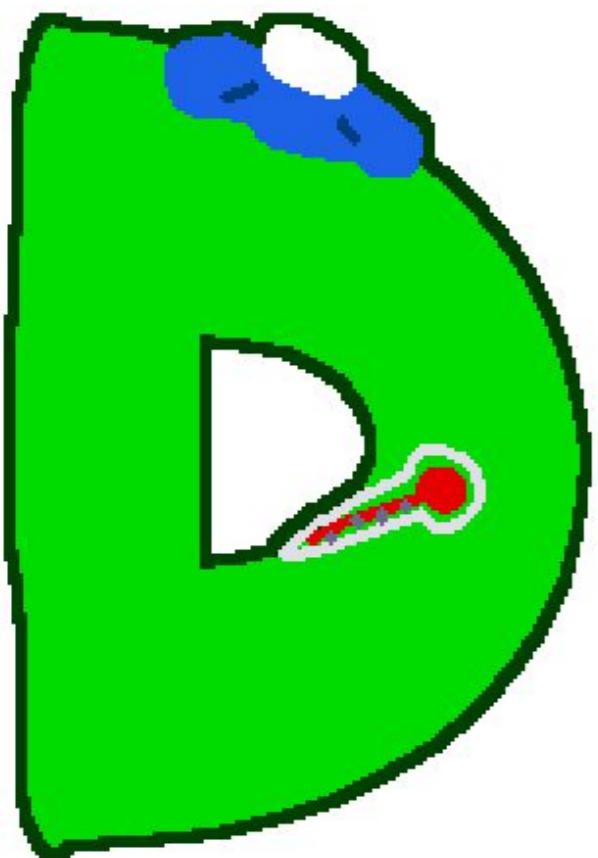


Climate

The weather in a certain place over an extended period of time determines its climate.

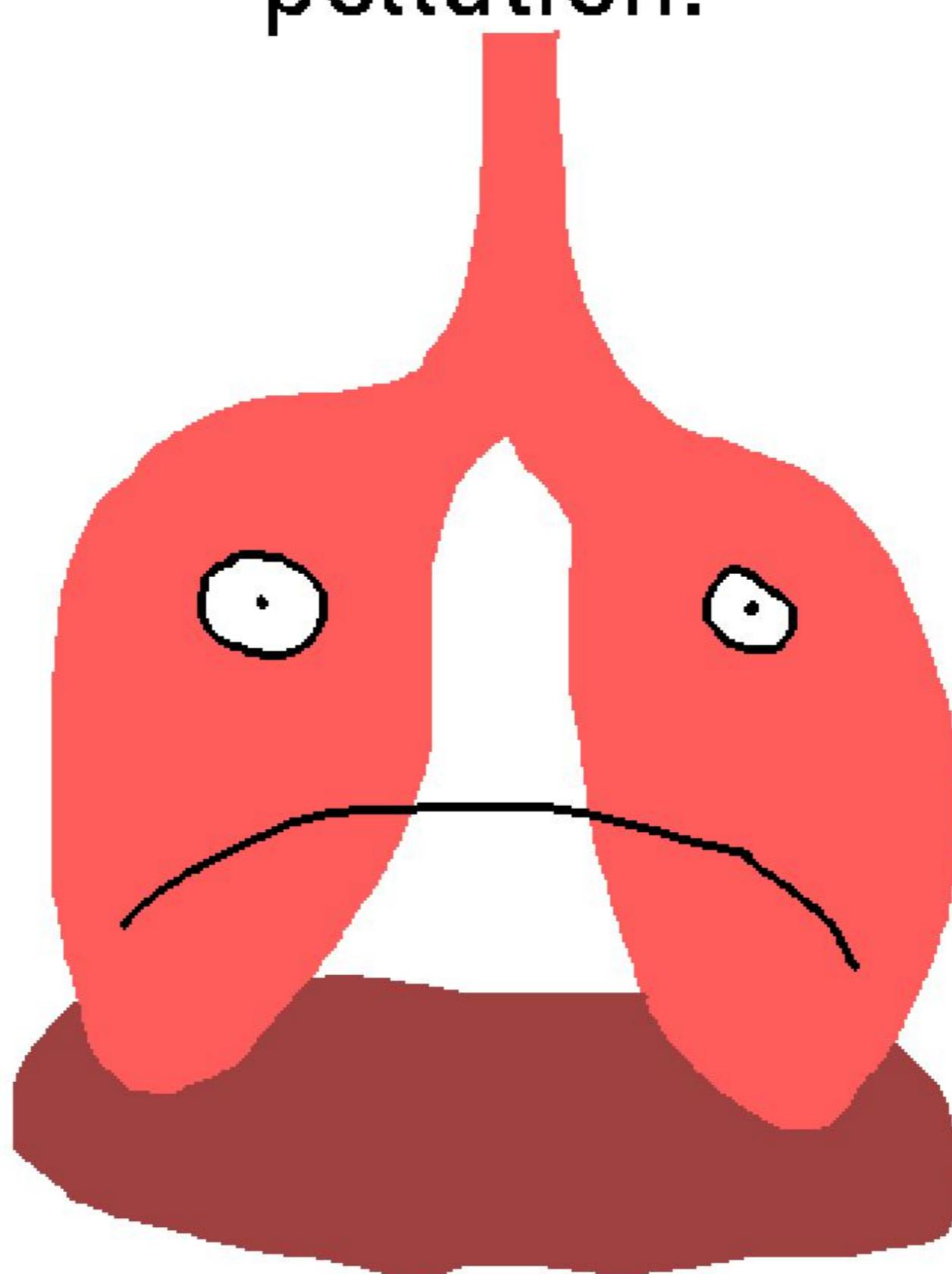
Climate can be tracked using climographs, which in turn can be used to find out the biome of a certain area.





disease

Disease is a density-dependent factor that can limit the populations of organisms or cause them to go extinct. An example of a disease is asthma, which can be caused by air pollution.



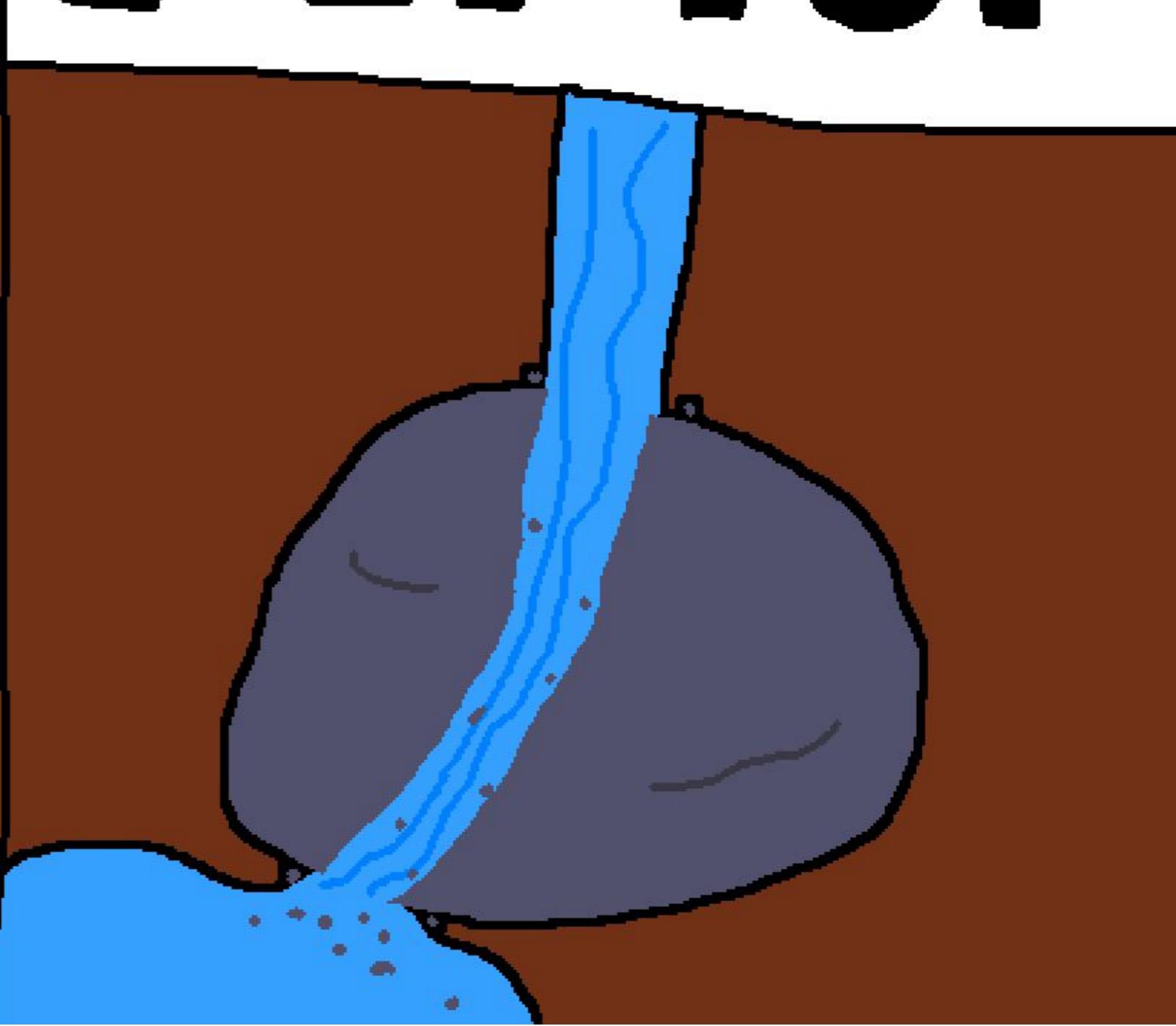
Erosion

Erosion is when soil or rock are moved by wind or water. There are many types of erosion. The three types of wind pollution (creep, salutation, and suspension) and the five types of water erosion (sheet, rill, ephemeral, gully, and streambank).

Before

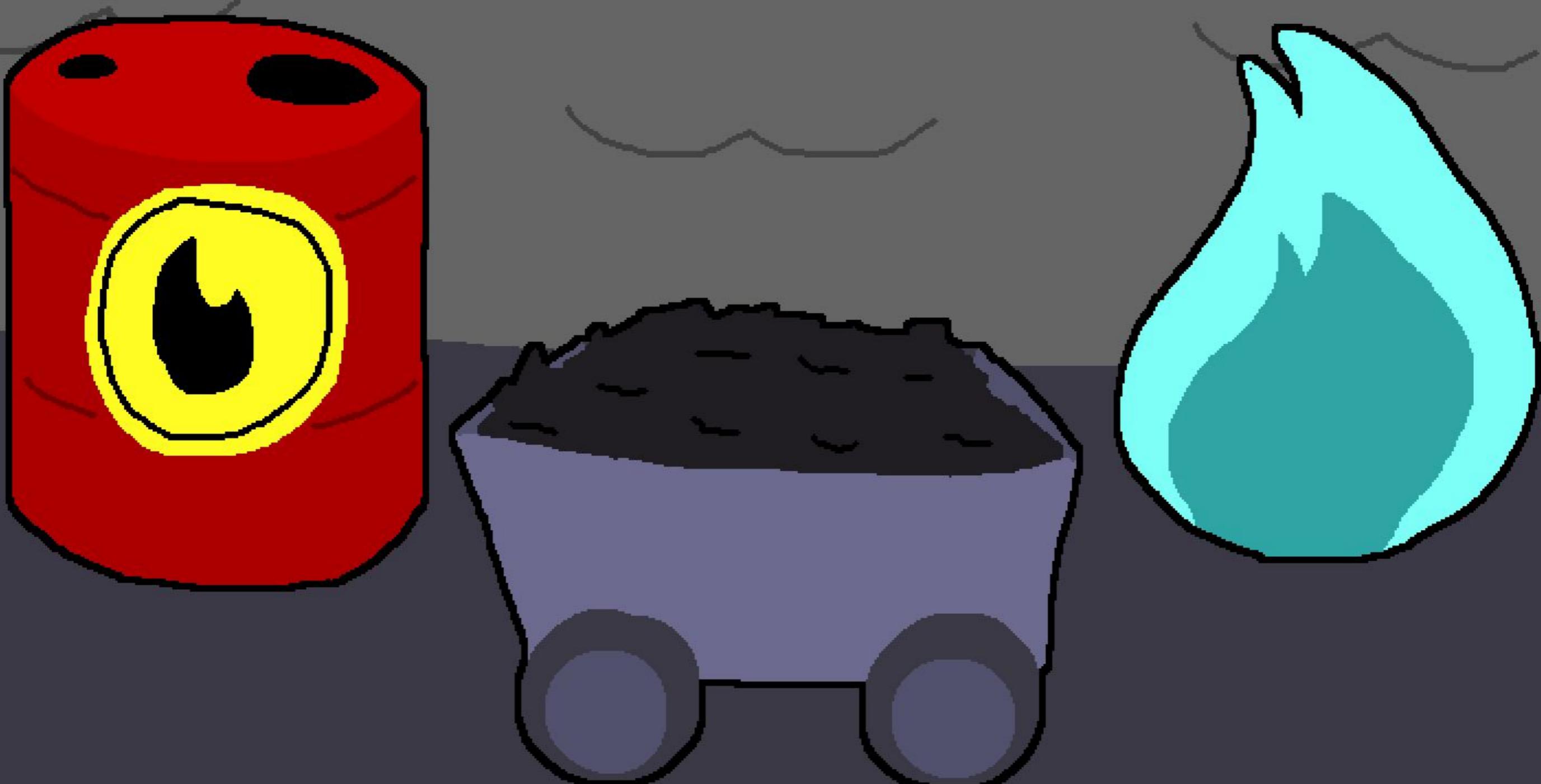


After



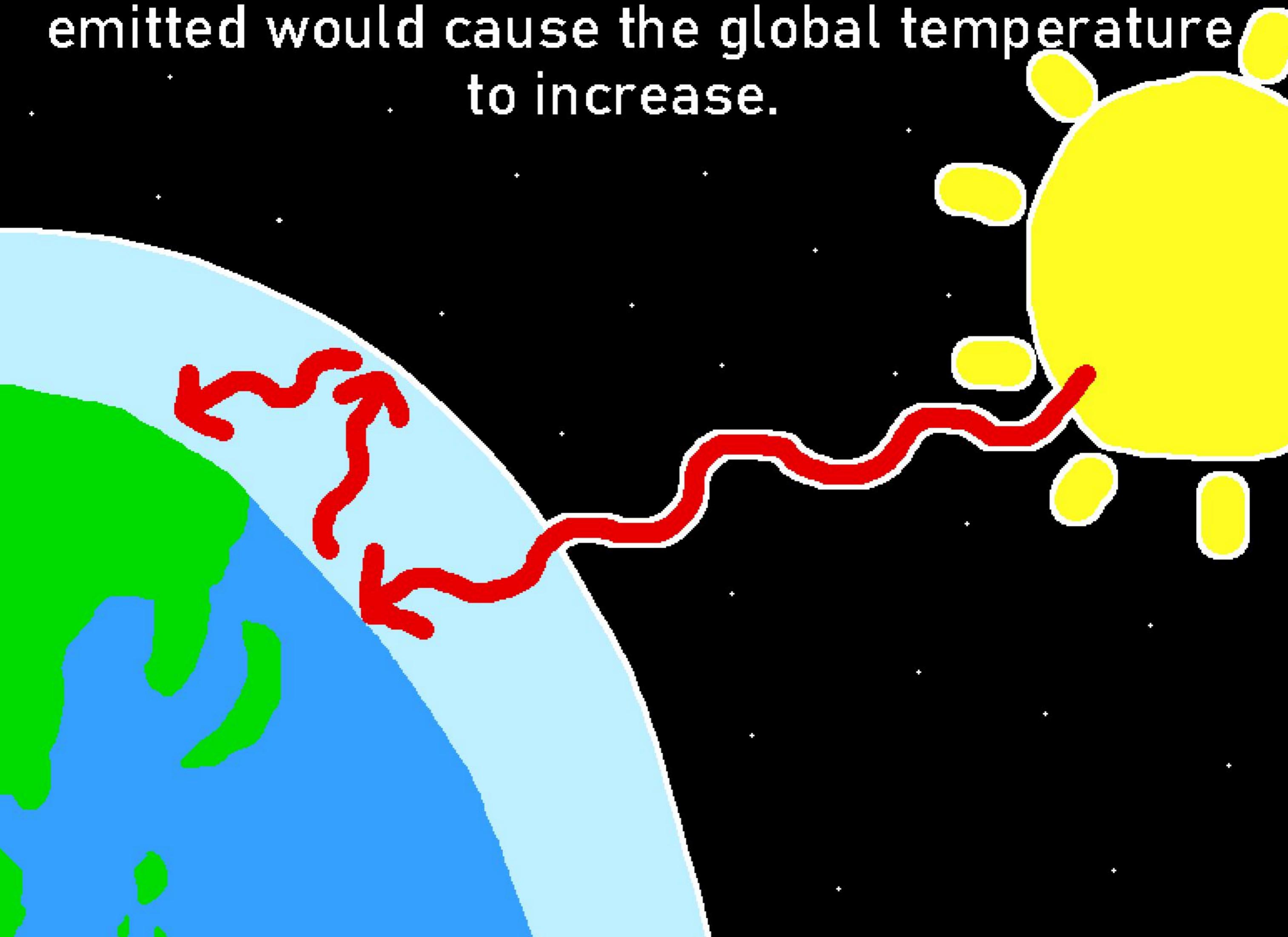
Fossil Fuels

Fossil fuels are nonrenewable sources of energy that are formed from ancient decomposed plants and animals. They often contribute to climate change and take millions of years to replenish.



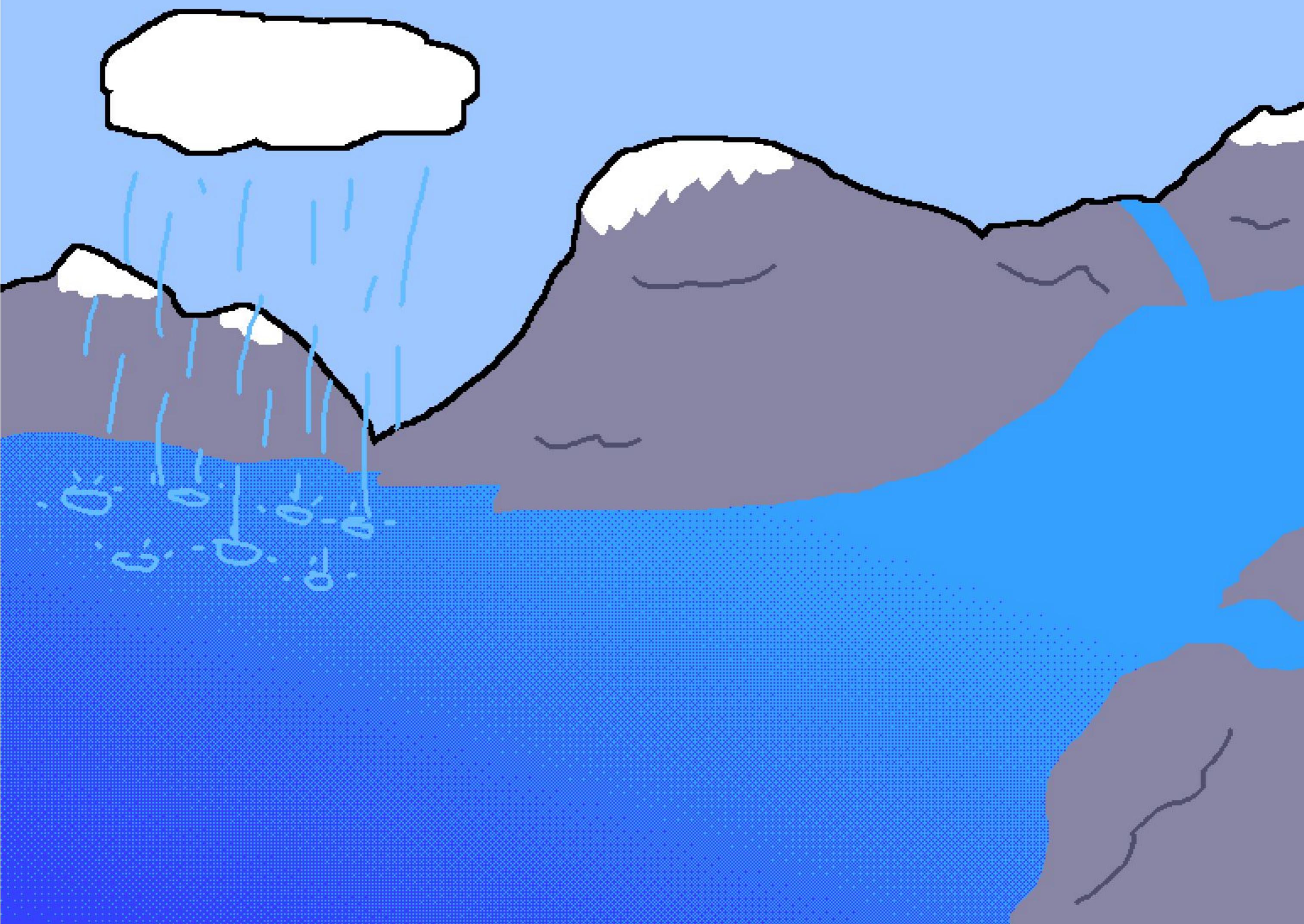
Greenhouse Effect

The greenhouse effect is when heat is trapped by the Earth's atmosphere. Without this, the Earth would be drastically colder, but more greenhouse gasses such as CO₂ and NO_x being emitted would cause the global temperature to increase.



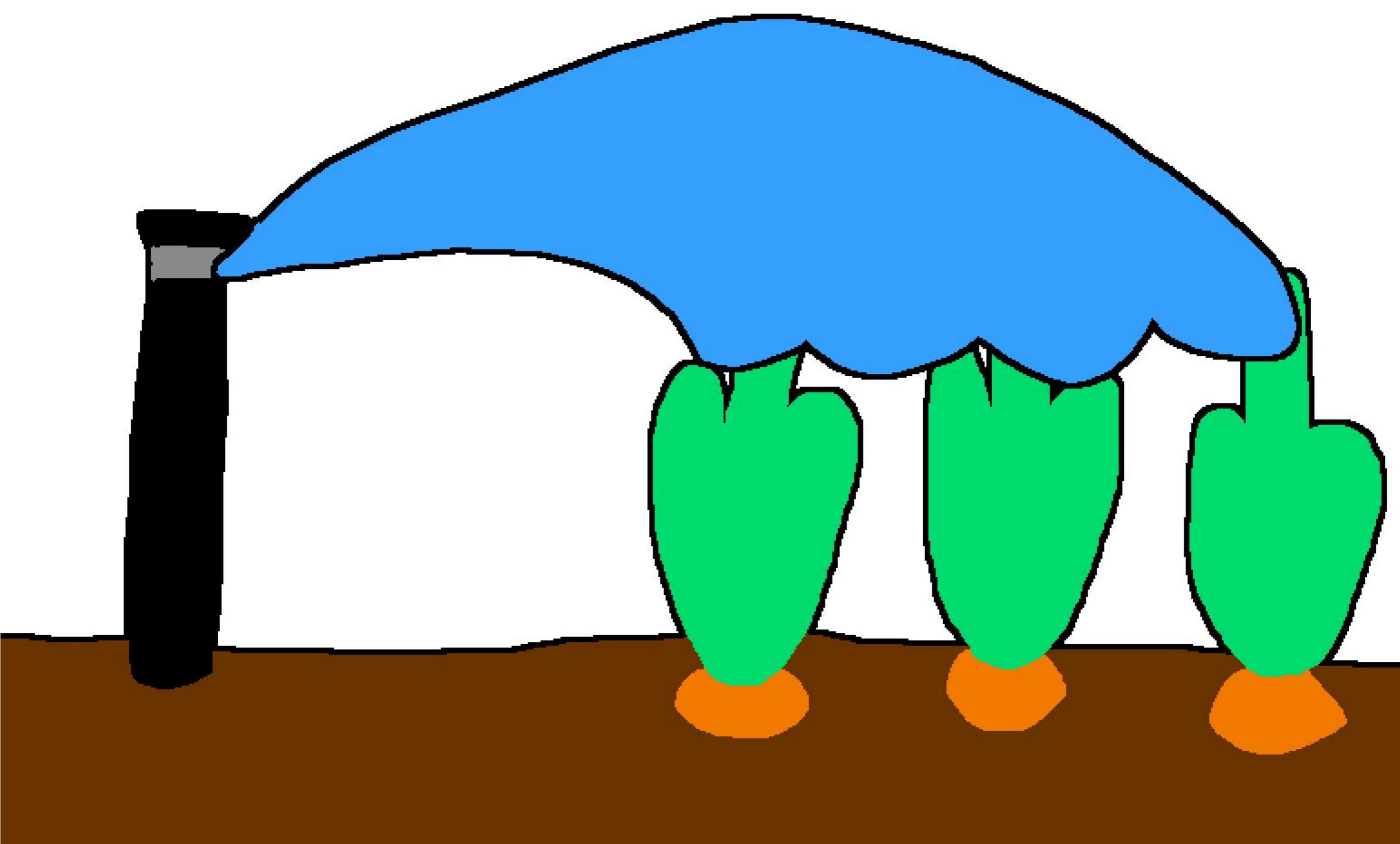
HydroSphere

The hydrosphere contains everything relating to water like rain, aquifers, watersheds, and more. There is a subsection of the hydrosphere called the cryosphere that includes only the frozen parts of the hydrosphere.



Irrigation

An agricultural practice where water is manually sprayed into the soil due to drought or lack of rainfall. Irrigation may cause salinization of the soil, making it unusable for agriculture.



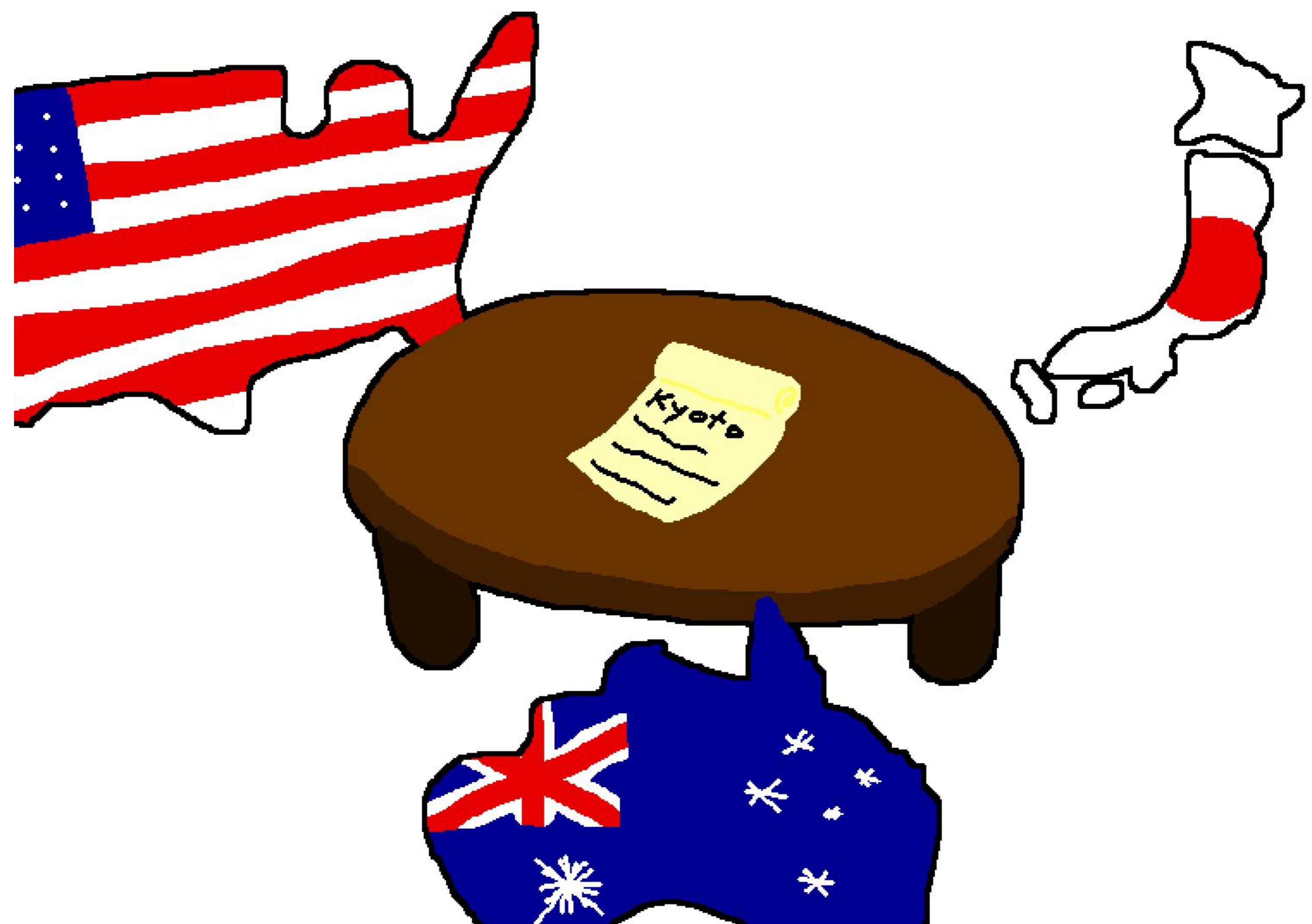
John Muir

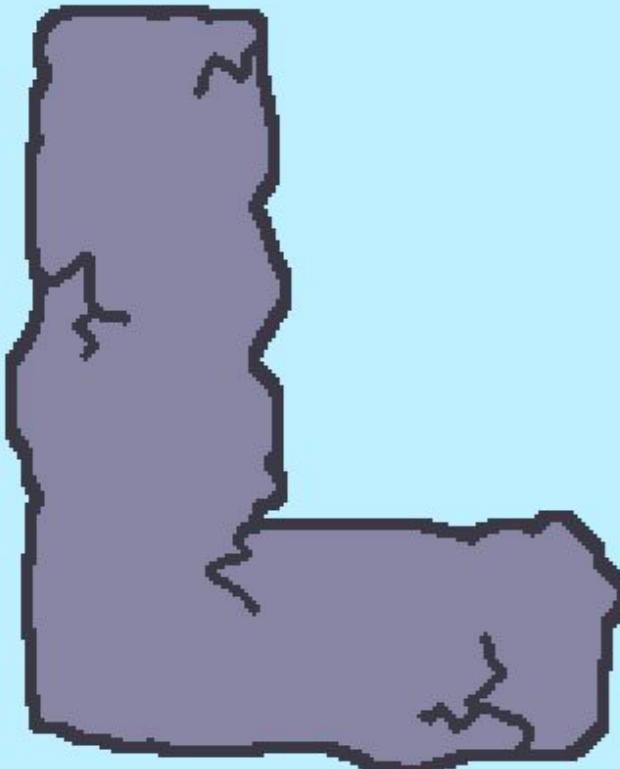
John Muir, born April 21, 1838, was a writer and environmentalist who had a strong fascination and love for nature. His writings inspired the protection of wilderness, the National Park Service, and the modern conservation movement.



Kyoto Protocol

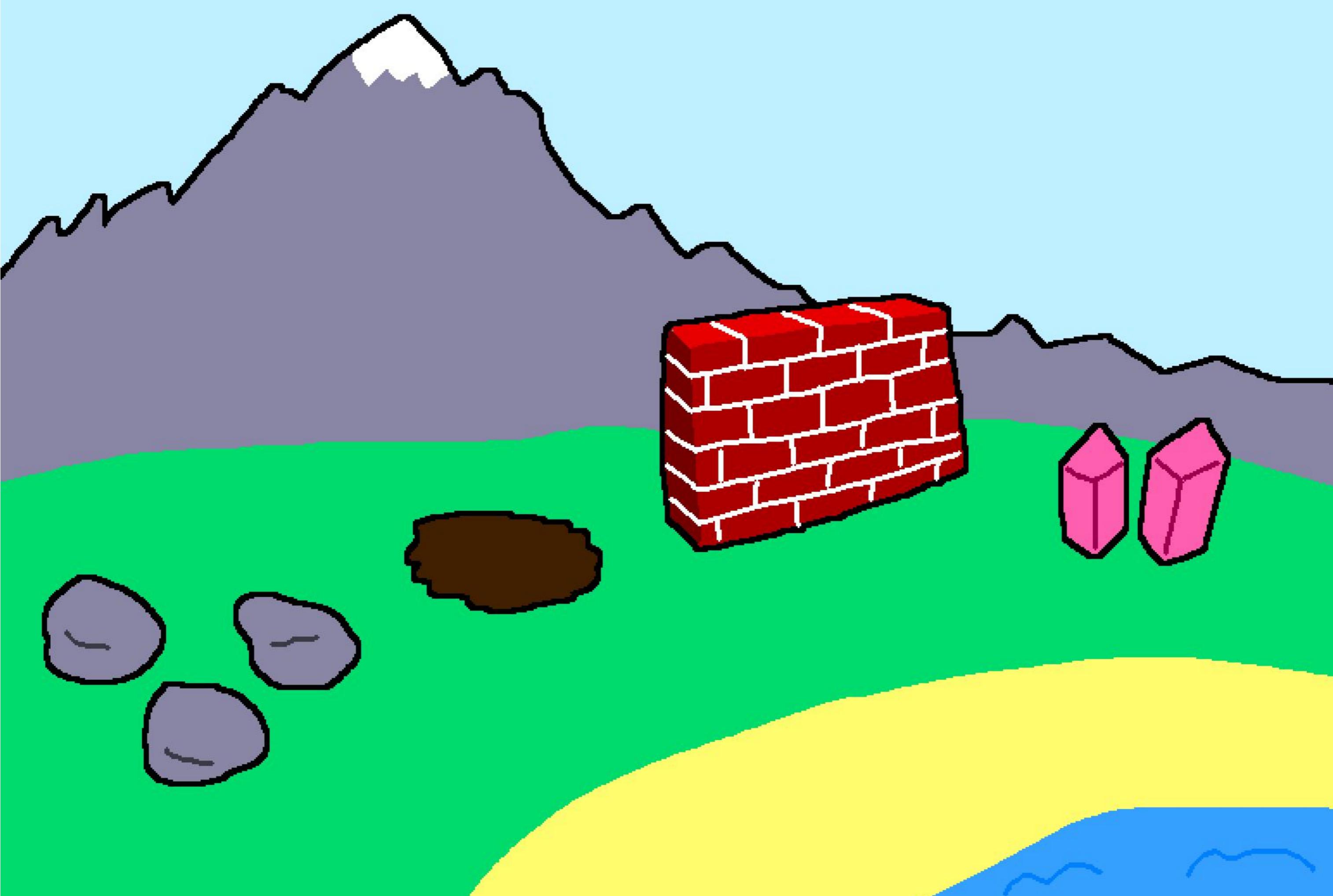
The Kyoto Protocol was a treaty where countries agreed to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 2012.





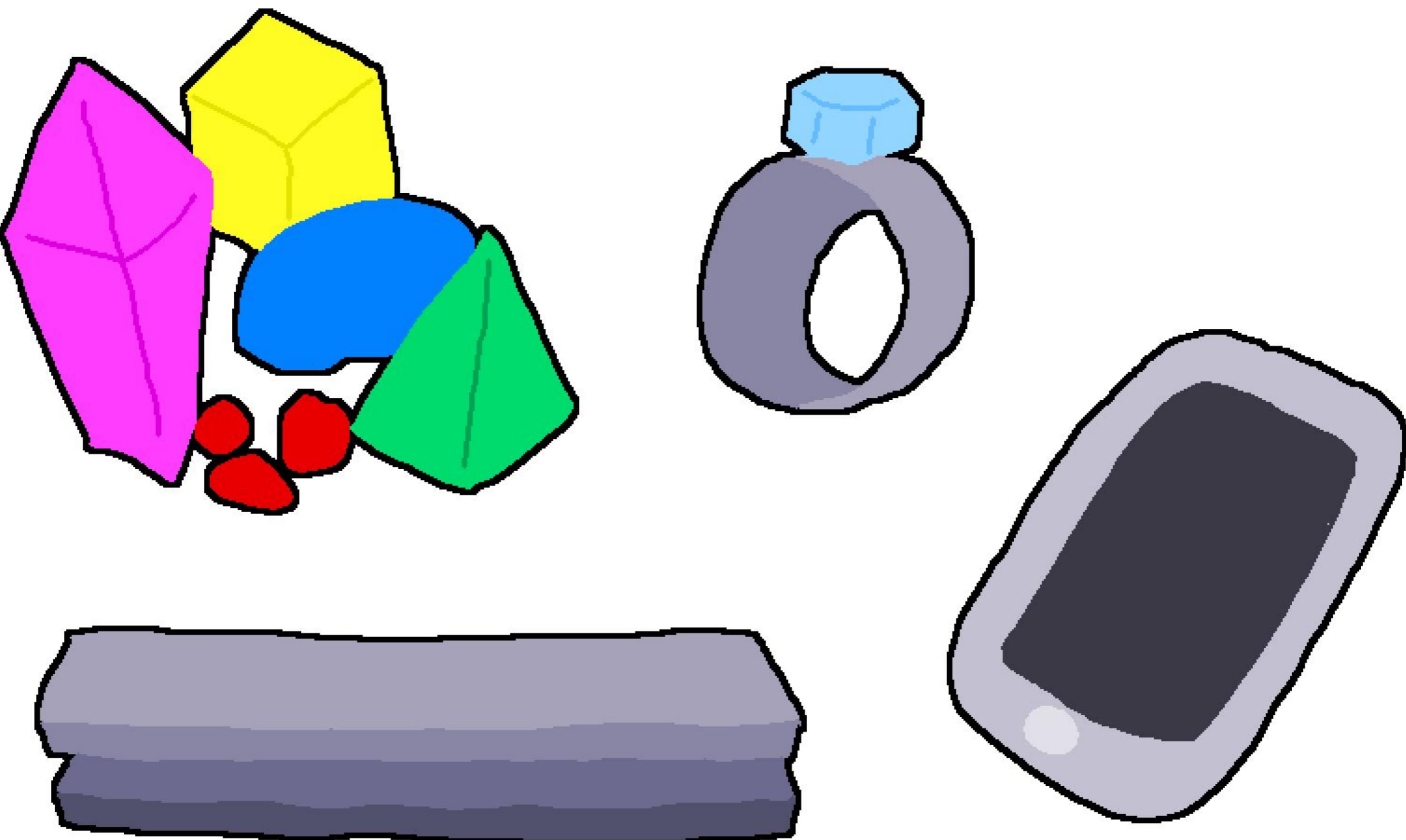
Lithosphere

The lithosphere, more commonly known as the Geosphere, is the fourth and final sphere of the earth and it consists of anything relating to stone/ground. Mountains, rocks, & bricks are all a part of this sphere.



Minerals

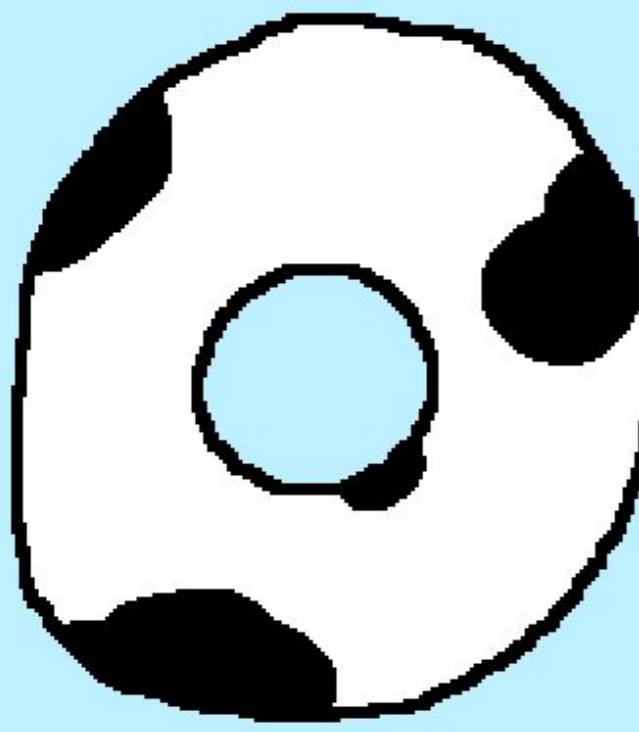
Minerals are natural, inorganic, solid materials that have a certain chemical composition and a definite crystal structure. They have many uses, from being used for cosmetic purposes (jewelry), electronics (phones and laptops), and buildings (hematite being a crucial part of steel)



Niche

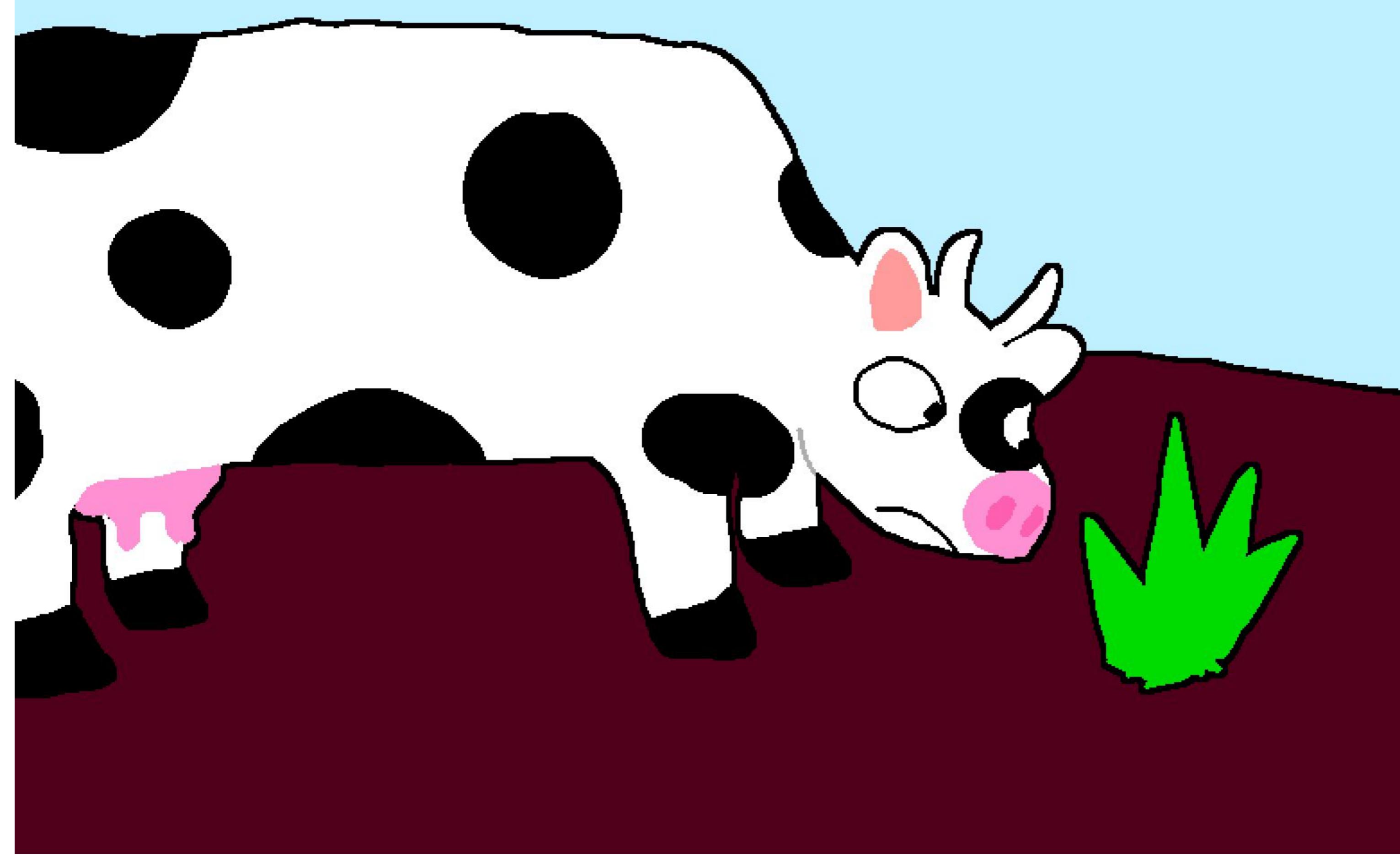
An organism's niche is its unique contribution to the environment. For example, a parrot's niche is to spread seeds of plants and a worm's niche is to be a decomposer.





Overgrazing

Overgrazing is a phenomenon where livestock graze the grass faster than it can grow, causing damage to soil vegetation. This can be prevented by rotating the livestock.



Permeability

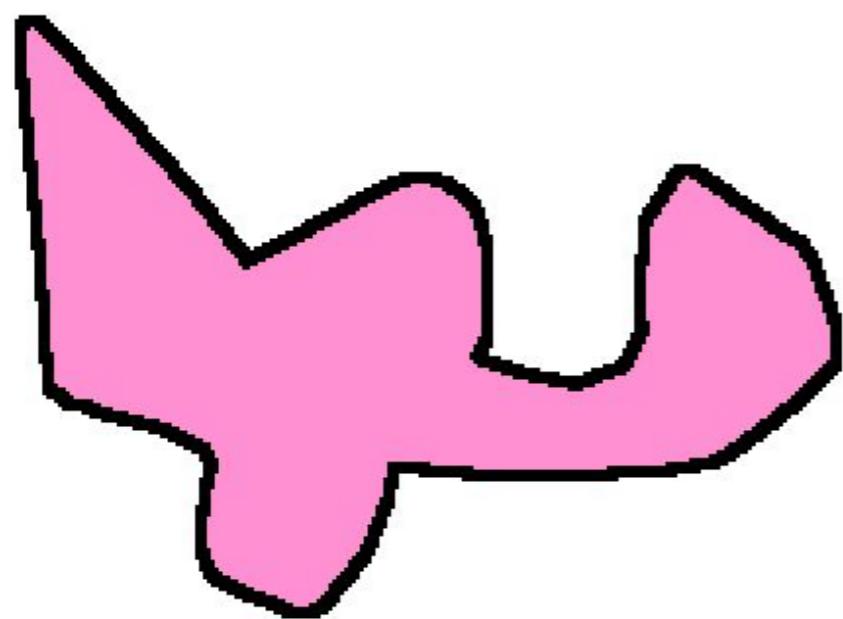
The quality of a material to allow liquid or gas to pass through it. It is likely that materials with larger particle sizes (sand, silt) are more permeable than materials with smaller particles (clay).



Qualitative & Quantitative

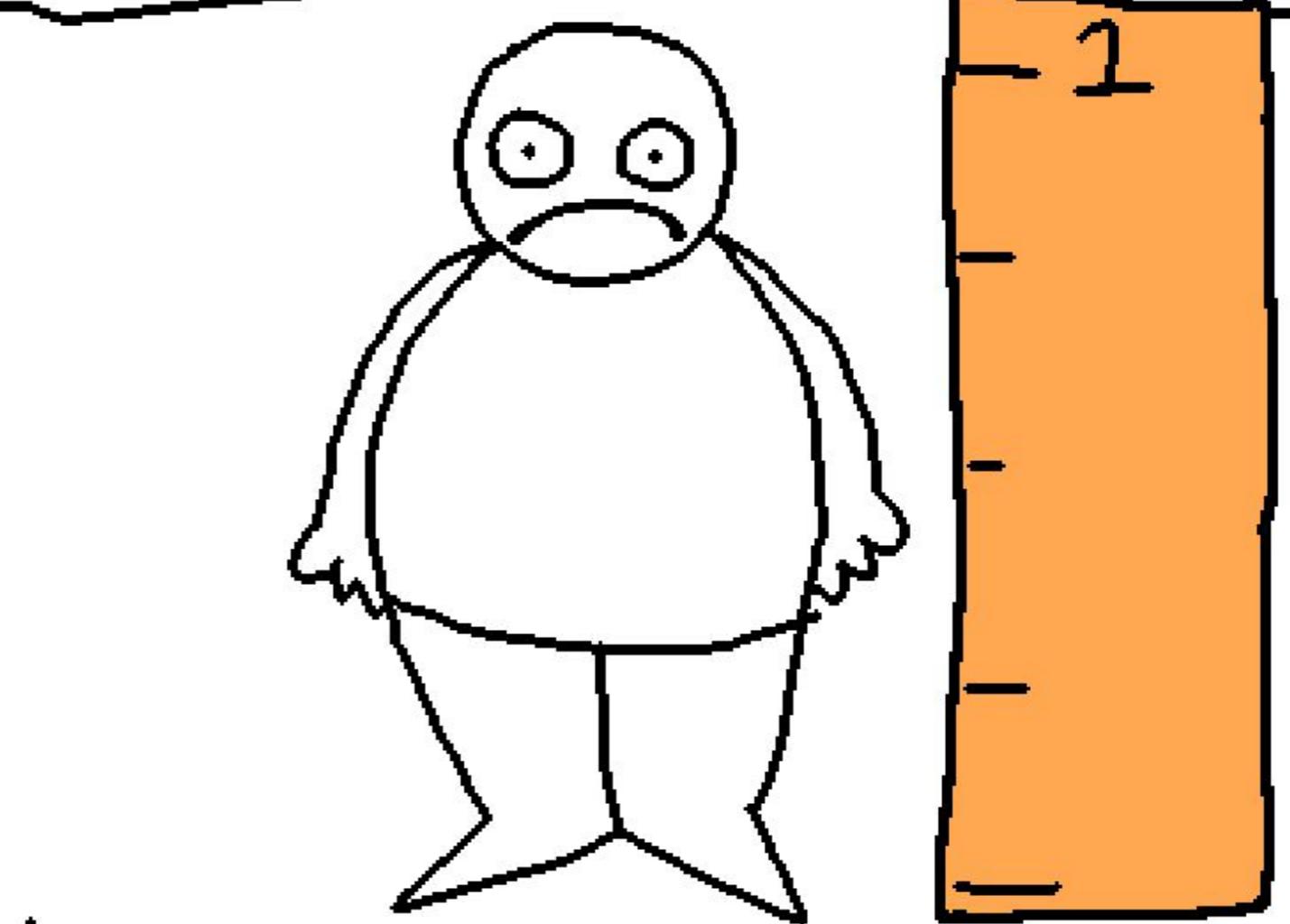
A qualitative variable deals with descriptions such as an object's color or shape, while a quantitative variable deals with numbers and measurements like an object's height or weight.

Qualitative



Color: Pink
Shape: Weird

Quantitative

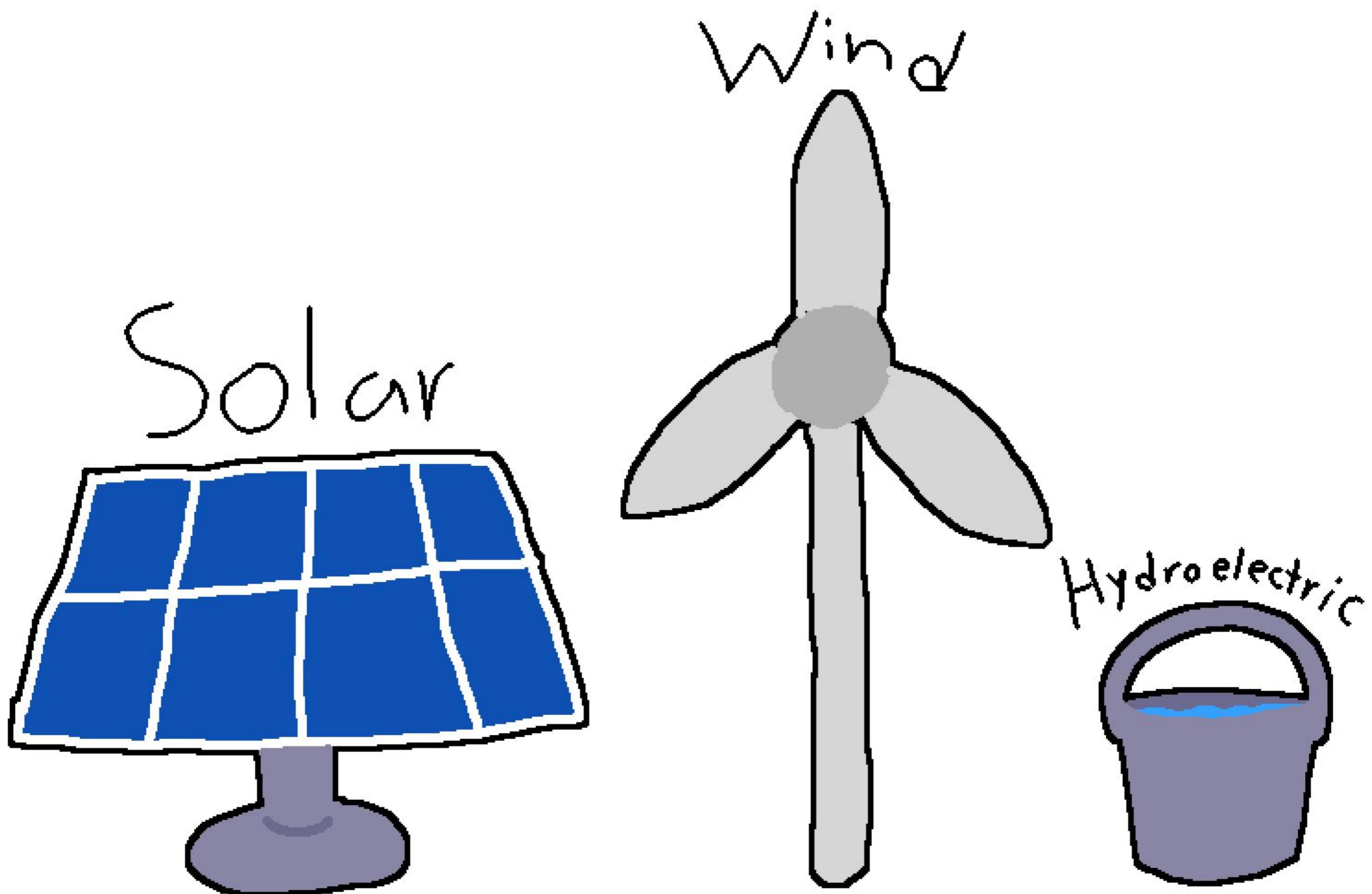


Height: 1 inch
Weight: 2e+3 lbs



Renewable Energy

Renewable energy is energy that is consistently and naturally replenished, like wind, solar, or hydroelectric, as opposed to nonrenewable energy such as coal, oil, or gas.



Soil Profile

A cross-section of soil is called a soil profile. The six horizons of soil are O (Organic matter), A (Topsoil), E (A dry, barren layer), B (Subsoil), C (Parent Rock), & R (Bedrock)



Tragedy of the Commons

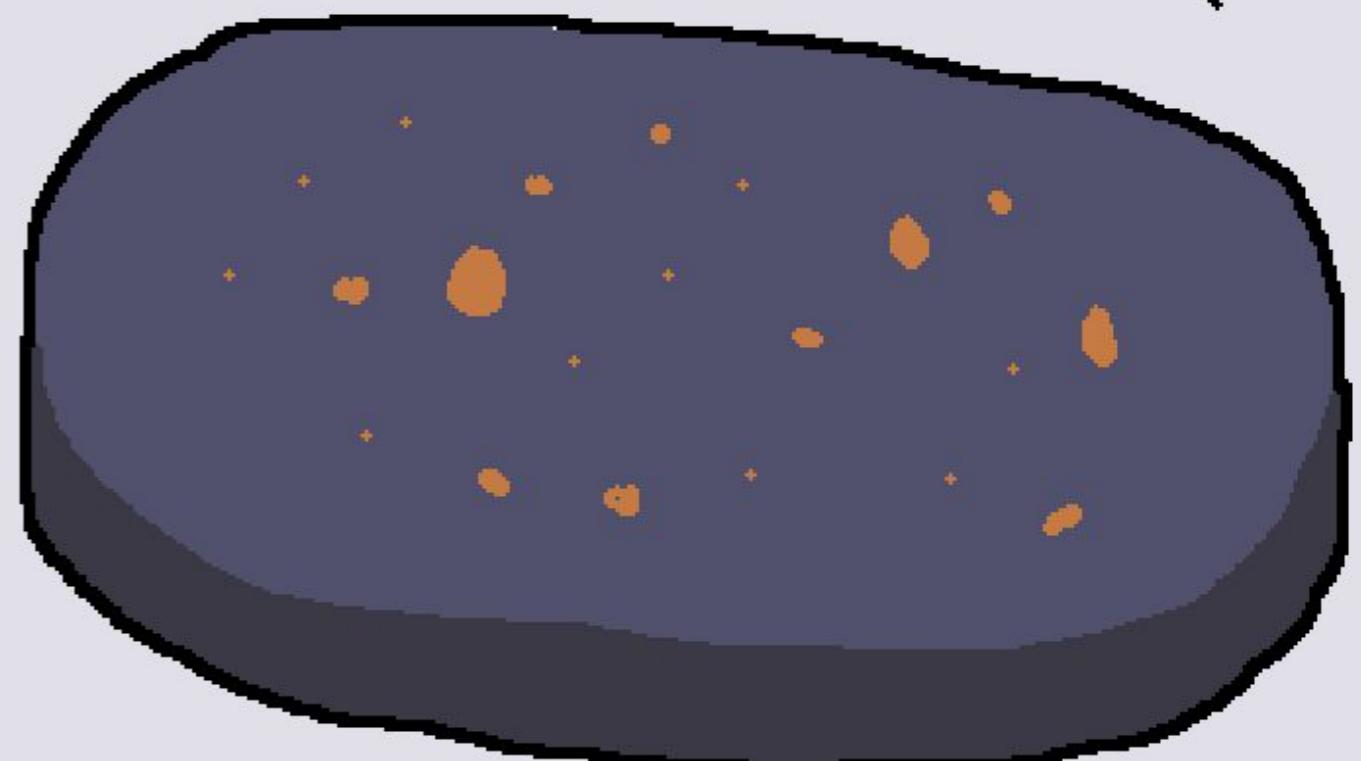
When a common unregulated resource is used at a selfish rate, it is called Tragedy of the Commons. This impacts the sustainability of the resource.

Before



After

No More



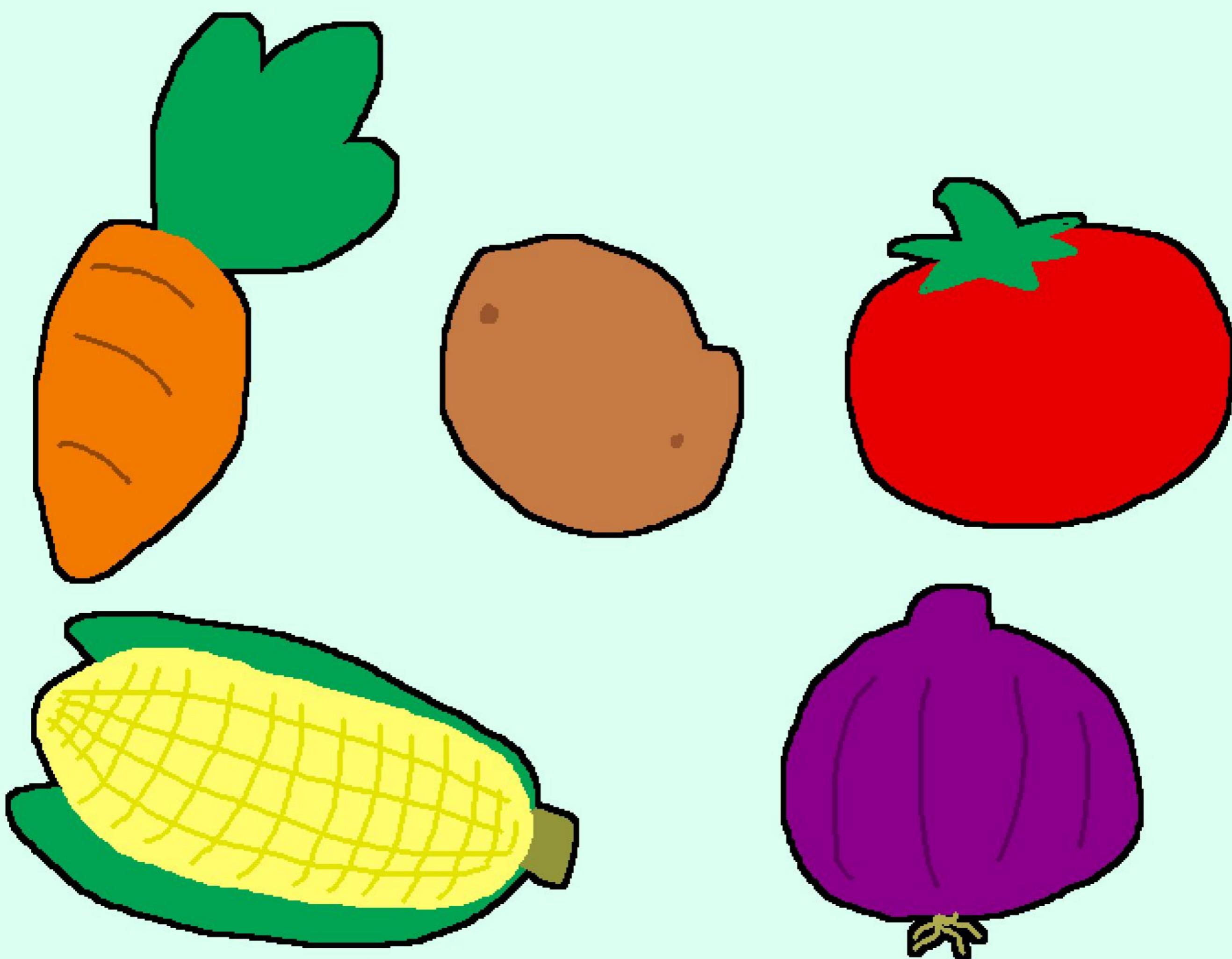
Urbanization

Urbanization is when a population concentrates into a city. Urban cities provide people with more job opportunities, entertainment, and education but can also contribute to light, noise, and runoff pollution.



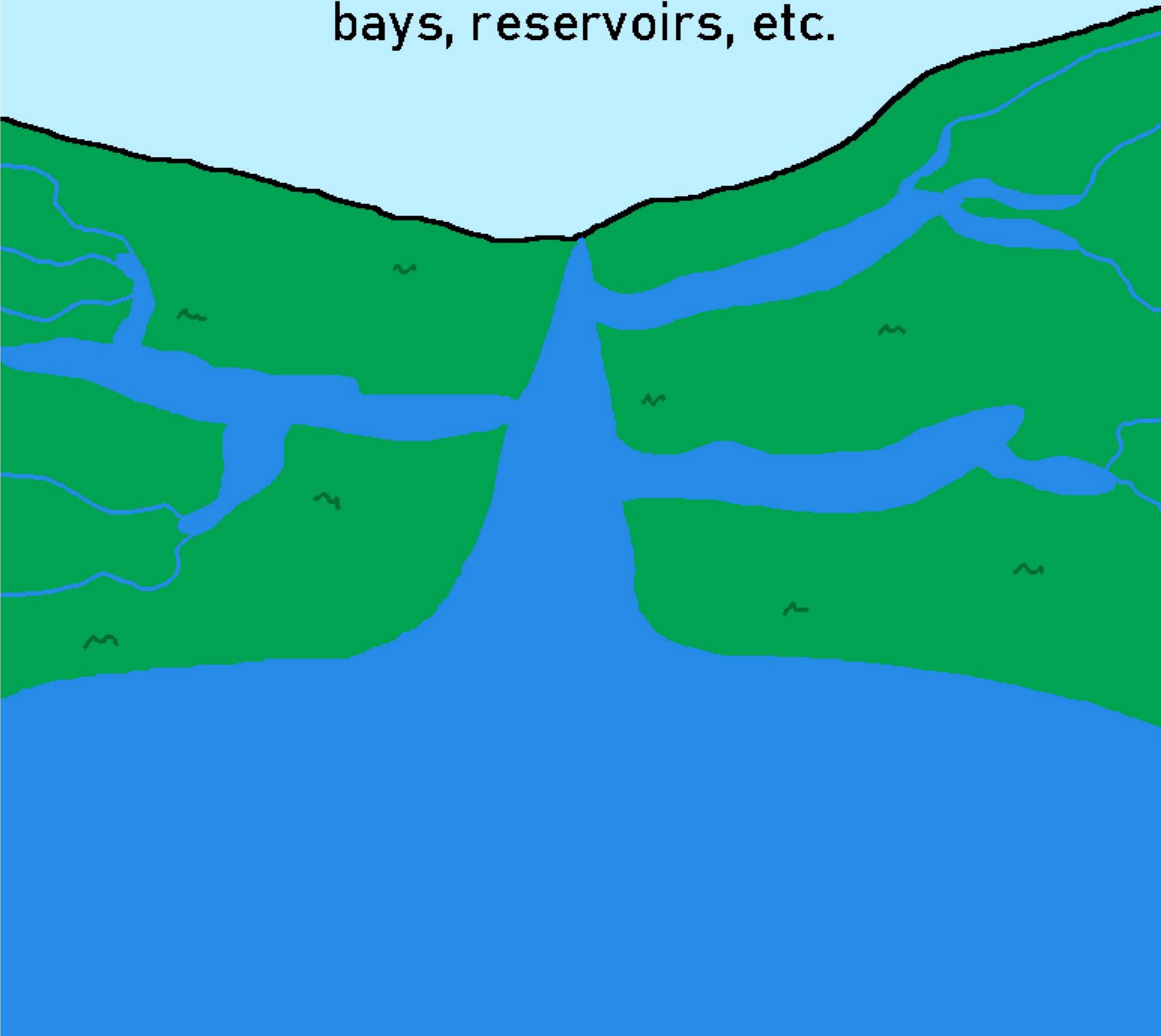
Vegetarianism

Vegetarianism is a sustainable eating habit where people abstain from eating meat. There is evidence that eating less meat means you save more water, due to the fact much less water is needed to produce vegetables compared to meat.



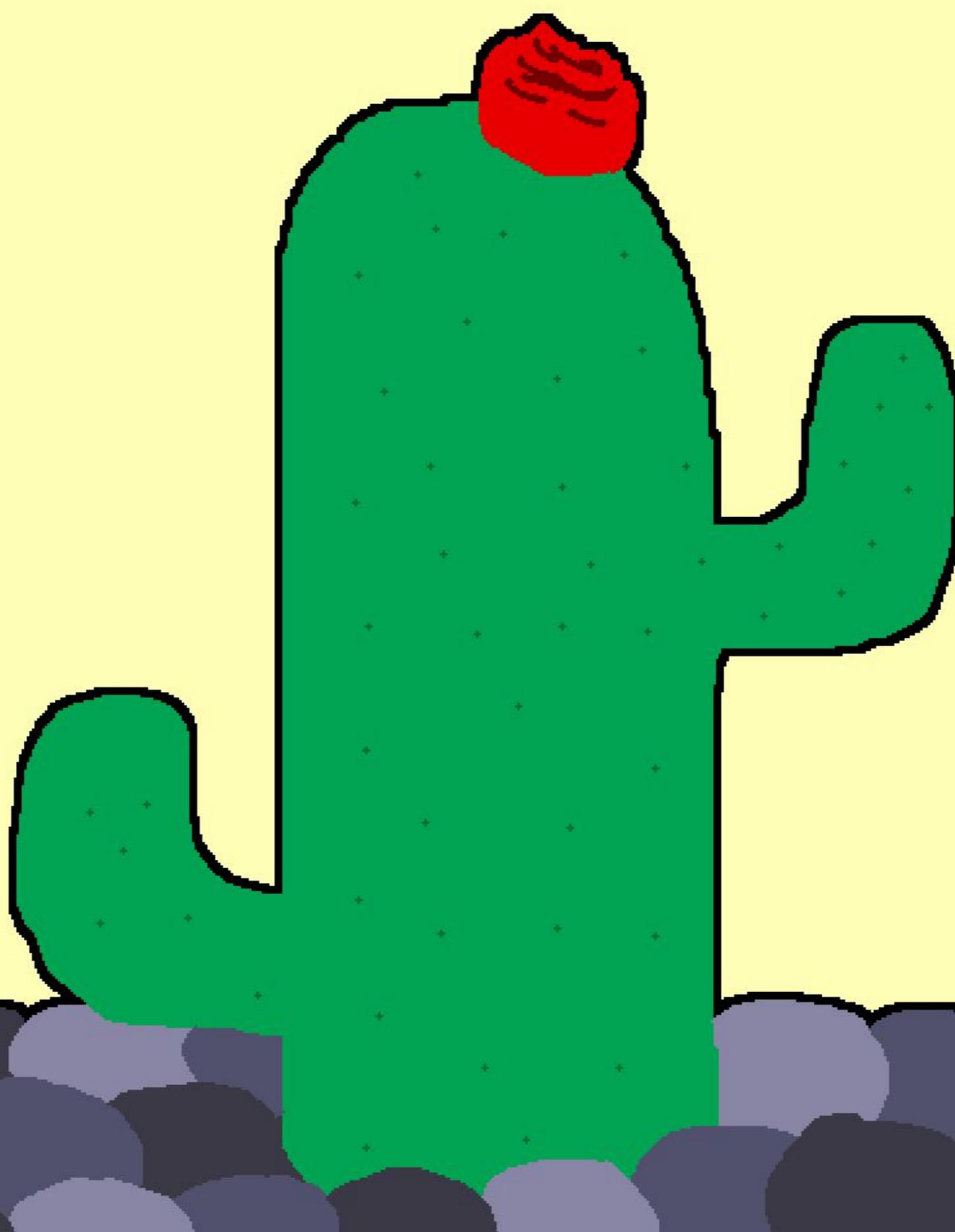
Watershed

A watershed is an area where rainfall or snowmelt collects and converges into a body of water. They commonly outflow into oceans, bays, reservoirs, etc.



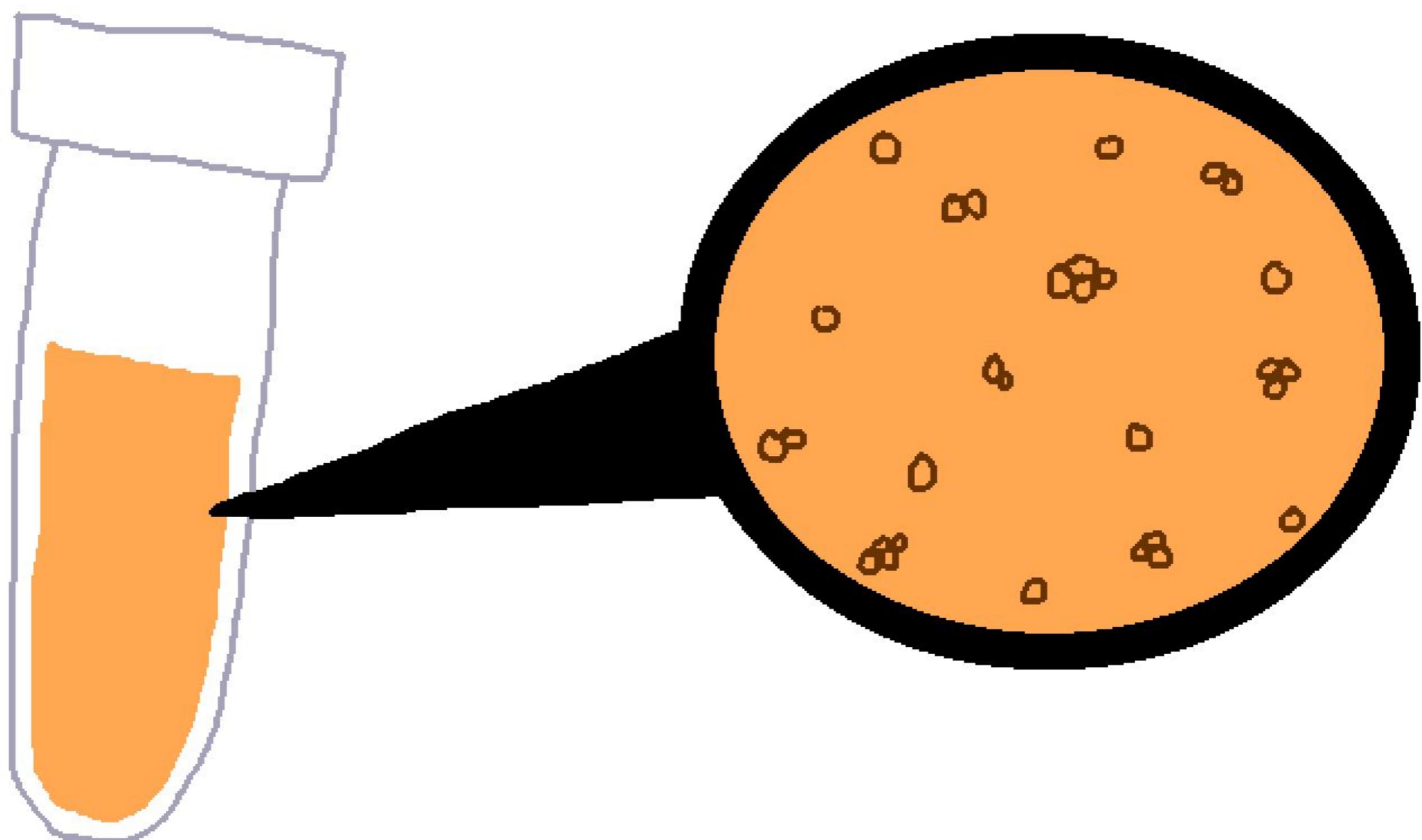
Xeriscaping

A practice where people remove water-hogging plants in favor of plants that do not require as much water. This process can eliminate the need for irrigation and saves water.



Yeast Culture

A yeast culture is a concentrated population of yeast. They reproduce quickly, are microscopic, and can survive in small spaces, making them ideal for studying population growth.



Zoning

Zoning is when an urbanized city is separated by residential and industrial areas.

Residential areas are placed far away from industrial areas due to the emissions and noise that could come from factories.

