Name: Quang Huynh Ecology 2 Vocabulary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Vocabulary Term | Choice | Definitions |
| Acid Rain | J | 1. The disappearance of all members of a species from earth |
| Biodiversity | C | 1. Any resources, such as fossil fuels and minerals, that cannot be replaced |
| Biological Control | L | 1. The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem. |
| Deforestation | G | 1. A fuel, such as coal and gas, that comes from the remains of organisms that lived millions of years ago |
| Direct Harvesting | E | 1. The destruction of an organism, or the removal of an organism from its habitat |
| Extinction | A | 1. An organism that causes ecological or economic harm in a new environment where it is not native. |
| Fossil Fuels | D | 1. The action of clearing a wide area of trees. |
| Global Warming | O | 1. The process of converting an economy into one in which large-scale manufacturing is the primary economic base |
| Greenhouse Effect | N | 1. The layer of ozone gas in the upper atmosphere that protects Earth from some of the sun’s radiation |
| Industrialization | H | 1. Rainfall made to have pH of 4-6 by atmospheric pollution that causes environmental harm, typically to forests and lakes. |
| Invasive Species | F | 1. Earth’s resources, such as our food supply and solar energy, which, given time, can be replaced |
| Nonrenewable resources | B | 1. The control of a pest by the introduction of a natural enemy or predator. |
| Ozone Shield | I | 1. A harmful change in the chemical makeup of the soil, water, or air |
| Pollution | M | 1. The trapping of the sun's warmth in a planet's lower atmosphere, due to the greater transparency of the atmosphere to visible radiation from the sun than to infrared radiation emitted from the planet's surface. |
| Renewable resources | K | 1. An increase in Earth’s average surface temperature caused by an increase in greenhouse gases |