

वातावरण शब्द सँगालो

नेपाली-English-नेपाली



प्रकाशन: एन्टेना फाउण्डेशन, नेपाल



सहयोगी: अर्थ जर्नालिज्म नेटवर्क र इन्टरन्यूज



एन्टेना फाउण्डेशन नेपाल

पोस्ट बक्स नम्बर : २४२२५

दामोदर मार्ग, जावलाखेल, ललितपुर

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शब्दकोश, शब्द भण्डार र शब्द सामर्थ्य

भाषा मान्छेको सबभन्दा ठूलो आविष्कार हो। मानव जातिले अनादिकालदेखि भाषाको विकास र परिमार्जनका लागि निरन्तर काम नगरेको भए यो सभ्यता कस्तो हुन्थ्यो भन्ने कुरा कल्पनाको मात्र विषय हो। भाषाले हामीलाई आफ्नो मनभित्रका भाव, विचार, तर्कहरूलाई अरूसम्म पुर्याउन सघाउँछ। नयाँ नयाँ सामग्री, प्रविधि, परिकार र सेवाका बारेमा जानकारी दिन्छ। त्यसभन्दा महत्त्वपूर्ण कुरा, भाषाले मान्छेका ज्ञान र भावनालाई देश र कालका सीमानाबाट निकालेर सधैंका लागि र सबैका लागि उपलब्ध गराइदिन्छ। हामीलाई शताब्दीयौँ वा दशकौँ अघि, पृथ्वीको अर्कै भागका कुनै व्यक्तिले गरेको अनुसन्धान वा अनुभव आज पढ्ने र बुझ्ने क्षमता दिएको भाषाले नै हो। जुनबेला लिपिको विकास राम्रोसित भइसकेको थिएन, लेख्ने र पढ्ने सीप धेरैसित थिएन, त्यसबेलाका धेरै कुरा हराएर गए पनि मौखिक परम्परामा कतिका कुरा जोगिएर रहेका छन्। वेद र पुराणहरूलाई श्रुति र स्मृतिका रूपमा हजारौँ वर्षसम्म जोगाएर राखेको कुरा हामीले पढेका छौँ। संसारका अन्य भागहरूमा र अन्य सभ्यताहरूमा पनि आआफ्ना परम्पराहरूलाई मौखिकरूपमा जोगाएर राखेको पाइन्छ। छापाखानाको विकास भएपछि लेख्ने र पढ्ने क्रममा तीव्रता आयो। इन्टरनेटको विकासले त्यसमा अरु धेरै आयामहरू थपेको छ।

पत्रकारिताको पेशामा भएका सबैलाई थाहा भएको कुरा हो, यो पेशाको सबभन्दा ठूलो साधन भाषा नै हो। आफूसित भएका सूचना-सामग्रीको प्रस्तुतिकरणका लागि मात्र होइन सूचना ग्रहण गर्नका लागि पनि भाषाको ज्यादै ठूलो महत्त्व छ। आफूले काम गर्न लागेको विषयमा प्रयोग हुने शब्दावली (Vocabulary), पद (Terms and

terminologies) जति राम्रोसित जानकारी हुन्छ, त्यति नै कुरा बुझिन्छ र जति बुझिन्छ, त्यति नै लेख्न सकिन्छ ।

वातावरण शब्द सँगालो

यो शब्द सँगालो (Glossary) वातावरण र जलवायु परिवर्तका विषयलाई बुझ्न र लेख्न सघाउने एउटा सानो सन्दर्भ सामग्री हो । उसो त वातावरण र जलवायु परिवर्तको विषय आफैँमा निकै फराकिलो छ । यो विज्ञानसित सम्बन्धित विषय त हो नै, यो भूगोल, वन, माटो, पानी, विश्व अर्थतन्त्र, विश्व राजनीति जस्ता तमाम कुराहरूसित पनि जोडिन्छ । सरकारी नीति, नियम र कार्यक्रमहरू माल होइन, गाउँ घरमा रहेका परम्पराहरूसित पनि यसको सिधा साइनो छ ।

शब्दकोशहरूको प्रयोगको बानी

शब्दहरू हामी सुनेर र पढेर सिक्छौँ । सुनेर सिक्दा बोल्ने मान्छेले जे जानेको छ त्यही सिक्छ । पढेर सिक्दा पनि मूलतः सिकाइको प्रक्रिया त उही हो, जे पढेको छ, त्यही नै सिक्छ । तर लेखेको पढ्दा सँगसँगै शब्दको सही हिज्जे पनि सिक्छ । कोही बोलिरहेका बेला उसले आफूले नजानेका शब्दहरूको प्रयोग गरे सन्दर्भहरूबाट अर्थ लगाउने हो, तर लेखेको पढ्दा एक त शब्दको हिज्जे सिकिने र आवश्यकता भए दोहोर्याएर पढेर अर्थ पर्गेल्न वा शब्दकोश हेरेर भए पनि सही शब्दार्थ र प्रयोग बुझे समय हुन्छ । नयाँ सामग्री पढ्दा धेरै कुरा सिक्छ । शब्दभण्डार बढ्दै जान्छ र प्रायः त्यो शुद्ध नै हुन्छ ।

शब्दकोश र शब्द सङ्ग्रह वा शब्दावलीको अन्तर

शब्दकोशहरू धेरै प्रकारका हुन्छन् । तर 'शब्दकोश' मात्र (Dictionary) भन्दा कुनै भाषाका शब्दहरूको, वर्णानुक्रममा शब्द सङ्कलन गरी अर्थ, पर्यायवाची शब्द र सकेसम्म त्यस शब्दको प्रयोग कसरी हुन्छ भन्ने बताइएको ग्रन्थ बुझिन्छ । शब्दकोशमा त्यो शब्द कुन व्याकरणत्मक वर्ग वा कोटी (नाम, सर्वनाम, विशेषण, क्रियापद आदि) मा पर्छ भन्ने पनि खुलाइएको हुन्छ । पर्यायवाची शब्दकोश (Thesaurus) मा एउटै शब्दका धेरै पर्यायहरू दिइएको हुन्छ । प्राविधिक शब्दहरूको शब्दार्थ मात्र दिएर नपुग्ने भएकाले अलि

लामैगरी, अर्थात् परिभाषा सहित अर्थ्याउनु पर्ने हुन्छ । त्यस्ता शब्दकोशलाई पारिभाषिक शब्दकोश (Technical dictionary) भनिन्छ । शब्द सङ्ग्रह वा शब्दावलीमा कुनै खास विषयमा चलन चल्तीका शब्दहरूको सूची र तिनको अर्थ दिइएको हुन्छ ।

शब्दकोश वा शब्दावली पत्रकारहरूका प्रमुख साधन मध्येको एउटा हो, जसले उनीहरूको भाषिक क्षमता बढाउँछ । भाषिक क्षमता भन्नाले ओजपूर्ण र शुद्ध भाषाको प्रयोग मात्र होइन, कुरा बुझेर र कुरा बुझाउन सक्नेगरी लेखिएको भाषा पनि हो । ‘कुरा बुझ्न र कुरा बुझाउन सक्ने हुन’ का लागि सही सूचना लिन र दिन सक्नुपर्छ र त्यसका लागि शब्दहरूको सही जानकारी हुनुपर्छ । त्यो ज्ञान विभिन्न प्रकारका शब्दकोशहरूले दिन्छन् । थपमा, शब्द / शब्दार्थ खोज्दा त्यससित सम्बन्धित विषय वा प्रसङ्गहरू भेट्ने सम्भावना धेरै हुन्छ । नयाँ कुराले उत्सुकता बढाउँछ र जानकारीको भण्डार बढ्छ ।

भाषालाई कुनै परिकार मान्ने हो भने शब्दलाई त्यो परिकार बनाउन चाहिने सर्जाम वा सरसामान वा सामग्री (Ingredients) मान्न सकिन्छ । अनि परिकारकै दृष्टान्त दिएर भन्ने हो भने शब्दहरूलाई प्रभावकारी ढङ्गले प्रयोग गर्ने तरिका चाहिँ पाकविधि (Recipe) जस्तो हो । यसलाई नै शब्दसामर्थ्य भनिन्छ ।

माथिको अनुच्छेदमा कोष्ठक भित्र दुईवटा अंग्रेजी शब्द जानाजान राखिएका हुन् । नेपालीमा सर्जाम (वा सर्दाम) भन्ने शब्दको चलन हराएरै गइसक्यो । घर बनाउन चाहिने ईँटा, सिमेन्ट होस् वा पकाउन चाहिने मरमसला, हामी सबैलाई ‘सरसामान’ वा ‘सामान’ मात्रले काम चलाउन थालेका छौँ । यसो हुँदै गयो भने हाम्रो शब्दभण्डार खिँदै जान्छ र धेरै शब्दहरू शब्दकोशमा मात्र सीमित हुन पुग्छन् । अंग्रेजीमा Ingredients शब्द अन्त पनि प्रयोग हुन्छ, तर मूलतः त्यसको प्रयोग खानेकुराकै सन्दर्भमा हुन्छ ।

अर्को उदाहरण लिँदै ‘भाषा’ एउटा भवन हो भने ‘शब्द’ लाई त्यो भवन बनाउन प्रयोग हुने सामग्रीका रूपमा बुझ्न सकिन्छ । घर त बाँस र खरबाट मात्र बनाउन सकिन्छ, तर जति जति सजावट र सुविधा थप्न मनलाग्छ, त्यति नै थरीका निर्माण सामग्री र सजावटका सामान आवश्यक पर्छ ।

वातावरण र जलवायु परिवर्तनको आयाम सबैले बुझ्न जरुरी छ । त्यसमा पनि पत्रकारले

त झन बुझ्नुपर्छ । अनिमात्र अरुलाई बुझाउन सकिन्छ जो आफ्ना धारणा बनाउनेदेखि सूसुचित व्यवहार गर्न पत्रकारकै सूचनामा भर पर्छन् र विश्वास पनि गर्छन् । त्यसैले प्रस्तुत शब्द सँगालोको मुख्य प्रयोगकर्ता पत्रकार होउन् भन्ने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ । यसो भनेर यसको उपयोगिता अरुलाई नहुने कुरै भएन ।

यो शब्द सँगालोको परिकल्पनादेखि यस रूपसम्म ल्याइप्याउन धेरैको योगदान छ । सहकर्मी मेधा कोइराला र म एकदिन अन्तराष्ट्रिय एकिकृत पर्वतीय विकास केन्द्र (ICIMOD) को एउटा कार्यक्रममा उपस्थित भैरहुँदा हामीले यस किसिमको शब्द भण्डारको अभाव महशुस गर्‍यो र यो अभाव परिपुर्ती गर्ने अठोट पनि । हाम्रो परिकल्पनालाई मूर्तरूप दिन पत्रकार क्षमता अभिवृद्धि कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत इन्टन्युज/ अर्थ जर्नालिज्म नेटवर्कले सहयोग गर्‍यो । अनि यस्तो महत्वपूर्ण कामको नेतृत्व लिन पत्रकार केदार शर्मा अघि सर्नु भो । शब्द संकलन र अरु थुप्रै नदेखिने तर नगरी नहुने काम वातावरण विज्ञानका विद्यार्थी सहकर्मी रञ्जिता महतले गर्नुभयो । खासगरी यसमा रहेको अंग्रेजी शब्द-अर्थ खण्ड उहाँकै मेहनतको प्रतिफल हो । थर्ड पोल नेपालका सम्पादक रमेश भुसालले शब्द खोज्नुदेखि शब्दलाई बुझे गरी अर्थ्याउन र हामीलाई बुझाउन मद्दत गर्नुभयो । शिक्षक मासिकका सम्पादकद राजेन्द्र दाहाल, खोज पत्रकारिता केन्द्रका सम्पादक किरण नेपाल, पत्रकार हरिकला अधिकारी र रम्यता लिम्बु तथा एन्टेना फाउण्डेशन नेपालका सदस्यहरुको सान्दर्भिक सूझाव र हौसलाले तयार भएको वातावरण शब्द सँगलो तपाईंको अगाडि आएको छ । यस्तो उपयोगी कर्ममा जोडिन र सिक्र पाएकोमा गर्व महसुस गर्दै सबैलाई एकमुष्ट धन्यवाद अर्पण गर्दछु ।

वातावरण सम्बन्धित शब्दकोष या सँगालोहरु अरु पनि प्रकाशित छन् । यस शब्द सँगालोमा पहिले नै यहाँले अन्तै पढेका र प्रयोग समेत गरेका कुराहरु दोहोरिएका हुनसक्छन् । तथापी समयसँगै हामीले सूनैका, नेपाली भाषामा नभएका, भर्खरैमात्र प्रयोगमा आउन थालेका धेरै नयाँ शब्दहरुलाई पनि सरल किसिमले बुझाउने प्रयास गरेका छौ ।

अनि, भन्नेपर्ने कुरा चाँही यो शब्द सँगालो पुस्तकाकार रूपमा भौतिक प्रति तपाईं समक्ष

उपलब्ध नगराउनुको पछाडि यसलाई समयसँगै परिमार्जित गर्न पाइराखौं भन्ने लोभ हो । अनलाइनमा उपलब्ध सामग्री समयसँग परिमार्जन गर्न सकिने भएरै नै यसलाई हामीले यस रूपमा वितरण गरेका छौं ।

वातावरण शब्द सँगालो अब तपाईंको अगाडि छ । यसलाई परिष्कृत बनाउन तपाईंको सहयोग अपरिहार्य र अपेक्षित पनि रहेको छ । वातावरण जोगाउनु अगाडि वातावरण बुझौं । वातावरण सम्बन्धि शब्द बुझ्दा पनि धेरै कुरा आफुले बुझिन्छ र अरुलाई बुझाउन सकिन्छ । सहकार्य र हातेमालो गरिरह्नुं । अस्तु ।

विनय गुरागाईं

कार्यकारी निर्देशक

एन्टेना फाउण्डेशन नेपाल

binayaguragain@gmail.com

पुस, २०७९



Environment related words, terms and their Nepali meaning

वातावरण क्षेत्रका शब्द तथा पदहरू र तिनको समानार्थी अंग्रेजी

Adaptation - अनुकूलन

Adaptation Fund - अनुकूलन कोष (वातावरण)

Adventure Tourism - साहसिक पर्यटन

Adverse Effect - प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

Adverse Environmental Effects Created By Man-made
Development - मानव निर्मित विकासबाट सृजित प्रतिकूल
वातावरणीय प्रभाव

Agroforestry - कृषिवन

Agroforestry System - कृषिवन प्रणाली

Alternative Energy - वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा

Alternative Energy Promotion Centre - वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा प्रवर्धन
केन्द्र

Amphibia - उभयचर
Anthropogenic - मानव सिर्जित
Assimilation - अन्तर्घुलन
At Risk - जोखिमपूर्ण अवस्थामा रहेका
Avalanche - हिमपहिरो
Aves - पक्षी
Backward Area - पिछडिएको क्षेत्र
Backward Class - पिछडा वर्ग
Backward Community - पिछडिएको समुदाय
Beta - Brief Environmental Impact Assesment - संक्षिप्त
वातावरण प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन
Biodiversity - जैविक विविधता - जैविक मार्गहरूको एकीकृत व्यवस्थापन
Bioenergy - जैविक ऊर्जा
Biological Corridor - जैविक मार्ग
Botanical Garden - वनस्पति उद्यान
Botanical Sources - वानस्पतिक स्रोत
Boundaries - सिमाना
Buffer Zone - मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र
Butterfly - पुतली
Capacity Building - क्षमता अभिवृद्धि
Capacity Building of Forest Owners - क्षमता अभिवृद्धि, वनधनीको



Capacity Equalization - क्षमता समानीकरण
Carbon - कार्बन
Carbon Dioxide - कार्बनडाइअक्साइड
Carbon Emissions Reduction - उत्सर्जन न्यूनीकरण, कार्बन
Carbon Emissions Reduction - कार्बन उत्सर्जन न्यूनीकरण
Carbon Footprint - कार्बन फूटप्रिन्ट
Carbon Neutral - कार्बन तटस्थ
Carbon Neutrality - कार्बन तटस्थता
Carbon Reserves - कार्बन सञ्चिति
Carbon Units - कार्बन एकाइ
Centralization - केन्द्रीकरण
Challenge Fund - च्यालेञ्ज फण्ड
Climate Adaptation - जलवायु अनुकूलन
Climate Change Negotiation - जलवायु परिवर्तनसम्बन्धी वार्ता
Climate Friendly Tourism Program - जलवायु अनुकूल
(जलवायुमैत्री) पर्यटन कार्यक्रम
Collaborative Forest - साझेदारी वन
Combined Incineration Plant - एकीकृत भष्मीकरण यन्त्र
Community Forest - वन, सामुदायिक
Competence - क्षमता (कतै कतै 'सक्षमता' पनि भनेको सुनिन्छ । त्यो गलत हो ।)

Concentration-Based Standards - प्रदूषणको सघनतामा आधारित
मापदण्ड

Conflict Between Humans and Wildlife - मानव तथा वन्यजन्तु
बीचको द्वन्द्व

Conservation and Promotion of Forest Area - वनक्षेत्रको
संरक्षण र सम्बर्द्धन

Conservation Method - संरक्षण पद्धति

Conservation of Genetic Resources - आनुवंशिक स्रोतको संरक्षण

Conservation of Natural Environment - प्राकृतिक वातावरणको
संरक्षण

Convention - अभिसन्धि

Convention - महासन्धि

Corrosive - संक्षारक

Creatures - प्राणी -

Crocodile - गोही

Cross-Cultural- अन्तरसांस्कृतिक

Cryosphere - हिमक्षेत्र

Cultural Autonomy - सांस्कृतिक स्वायत्तता

Cultural Territory - सांस्कृतिक भू-भाग / भू-क्षेत्र

Developing Countries - विकासोन्मुख देशहरू

Disaster Risk Reduction - विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण

Down Stream Area - तल्लो तटीय क्षेत्र



Dry, Drought - सुख्खा
Early Warning System - पूर्वसूचना प्रणाली
Ecological - पारिस्थितिकीय
Ecological Service - पारिस्थितिकीय सेवा
Ecology - पारिस्थितिकी
Ecosystem - पारिस्थितिक प्रणाली
Ecosystem Services - पारिस्थितिक सेवाहरू
Ecotourism - पर्यापर्यटन
Emission Field Mapping - प्रदूषण उत्सर्जनस्थल नक्साङ्कन
Emissions - उत्सर्जन
Emissions Reduction - उत्सर्जन कटौती
Endangered - लोपोन्मुख/ सङ्कटापन्न
Energy Efficient Building - ऊर्जा किफायती भवन
Energy Efficient Technology - ऊर्जा किफायती प्रविधि
Environment - पर्यावरण
Environmental - पर्यावरणीय
Environmental Adaptation - वातावरण अनुकूलन
Environmental Audit - वातावरणीय संपरीक्षण
Environmental Concerns - वातावरणीय चासो
Environmental Impact - वातावरणीय प्रभाव
Environmental Impact Analysis - वातावरणीय प्रभाव विश्लेषण

Environmental Impact Assessment - वातावरणीय प्रभाव
मूल्याङ्कन

Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines, 2050 -
वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन मार्गदर्शन, २०५०

Environmental Justice - वातावरणीय न्याय

Environmental Mainstreaming - वातावरणीय मूलप्रवाहीकरण

Environmental Protection - पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा

Environmental Protection Council - वातावरण संरक्षण परिषद्

Environmental Protection Fund - वातावरण संरक्षण कोष

Environmental Services - वातावरणीय सेवा

Equitable Distribution - समतामूलक वितरण

Equitable Distribution - समन्यायिक बाँडफाँड

Equity - समन्याय

ERPD - Emission Reduction Program Document - उत्सर्जन
न्यूनीकरण कार्यक्रमका अभिलेखहरू

Explosive विष्फोटक

Extreme Weather Events - विषम मौसमी घटनाहरू -

Family - परिवार /समुदाय (जीवहरूको)

Famine - अनिकाल

Fauna – जीवजन्तु

Favorable Effects, Benefits - अनुकूल प्रभाव

Favorable, Opportune, Convenient - अनुकूल



Flammable, Inflammable - प्रज्वलनशील
Forecast - पूर्वानुमान
Forest - वन
Forest Act - वन ऐन
Forest Area - वनक्षेत्र
Forest Based Industries - वनमा आधारित उद्योग
Forest Certification - वन प्रमाणीकरण
Forest Consumer Group - वन उपभोक्ता समूह
Forest Entrepreneur - वन उद्यमी
Forest Management - वन व्यवस्थापन
Forest Management System - वन व्यवस्थापन प्रणाली
Forest Products - वन पैदावार
Forest Resources - वनस्रोत
Forest Sector Governance Reform - वनक्षेत्रको शासकीय सुधार
Forest Technicians - वन प्राविधिक
Fossil Fuel - जीवाश्म ऊर्जा
Garbage Classification at Source - फोहोरमैलाको वर्गीकरण, स्रोतमै
Genetic - आनुवंशिक
Genetic Resource - आनुवंशिक स्रोत
Genus - जाति (जीवहरूको)
Geology - भूगर्भशास्त्र

Glacier - हिमताल
Glacier Outburst - हिमताल विष्फोट
Global Warming - भूमण्डलीय उष्णीकरण
Green Bond - हरित सन्झौता
Green Economy - हरित अर्थतन्त्र
Green Climate Fund - हरित जलवायु कोष
Green Growth Strategy - हरित विकास रणनीति
Green Procurement - हरित खरीद प्रक्रिया
Greenhouse - हरितगृह
Greenhouse Gases - हरितगृह ग्यास
Hazardous Waste Landfill Site - हानिकारक फोहोर विसर्जन स्थल
Herbs and Aromatic Plants - जडिबुटी तथा सुगन्धित वनस्पति
Herbs and Medicinal Plants - जडिबुटी
Heritage - सम्पदा
Hike/Hiking - पदयात्रा (छोटो दूरी)
Hunting Reserve - शिकार आरक्ष
Improved Stove - सुधारिएको चुलो
Indigenous Nationalities - आदिवासी जनजाति नागरिक
Indigenous People - आदिवासी
Infection - सङ्क्रमण
Infrastructure - पूर्वाधार



Integrated Conservation and Management of Water and Land - जल तथा भूमिको एकीकृत संरक्षण र व्यवस्थापन

Integrated Management of Watershed Area - जलाधार क्षेत्रको एकीकृत व्यवस्थापन

Integrated Pest Management / IPM - एकीकृत कीट व्यवस्थापन / एकीकृत शत्रुजीव व्यवस्थापन

Integration - एकीकरण

Intergenerational Equity - अन्तरपुस्ता समन्याय

Invasive Species - मिचाहा प्रजाति

Kyoto Convention - क्योटो अभिसन्धि

Land Ownership - भू-स्वामित्व

Land-use Plan - भू-उपयोग योजना

Landfill Site - फोहोर विसर्जन स्थल

LED - Least Developed Countries - अति कम विकसित देशहरू

Lead - सिसा

Leasehold Forest - वन, कबुलियती

Load-Based Standards - प्रदूषणको भारमा आधारित मापदण्ड

Local Adaptation Plan of Action - स्थानीय अनुकूलन कार्ययोजना

Local, Native - रैथाने

Long Term Strategy - दीर्घकालीन रणनीति

Low Carbon Emission - न्यून कार्बन उत्सर्जन

Mammals - स्तनधारी

Man-made Heritage - मानव निर्मित सम्पदा
Marginalized - सीमान्तकृत
Marginalized Group - सीमान्तीकृत समूह
Marginalized Section - पिछडिएको समुदाय
Marginalized Section - सीमान्तीकृत वर्ग
Mercury - पारो
Mitigation - न्यूनीकरण
Moth – पुतली
National Adaptation Plan - राष्ट्रिय अनुकूलन योजना
National Adaptation Program of Action – NAPA - राष्ट्रिय
अनुकूलन कार्यक्रम
National Climate Change Policy, 2076 (2019) - जलवायु
परिवर्तन नीति २०७६
National Environment Policy - राष्ट्रिय वातावरण नीति
National Forest - राष्ट्रिय वन
National Forest Plan - राष्ट्रिय वन योजना
National Forest Policy - राष्ट्रिय वन नीति
National Park - राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज
National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act - राष्ट्रिय
निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन
National Standards - राष्ट्रिय मानक



National Standards of Sustainable Forest Management -
दिगो वन व्यवस्थापनको राष्ट्रिय मापदण्ड

Native Community - स्थानीय समुदाय

Native Species - रैथाने प्रजाति

Natural - प्राकृतिक

Natural Disaster - प्राकृतिक प्रकोप

Natural Distribution - प्राकृतिक वितरण

Natural Forest - प्राकृतिक वन

Natural Forest - वन, प्राकृतिक

Natural Resources - प्राकृतिक सम्पदा

Natural Resources - प्राकृतिक स्रोत-साधन

Nature - प्रकृति

Near-extinct, Backward Communities - लोपोन्मुख तथा
पछाडिपरेका समुदाय

Net-zero - समग्रमा बराबर

Non-Timber Forest Products - गैरकाष्ठ वन पैदावार

Non-Timber Forest Products /NTFPs - गैरकाष्ठ वन पैदावार

Organic - जैविक

Payment for Ecosystem / Environmental Services -
वातावरणीय सेवा बापत भुक्तानी गर्ने प्रणाली

Permafrost - स्थिर शीतभूमि

Pesticides - विषादी
Polluter - प्रदूषक
Pollution - प्रदूषण
Preparation - पूर्वतयारी
Preparation - पूर्वतयारी
Prevention - रोकथाम
Prevention, Control and Mitigation - रोकथाम, नियन्त्रण र
न्यूनीकरण
Private Forest - वन, निजी
Protected - संरक्षित
Protected - संरक्षित (वन्यजन्तु तथा वनस्पति)
Protected Area - संरक्षित क्षेत्र
Protected Forest - संरक्षित वन
Protection - संरक्षण
Race - वर्ण
Radiation - विकिरण
Rare - दुर्लभ
Real Time Data - तत्कालीन तथ्याङ्कहरू
Recharge of Ground Water Resources - भूमिगत जलस्रोतको
पुनर्भरण
Recycle - पुनः प्रशोधन (प्रदूषक हुनसक्रे सामग्रीहरूलाई पुनः प्रशोधन गरेर
नयाँ सामग्री बनाउने प्रक्रिया)



Reduce - न्यूनीकरण (प्रदूषक हुनसक्रे सामग्रीहरूको प्रयोग घटाउने प्रक्रिया)

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle - न्यूनीकरण; पुनःप्रयोग; पुनः प्रशोधन

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation - रेड प्लस (REDD+)

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions - हरितगृह ग्यास उत्सर्जन न्यूनीकरण

Region - क्षेत्र

Religious Forest - धार्मिक वन

Renewable Energy - नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा

Reptiles - सरिसृप

Resilience - उत्थानशीलता, जियालोपन

Resilience - जियालोपन / उत्थानशीलता

Resilient - उत्थानशील, जियालो

Resilient - जियालो / उत्थानशील

Response, - Countermeasures - प्रतिकार्य

Restoration - पुनर्स्थापना

Restoration of Forest - पुनर्स्थापना, वनको

Reuse - पुनःप्रयोग - (प्रदूषक हुनसक्रे सामग्रीहरूलाई पुनः प्रयोग गर्ने प्रक्रिया)

Riparian Relationship, Upper and Lower - तटीय सम्बन्ध, उपल्लो र तल्लो

River Upland Land - नदी उकास जमीन

River and Rivulets - नदी नाला
Rivulets - नाला, खोल्सा, साना खोला
River Basin - नदी बेसिन
Rooftop Kitchen Garden - कौसी खेती
Sauria - छेपारो
SEA - Strategic Environmental Assessment - रणनीतिक
वातावरणीय मूल्याङ्कन
Sea-level Rise - समुद्रतटको उकास
Security - सुरक्षण
Sedimentation of Soil - थिग्रीकरण, माटोको
Seed - बीउ
Serpentes - सर्प
Slash and Burn - खोरिया खेती
Snow Melting - हिमगलन
Soil Conservation - भू-संरक्षण
Source Apportionment - प्रदूषणको उद्गम पहिचान
Species - प्रजाति (जीवहरूको)
Species Selection - प्रजाति छनौट
Sustainable Development Goals - दिगो विकास लक्ष्य
Sustainable Forest Management - दिगो वन व्यवस्थापन
Sustainable Forest Management - वनक्षेत्रको दिगो व्यवस्थापन



Sustainable Use - दिगो उपयोग
Technology - प्रविधि
Technology Transfer - प्रविधि हस्तान्तरण
Territory - भूक्षेत्र
Testudines - कछुवा, ठोदरी
Tourism - पर्यटन
Toxic - विषाक्त
Traditional Knowledge - परम्परागत ज्ञान
Transition - सङ्क्रमण
Treaty - सन्धि
Treaty; Convention; Convention - सन्धि; अभिसन्धि; महासन्धि
Trekking - पदयात्रा (लामो दूरी)
Trekking Tourism - पदयात्रा पर्यटन
Tribal, Indigenous - आदिवासी
Tributaries - सहायक नदी
Rare – दुर्लभ
Underground Water Source - भूमिगत जलस्रोत
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
Change / UNFCCC - जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी संयुक्त राष्ट्र
संघीय संरचना महासन्धि
Upstream - उपल्लो तटीय क्षेत्र

Urban Forest - शहरी वन

Vegetation - वनस्पति

Victims of Pollution - प्रदूषण पीडित

Volatile Organic Compounds - वाष्पशील जैविक पदार्थ -

Water Logged Area - पानी जम्ने क्षेत्र

Watershed - जलाधार

Watershed Management - जलाधार व्यवस्थापन

Wetland - सिमसार

Wildlife - वन्यजन्तु

Wildlife Reserve - वन्यजन्तु आरक्ष

Zero Emmision - शून्य उत्सर्जन

Zoning - उपयुक्त क्षेत्र छनौट

Zoo, Zoological Garden - प्राणी उद्यान

जीवजन्तुका नेपाली नाम सम्बन्धित शब्द र तिनको समानार्थी अंग्रेजी



Politics and Administration related words and terms which could be indirectly related to Environmental issues

वातावरणसित परोक्षरूपमा सम्बन्ध हुनसक्रे
राजनीति र प्रशासनसित सम्बन्धित शब्दहरू

Aboriginal/Aborigine - मूलवासी

Accommodation - समायोजन

Accommodation of Employee - कर्मचारी समायोजन

Accountability - जवाफदेही

Accountability - जवाफदेही / जवाफदेहिता

Act - ऐन

Active Public Participation - सक्रिय जनसहभागिता

Affirmative Action - सकारात्मक पहल

Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism - वैकल्पिक विवाद
समाधान संयन्त्र

Archiving - अभिलेखन

Archiving - अभिलेखीकरण

Aspirations - आकाङ्क्षा
Asymmetric Federalism - असमान सङ्घीयता
Asymmetric Financial Capability - असमान वित्तीय सामर्थ्य
Attorney General - महान्यायाधिवक्ता
Authentication - प्रमाणीकरण
Authoritarianism - अधिनायकवाद
Authority - अख्तियारी
Autocracy - एकलतन्त्र
Autonomous Area - स्वायत्त क्षेत्र
Autonomous Council - स्वायत्त परिषद्
Autonomous Jurisdiction - स्वायत्त क्षेत्राधिकार
Autonomy - स्वायत्तता
Bicameral Legislature - द्विसदनात्मक व्यवस्थापिका
Bilingual/Multilingual State - द्विभाषिक वा बहुभाषिक राज्य
Block Transfers - एकमुष्ट रकम स्थानान्तरण
Broad-Based Tax - फराकिलो दायरा भएको कर
Capability - सामर्थ्य
Capital Transfer - पूँजी हस्तान्तरण
Caste - जात
Checks and Balances - नियन्त्रण तथा सन्तुलन
Chief Attorney - मुख्य न्यायाधिवक्ता



Chief Minister - मुख्यमन्त्री
Citizenship - नागरिकता
Civil Law - नागरिक कानून
Civil Society - नागरिक समाज
Clean Development Mechanism – CDM - स्वच्छ विकास संयन्त्र
Coexistence - सहअस्तित्व
Commercialization - व्यवसायीकरण
Common Identity - साझा पहिचान
Community - समुदाय
Compact - अनुबन्ध (सम्झौता)
Concurrent Powers - साझा अधिकार
Conditional Grants - सशर्त अनुदानहरू
Confederation - महासङ्घ
Conflict Management - द्वन्द्व व्यवस्थापन
Conflict Resolution - द्वन्द्व समाधान
Conflict Transformation - द्वन्द्व रूपान्तरण
Consensual Democracy - सहमतीय लोकतन्त्र
Consolidated Fund - सञ्चित कोष
Constituent Unit - संघीय एकाइ
Constitutional Hierarchy - संवैधानिक तहगत व्यवस्था
Constitutional Supremacy - संवैधानिक सर्वोच्चता

Constitutionalism - संविधानवाद
Constitutionality - संवैधानिकता
Consumer Groups - उपभोक्ता समूह
Contingency Fund - आकस्मिक कोष
Control - नियन्त्रण
Cooperation - सहकारिता
Cross-Border Crime - अन्तर-सिमाना अपराध
Cultural Tourism - सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन
Culture of Safety - विपद सुरक्षा संस्कृति
Customary Law - परम्परागत कानून
Customs - भन्सार
Dalits - दलित
Debt Security - कर्जा सुरक्षण
Decentralization - विकेन्द्रीकरण
Delegated Jurisdiction and Responsibilities - प्रत्यायोजित
क्षेत्राधिकार तथा दायित्व
Delegated Powers - प्रत्यायोजित अधिकार
Devaluation - अवमूल्यन
Development Regions - विकास क्षेत्र
Devolution of Authority - अधिकारको निक्षेपण
Direct Democracy - प्रत्यक्ष लोकतन्त्र



Directory - निर्देशिका
Dispute Resolution विवाद समाधान
Distribution of Authority - अख्तियारको वितरण
District Assembly - जिल्ला सभा
District Coordination Committee - जिल्ला समन्वय समिति
Diversity विविधता
Division of Executive Power - कार्यकारी अधिकारको विभाजन
Earmarked Revenue - विशेष प्रयोजनका लागि निर्दिष्ट राजस्व
Economies of Scale- आयतनको अर्थलाभ
Electoral System - निर्वाचन प्रणाली
Electric Vehicles - विद्युतीय सवारीसाधन
Enabling Legislation - अख्तियारी दिने कानून
Entitlement - प्रत्याभूति
Equal Representation - समान प्रतिनिधित्व
Equalization - समानीकरण
Equalization Payments - भुक्तानी समानीकरण
Equitable Distribution - समतामूलक वितरण
Equitable Distribution - समन्यायिक बाँडफाँड
Equity - समन्याय
Ethnicity - जनजातीयता
Evaluation - मूल्याङ्कन

Exchange Rate Control - विनिमयदर नियन्त्रण
Exclusive Competence - एकल सक्षमता
Exclusive Jurisdiction - एकल क्षेत्राधिकार
Executive Power - कार्यकारी अधिकार
Extrajudicial - गैरन्यायिक
Fair Distribution - न्यायोचित वितरण
Federal Capital District or Territory - संघीय राजधानी जिल्ला वा क्षेत्र
Federal Commission - संघीय आयोग
Federal Parliament - संघीय संसद
Federal Unit - संघीय इकाइ
Federalism - सङ्घीयता
Federation - सङ्घ
Financial Procedures - आर्थिक कार्यप्रणाली
Fiscal Discipline - वित्तीय अनुशासन
Fiscal Disparity - वित्तीय असमानता
Fiscal Imbalance - वित्तीय असन्तुलन
Fiscal Policy - वित्तीय नीति
Flat Tax - एकनासे कर दर
Focal Point - सम्पर्क बिन्दु
Follow-up - अनुगमन



General Purpose Grants - आम प्रयोजनका निम्ति अनुदान
Grants - अनुदान
Gross Domestic Product - कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन
Guarantee - प्रत्याभूति
Guidance - मार्गदर्शन
Harmonization - सामञ्जस्यीकरण
High Court - उच्च अदालत
Homeland - थातथलो
Implementation - कार्यान्वयन
Inclusive Democracy - समावेशी लोकतन्त्र
Inclusiveness समावेशिता
Income Tax - आयकर
Inter Province Civil Service Coordination - अन्तर प्रदेश
निजामती सेवा समन्वय
Internal Loan - आन्तरिक ऋण
Internal Resource - आन्तरिक स्रोत
Internal Revenue - आन्तरिक राजस्व
Internalization - आन्तरिकीकरण
International Finance - अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त
Inter-Province Relation - अन्तर-प्रादेशिक सम्बन्ध

Interprovincial Coordination - अन्तर-प्रदेश समन्वय (प्रदेश-
प्रदेशबीच तथा प्रदेश र सङ्घबीच समन्वय)

Interprovincial Coordination Committee - अन्तरप्रदेश
समन्वय समिति

Interprovincial Council - अन्तर प्रदेश परिषद्

Interrelationship Among Federal, Provincial and
Local Governments - संघीय, प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय तहका
सरकारबीचको अन्तरसम्बन्ध

Joint Responsibilities - संयुक्त दायित्व

Joint Taxes - संयुक्त कर

Judicial Committee - न्यायिक समिति

Judicial Interpretation - न्यायिक व्याख्या

Judicial Review - न्यायिक पुनरावलोकन

Judiciary - न्यायपालिका

Jurisdiction - क्षेत्राधिकार

Khas Aryan - खस आर्य

Legislature - व्यवस्थापिका

Legitimacy - वैधानिकता

Levels or Orders of Government - सरकारका तहहरू

Liberties/Freedoms - स्वतन्त्रता

Linguistic Specialty - भाषिक विशिष्टता

Local Community - स्थानीय समुदाय



Local Consolidated Fund - स्थानीय सञ्चित कोष
Local Government - स्थानीय सरकार
Local Self-Government - स्थानीय स्वायत्त सरकार
Local Services - स्थानीय सेवा
Mainstreaming - मूलप्रवाहीकरण
Majoritarianism - बहुमतवाद
Majority Community - बहुसङ्ख्यक समुदाय
Manufacturing Tax - उत्पादन कर
Master Plan - गुरुयोजना
Meaningful Access (To government) - अर्थपूर्ण पहुँच
(सरकारमा)
Metropolitan Region - महानगर क्षेत्र
Minority - अल्पसङ्ख्यक
Monitoring and Evaluation - अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कन
Mother Tongue - मातृभाषा
Multi Stakeholder- बहुसरोकारवाला
Multiculturalism - बहुसंस्कृतिवाद
Multilingual Policy - बहु- भाषिक नीति
Multinational State - बहुराष्ट्र राज्य
Naming - नामकरण
Nation - राष्ट्र

National Assembly - राष्ट्रिय सभा
National Communication Report - राष्ट्रिय सञ्चार प्रतिवेदन
National Government - राष्ट्रिय सरकार
National Inclusion Commission - राष्ट्रिय समावेशी आयोग
Nationality - राष्ट्रियता
Non-majority Community - गैरबहुसङ्ख्यक समुदाय
Official Interest Rate - सरकारी ब्याज दर
Oligarchy - अल्पतन्त्रीय शासन
Oppressed Class - उत्पीडित वर्ग
Ordinance - अध्यादेश
Parliamentary Sovereignty / Supremacy - संसदीय
सार्वभौमकता / सर्वोच्चता
Parliamentary System - संसदीय प्रणाली
People - जनता
Periodic Plan - आवधिक योजना
Plan - योजना
Plural Society - बहुल समाज
Pluralism Or Plurality - बहुलवाद वा बहुलता
Pluralistic Values - बहुलवादी मूल्य
Policy - नीति
Political Plurality - राजनीतिक बहुलता



Positive Discrimination - सकारात्मक विभेद
Power - शक्ति
Power Devolution - शक्ति हस्तान्तरण
Power of Local Government - स्थानीय सरकारको अधिकार
Pre-Emption - पूर्वाधिकार
Preemption / Prior Rights - अग्राधिकार
Presidency - राष्ट्रपतीय हैसियत
President - राष्ट्रपति
Presidential System - राष्ट्रपतीय प्रणाली
Price Stability - मूल्य स्थिरता
Privatization - निजीकरण
Procedure - कार्यविधि
Progressive Tax - प्रगतिशील कर
Project - परियोजना
Promotion - प्रवर्द्धन
Promotional Works प्रवर्द्धनात्मक कार्यहरू
Property Tax - सम्पत्ति कर
Proportional Inclusive Principle - समानुपातिक समावेशी सिद्धान्त
Proportional Representation - समानुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व
Protection of Minorities - अल्पसङ्ख्यकहरूको संरक्षण
Province - प्रदेश

Province Internal and Foreign Loan - प्रदेश आन्तरिक तथा
वैदेशिक ऋण

Province Police Service - प्रदेश प्रहरी सेवा

Provincial Assembly - प्रदेश सभा

Provincial Capital - प्रदेश राजधानी

Provincial Council of Ministers/ Government - प्रदेश
मन्त्रिपरिषद्/सरकार

Provincial Head/Chief of The Province - प्रदेश प्रमुख

Provincial Identity - प्रादेशिक पहिचान

Provincial Laws - प्रादेशिक कानून

Provincial/Local Revenue - प्रदेश/स्थानीय राजस्व

Public Land - सार्वजनिक जग्गा

Public Law - सार्वजनिक कानून

Public Utility - सार्वजनिक सेवा

Rainwater Harvesting - बर्खाको पानीको भण्डारण

Record, Document, Archive - अभिलेख

Regionalism - क्षेत्रीयतावाद

Registration - पञ्जीकरण

Religious Tourism - धार्मिक पर्यटन

Replacement - प्रतिस्थापन

Representation - प्रतिनिधित्व



Representative Government - प्रतिनिधिमूलक सरकार

Republic - गणतन्त्र

Reservation - आरक्षण

Reserved Powers - आरक्षित अधिकार

Residual Power - अवशिष्ट अधिकार

Responsible Government - उत्तरदायी सरकार

Responsiveness - जवाफदेहिता

Restructuring of The State - राज्यको पुनःसंरचना

Result-Based Financing - नतिजामा आधारित वित्त

Rights of Women - महिला अधिकार

Rule of Law - कानूनको शासन

Schedule - अनुसूची

Scheduled Castes - अनुसूचित जाति

Secular State - धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य

Secularism - धर्म निरपेक्षता

Self-Determination - आत्मनिर्णय

Separation of Powers - शक्ति पृथकीकरण

Shared Revenues - साझा आय

Sister Relation - भगिनी सम्बन्ध

Social Inclusion - सामाजिक समावेशीकरण

Social Responsibility (Corporate) - सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व
(संस्थागत)

Sovereignty - सार्वभौमसत्ता

Special Area - विशेष क्षेत्र

Special Rights - विशेष अधिकार

Statutory - कानूनी (ऐनद्वारा बनेको)

Strategy - रणनीति

Strategy / Workplan - कार्यनीति

Tarai Inhabitants (Taraivasi) - तराईवासी

Territorial Integrity - भौगोलिक अखण्डता

Three-layer Federalism - तीन तहयुक्त सङ्घीयता

Transparency - पारदर्शिता

Treaty - सन्धि

Tribe - जनजाति

Tribe and Ethnicity - जातजाति

Uniform Policies - एकसमान नीतिहरू

Union - सङ्घ

Unitary State - एकात्मक राज्य

Unitary System of Governance - एकात्मक शासन प्रणाली

Upper House - माथिल्लो सदन



Value-Added Tax (Vat) - मूल्य अभिवृद्धि कर

Village Assembly/Municipal Assembly -
गाउँ सभा / नगर सभा

Village Executive/Municipal Executive गाउँ
/ नगर कार्यपालिका

Wealth Sharing - सम्पत्ति बाँडफाँड

Westminster System - वेस्टमिन्स्टर प्रणाली

Zoning - उपयुक्त क्षेत्र छनौट

केही पारिभाषिक शब्द र तिनको अर्थ

Accelerated Erosion त्वरित भू-क्षय, असामान्य भू-क्षय
मानवीय वा प्राकृतिक कारणबाट तीव्र गतिमा हुन माटोको विनाश ।

Acclimatization पारिस्थितिक अनुकूलन
जलवायु अनुकूल जीव-रासायनिक परिवर्तनको प्रक्रियाका कारण कुनै
जीवलाई परिवर्तित परिवेश तथा हावापानीमा सहजै बस्न सक्ने बनाउने
प्रक्रिया ।

Acid Rain अम्ल वर्षा
पीएच मान कम भएको (अमिलो) वर्षा । वायुमण्डलमा गएको नाइट्रोजन र
सल्फर अक्साइडहरू मिसिएर हुने प्रतिक्रियाद्वारा प्रभावित हानिकारक वर्षा ।

Acidic Soil अम्लीय माटो
पी एच मान ७ भन्दा कम भएको अथवा अम्लीयपना बढी भएको माटो । यस
किसिमको माटो विशेषगरी कृषिका निम्ति अनुपयक्त हुन्छ ।

Acidity अम्लता
कुनै पनि पदार्थको पीएच मान ७ भन्दा कम हुने गुण ।

Adaptation अनुकूलन
वातावरणसँग मिल्नु । जीवले आफ्नो अस्तित्व बचाउन वरिपरिको



वातावरणसँग बाहिरी रूप, संरचना तथा पक्रियामा परिवर्तन गरेर आफैँले आफैँलाई वातावरणमा ढाल्ने क्षमता ।

Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) उमेरगत प्रजनन दर
कुनै निश्चित उमेर वा उमेर समूहका प्रति १ हजार महिलाहरूबाट प्रतिवर्ष जीवित जन्मने शिशुहरूको सङ्ख्या ।

Agenda 21 एजेण्डा ट्वेन्टीवन्

एक्काइसौं शताब्दीका लागि वातावरण र दिगो विकाससम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कार्यक्रम, सन् १९९२ को जून ३ देखि १४ सम्म बाजिलको रियो द जेनेरोमा भएको संयुक्त राष्ट्र सङ्घीय वातावरण र विकाससम्बन्धी सम्मेलन (पृथ्वी शिखर सम्मेलन) ले अनुमोदन गरेको कार्यक्रम ।

Agricultural Ecosystem कृषि-पारिस्थितिक प्रणाली

कृषि, वनस्पति र जीवजन्तुका बीचको अन्तर्सम्बन्धबाट बनेको पारिस्थितिक प्रणाली । उपयुक्त व्यवस्थापन विधिका माध्यमबाट विभिन्न किसिमका कृषि बाली तथा जीवजन्तुबीच तालमेल राख्न बनाइएको प्रणाली ।

Agroforestry कृषिवन

कृषिवालीसँगै रुख रोप्ने तथा हुर्काउने पद्धति ।

Air हावा, वायु

नाइट्रोजन, अक्सिजन, हाइड्रोजन कार्बनडाइअक्साइड आदि ग्यासहरूको सम्मिश्रणबाट बनेको श्वासप्रवास कियको निम्ति अत्यावश्यक पदार्थ ।

Air Pollutant वायु प्रदूषक

हावा प्रदूषित पार्ने धुलो धुवाँ तथा कार्बन मोनोअक्साइड, सल्फरडाइअक्साइड, नाइट्रोजन अक्साइड जस्ता विभिन्न किसिमका ग्यासहरू ।

Air Pollution वायु प्रदूषण

वायुमण्डल दूषित हुने प्रक्रिया।

Air Quality वायुको गुणस्तर

हावामा कतिसम्म प्रदूषकहरूको मात्र स्वीकार्य हुन्छ भन्ने मापदण्डका आधारमा निर्धारण गरिएको गुणस्तर।

Alluvial Soil पाँगोमाटो

नदीले बगाई ल्याएको मलिलो उब्जाउ माटो। नेपालको तराईका नदी किनाराहरूमा र पहाडका अधिकांश नदी उपत्यकाहरूमा यस किसिमको माटो पाइन्छ।

Alpine हिमादी, अल्पाइन, हिमाली, लेकाली, उच्च पर्वतीय वृक्ष रेखाभन्दा माथि र स्थायी हिमरेखाभन्दा मुनिको पहाडी भूभाग, आल्प्स पर्वत शृङ्खलासम्बन्धी।

Alpine Grassland हिमाली खर्क

चरनको निम्ति प्रयोग गरिने पर्वतीय घाँसे मैदान।

Alternative Energy वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा

जीवाश्म इन्धन, दाउरा र आणविक ऊर्जा जस्ता परम्परागत इन्धन स्रोतहरू बाहेक अन्य, जस्तै, सौर्य ऊर्जा, भौगर्भिक ऊर्जा, गोबर ग्यास, जलशक्ति जस्ता स्रोतबाट प्राप्त ऊर्जा।

Atmosphere वायुमण्डल

पृथ्वीलाई ढाक्ने हावाको आवरण। यो नाइट्रोजन, अक्सिजन, कार्बनडाइअक्साइड जस्ता विभिन्न ग्यासहरू मिली बनेको हुन्छ। यसलाई न्यूनमण्डल, समतापमण्डल, मध्यमण्डल, तापीय मण्डल र वाह्य मण्डलमा विभाजन गरिएको छ।



Barometer - ब्यारोमिटर

वायुमण्डलीय चाप नाप्रे यन्त्र ।

Barrage ब्यारेज

विशेष गरी सिँचाइ गर्नका लागि लगिने नहरहरूमा पानी पठाउनका लागि नदीको मूल प्रवाहलाई छेकेर बनाइएको संरचना । बिजुली निकाल्न पानी जम्मा गर्न बनाइने संरचनालाई भने बाँध (Dam) भनिन्छ ।

Bhabar भावर

तराई मधेशको समथरभूमिबाट उठेर बनेको, उत्तरतिरको फेदी चुरे पहाडको फेदीसम्मको अर्ध समथर भूमि । मधेश र चुरे पहाडका बीचको क्षेत्र । कतैकतै भित्तीमधेशलाई पनि भावर भनेको पाइन्छ ।

Bhopal Gas Tragedy भोपाल ग्यास दुर्घटना

सन् १९८४ को दिसम्बर ३ मा विषादी बनाउने कम्पनी युनियन कारवाइडको भारतको भोपालस्थित कारखानाबाट विषाक्त ग्यास चुहिएर भएको दुर्घटना, जसमा २५०० भन्दा बढी व्यक्तिको मृत्यु भएको थियो ।

Biodegradable कुहिने, जैविकरूपले विखण्डन हुने

जीवाणु ब्याक्टेरिया, ढुसी वा अन्य सूक्ष्मजीवहरूका कारण प्राङ्गारिक वस्तुहरू विभिन्न अवशेषमा टुक्रिने प्रक्रिया । सबैजसो प्राङ्गारिक वस्तुहरू कुहिन वा जैविक रूपमा विखण्डन हुन सक्छन् ।

Biodiversity जैविक विविधता

पृथ्वीका सम्पूर्ण सूक्ष्म जीव, जीवजन्तु, वनस्पति र तिनीहरूका वंशाणु तथा पारिस्थितिक प्रणालीहरूका बीचको अन्तर वा विविधता ।

Bioenergy जैविक ऊर्जा

विभिन्न जीवजन्तु तथा वनस्पतिको अवशेषबाट उत्पन्न भएको ऊर्जा स्रोत, जस्तै, दाउरा, कोइला आदि।

Bioengineering जैविक प्रविधि

औद्योगिक रूपमा जैविक, रासायनिक प्रक्रिया प्रयोग गरी औषधि, खाद्यान्न आदि उत्पादन गरिने कार्य। भू-क्षय, पहिरो आदि रोकका लागि बोटविरुवा लगाउने कार्य। फोहोरमैलालाई मल बनाउने जस्ता काममा पनि जैविक प्रविधिकै प्रयोग हुन्छ।

Biofertilizers जैविक मल

माटोलाई मलिलो तथा उर्वर बनाउने प्राकृतिक रूपमा उपलब्ध जैविक वस्तु, जस्तै वस्तुभाउको मलमूल, दिशापिसाब, हरियो मल, कम्पोष्ट आदि।

Biogas बायोग्यास, गोबर ग्यास वा जैविक ग्यास

वस्तुभाउको मलमूल र अन्नबालीका अवशेषहरूबाट विशेष किसिमको संयन्त्रका मद्दतले निकालिएको मिथेन ग्यास र त्यो ग्यास निकाल्ने प्रक्रिया।

Biological Clock जैविक घडी

जीवहरूमा निश्चित समय र नियमअनुसार निरन्तर चल्ने जैविक प्रक्रिया। बिहान सबेरै कुखुरा बास्ने प्रक्रियालाई यसको उदाहरणका रूपमा लिन सकिन्छ।

Biological Community जैविक समुदाय

कुनै निश्चित क्षेत्र र समयमा एक अर्काको अन्तर्सम्बन्धबाट सिर्जित वनस्पति, जीवजन्तु तथा सूक्ष्म जीवको समाज। जस्तै, पोखरीको जैविक समुदाय।



Biological Control जैविक नियन्त्रण

रोग कीरा तथा झारपातलाई कीरा वा अन्य जैविक वस्तुको प्रयोग गरी नियन्त्रण गर्ने तरिका। प्राकृतिक शिकारी (प्रीडेटर), परजीवी, जीवाणु तथा विषाणुको प्रयोग गरी हानिकारक कीरा वा रोगको नियन्त्रण गर्ने यो विधिलाई रासायनिक विषादिको प्रयोगका तुलनामा धेरै राम्रो मानिन्छ, किनभने यसबाट वातावरणमा प्रतिकूल असर पर्दैन।

Biopesticide: जैविक शलुजीवनाशक विषादि

वनस्पतिबाट प्राकृतिक रूपमा प्राप्त हुने विभिन्न किसिमका, वातावरणीय हिसाबले हानी नगर्ने विषादि।

Biosphere जीवमण्डल

जीवजन्तु र वनस्पति पाइने पृथ्वीको कुनै पनि भाग, हावा, जमीन र पानीमा पाइने जीवहरू मिली बनेको मण्डल।

Biotechnology जैविक प्रविधि

जैविक वस्तुहरूको प्रयोग गरी व्यापक स्तरमा औषधि, खाद्यान्न, विषादि आदि उत्पादन गर्ने आधुनिक प्रविधि।

Brundtland Commission ब्रन्टल्याण्ड कमिशन

वातावरण र विकाससम्बन्धी विश्व आयोग। वातावरण र विकास तथा विश्व सहयोग सम्बन्धमा सुझाव दिन संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घको साधारण सभाले सन् १९८३ मा नर्वेकी तात्कालीन प्रधानमन्त्री ग्रो हाल्लेम ब्रन्टल्याण्डको अध्यक्षतामा गठित यस आयोगले सन् १९८७ मा दिगो विकासको अवधारणालाई समावेश गरी हाम्रो साझा भविष्य (Our Common Future) नामक एक प्रतिवेदन पेश गरेको थियो।

Buffer Zone मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

संरक्षित क्षेत्रसँग जोडिएको क्षेत्र। संरक्षित क्षेत्र र मानव बसोबासको बीचको भाग। तर मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा पनि मानिसको बसोवाससमेत हुनसक्छ।

Calorie क्यालोरी

एक ग्राम पानीलाई १ डिग्री सेन्टिग्रेड तापक्रम बढाउन आवश्यक पर्ने ऊर्जाको एकाई। हामीलाई दैनिक रूपमा आवश्यक पर्ने शक्ति यही एकाइमा नापिन्छ।

Carbon Monoxide: कार्बन मोनोअक्साइड

प्राकृतिक रूपमा अत्यन्त कम मात्रामा पाइने तर मोटर गाडी र चुरोट आदिबाट बढी मात्रामा उत्सर्जन हुने रङ्गहीन विषालु ग्यास।

Carbon Dioxide कार्बन डाइअक्साइड

कार्बन वा कार्बन भएको वस्तु हावा (अक्सिजन) मा बाल्दा बन्ने रङ्गहीन यौगिक ग्यास। बोटविरुवाले खाना बनाउन यो ग्यास प्रयोग गर्दछन। यसको मात्रा बढेमा पृथ्वीमा हरित गृह प्रभाव बढ्छ।

Chemical Fertilizer रासायनिक मल

विभिन्न रासायनिक प्रक्रियाहरूद्वारा उत्पादित तथा खानीबाट उत्खनन् भएका विभिन्न रासायनिक वस्तुहरूबाट कृत्रिम रूपमा तयार पारिएका यूरिया, कम्पलेक्स, पोटास जस्ता उर्वर मलहरू।

Chemical Pollution रासायनिक प्रदूषण

विभिन्न रासायनिक वस्तुहरू पानी, हावा तथा माटोमा मिल्न गई तिनीहरूको प्राकृतिक गुणमा प्रतिकूल परिवर्तन गराउने प्रदूषण।

Chemistry रसायन शास्त्र

विभिन्न तत्त्व यौगिक आदि र तिनीहरू बीचको प्रतिक्रियाबारे अध्ययन गर्ने विषय।



Chernobyl Disaster चर्नोबिल दुर्घटना

सन् १९८६ को अप्रिल २६ मा युक्रेनको चर्नोबिलमा आणविक भट्टीको विस्फोटनबाट भएको दुर्घटना। यस दुर्घटनाबाट चुहिएको आणविक विकिरणका कारण धनजनको ठूलो क्षति भएको थियो।

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) क्लोरोफ्लुरो कार्बन्स

क्लोरीन, फ्लोरिन तथा कार्बन मिली बनेका ग्यासहरू। क्लोरोफ्लुरो कार्बन्सको प्रयोग प्लास्टिक फोम, एयर कण्डिसनर आदिमा गरिन्छ। यसले समतापमण्डल भित्र रहेको ओजोन तहलाई रासायनिक प्रतिक्रियाबाट नाश गर्दछ।

Chure Hill चुरे पहाड, शिवालिक, चुलाचुली

महाभारत पर्वतशृखला र भित्री मधेसभन्दा दक्षिणतिर र तराईको उत्तरतिर फैलिएको, बालुवामय माटो भएको, भूक्षय दर उच्च भएको तथा होचा पहाडहरूको शृङ्खला।

Climate जलवायु, हावापानी

कुनै पनि क्षेत्रको लामो समयसम्मको मौसमको औसत अवस्था।

Climate Change जलवायु परिवर्तन

विभिन्न प्राकृतिक एवं मानवीय कारणबाट पृथ्वीको हावापानीमा हुने परिवर्तन।

Climate Disaster - जलवायुजन्य विपद्

जलवायु परिवर्तनका कारण आइपर्ने प्राकृतिक प्रकोप।

Climatology जलवायु विज्ञान

हावापानीबारेको अध्ययन गरिने विज्ञान

Contour Line समोच्च रेखा

समुद्र मतहदेखि समान उचाई भएका आधारमा विभिन्न स्थानहरूलाई जोड्ने काल्पनिक रेखा, यसको प्रयोग नक्सामा गरिन्छ ।

Controlled Burning नियन्त्रित दहन, नियन्त्रित आगो

नयाँ बोटबिरुवा तथा जीवजन्तुको वृद्धि एवं विकासका निम्ति र वन डढेलोबाट जोगाउन वनक्षेत्रका झारपात नियन्त्रित रूपमा बाल्ने पद्धति ।

Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species and Wild Fauna and Flora (Cites) सङ्कटापन्न वन्यजन्तु तथा वनस्पतिको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय व्यापारसम्बन्धी महासन्धि (साइटिस)

विश्वव्यापी रूपमा दुर्लभ हुँदै गएका बोटबिरुवा तथा जीवजन्तुको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय व्यापार नियन्त्रण गर्ने उद्देश्यले सन् १९७० देखि लागू गरिएको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सन्धि ।

Cordyceps यार्सागुम्बा

हिमाली क्षेत्रका खर्कहरूमा वर्षा याममा झारका रूपमा पाइने तर हिउँद महिनामा सबै कीराका रूपमा रहने एक प्रकारको जडीवुटी ।

Cubic Meter क्युबिक मिटर

एक हजार लिटर (लम्बाइ, चौडाइ, उचाइ एक-एक मिटर भए बराबर) आयतन ।

cumec क्युमेक

प्रतिसेकेण्ड एक हजार लिटर बराबरको प्रवाह ।

cusec क्युसेक

प्रतिसेकेण्ड एक घनफीट (२८.३२ लिटर बराबरको) प्रवाह ।



Dam बाँध

खोला तथा नदी थुनेर पानी सङ्ग्रह गर्न बनाइएको संरचना

Darwinism डार्विनवाद

डार्विनले प्रतिपादन गरेको जीवविकाससम्बन्धी सिद्धान्त । कुनै पनि जीवको विकास प्राकृतिक छनोटको कारणले हुन्छ भन्ने सो सिद्धान्तको मूल विचार वा तर्क हो ।

Database तथ्याङ्क आधार

सूचना तथा तथ्यलाई व्यवस्थित रूपमा सङ्कलन गरी प्रयोग गर्न सकिने स्थितिमा राखिएको तथ्याङ्क ।

Decibel डेसिबल

ध्वनिको तीव्रता नाप्रे एकाइ ।

Dhor-patan Hunting Reserve ढोर पाटन शिकार आरक्ष

रुकुम, बाग्लुङ र म्याग्दी जिल्लाको १३२५ वर्गकिलोमिटर क्षेत्रफल ढाकेको, नियन्त्रित रूपमा शिकार गर्न दिइने वि.सं. २०४९ मा स्थापना भएको आरक्ष ।

Drip Irrigation थोपा सिँचाइ

सिँचाइ गर्दा बोटविरुवालाई आवश्यक पर्ने जति मात्र पानी थोपा थोपा गरी पठाउने, पानीको अधिकतम सदुपयोग गर्ने प्रविधि ।

Dyke तटबन्ध

नदीनालाका किनारमा पानी जम्मा गर्नका लागि सामान्यतया ढुङ्गाकाटोबाट बनाइएने बाँध । यसलाई अंग्रेजीमा Embankment पनि भनिन्छ ।

Ecosystem Services - पारिस्थितिक सेवाहरू

पारिस्थितिक प्रणालीबाट मानिसलाई प्राप्त हुने लाभहरू

Ecotourism पर्यापर्यटन

प्राकृतिक स्रोत र अवस्थामा असर नपर्नेगरी गरिने पर्यटन वा त्यसको व्यवसाय ।

Embankment: तटबन्ध

नदीनालाका किनारमा पानी जम्मा गर्नका लागि सामान्यतया ढुङ्गाकाटोबाट बनाइएने बाँध । यसलाई अंग्रेजीमा Dyke पनि भनिन्छ ।

Emigration आप्रवास

एउटा देशको मानिस वा एउटा ठाउँका जीवजन्तुहरू अर्को देश वा ठाउँमा बसाई सर्ने प्रक्रिया ।

Emission उत्सर्जन

ग्यास, ताप, विकिरण आदि उत्पन्न हुने कार्य ।

Emission Standard उत्सर्जन मापदण्ड

कलकारखाना, मोटरगाडी आदिबाट निस्कने वायु प्रदूषणको अनुमोदित मापदण्ड वा सीमा ।

Endangered Animals संकटापन्न जीवहरू

वासस्थानको विनास, मानवीय अतिक्रमण तथा अन्य प्रतिकूल कारणहरूबाट अस्तित्व सङ्कट (लोप हुने जोखिम) मा रहेका जीवहरू ।

Endangered Plants संकटापन्न बोटबिरुवा

वासस्थानको विनास, मानवीय अतिक्रमण तथा अन्य प्रतिकूल कारणहरूबाट अस्तित्व सङ्कट (लोप हुने जोखिम) मा रहेका बोटबिरुवाहरू ।

Endangered Species संकटापन्न प्रजाति

वासस्थानको विनास, मानवीय अतिक्रमण तथा अन्य प्रतिकूल कारणहरूबाट अस्तित्व सङ्कट (लोप हुने जोखिम) मा रहेका जीव र वनस्पति ।



Endemic रैथाने (प्रजाति)

कुनै खास ठाउँमा मात्र पाइने जीवजन्तु र वनस्पति ।

Environment Protection Council (EPC) वातावरण संरक्षण परिषद्

Environmental Disaster वातावरणीय प्रकोप

वातावरणमा असर पार्ने गम्भीर घटनाहरू बाढी, पहिरो, प्रदूषण, विकिरण आदिका कारण हुने क्षति ।

Environmental Education (EE) वातावरण शिक्षा

वातावरण संरक्षणका लागि चाहिने चेतना ज्ञान र सीप सिकाउने शिक्षा ।

Environmental Engineering वातावरणीय इन्जिनियरिङ

वातावरणमा पर्ने प्रतिकूल असरहरूलाई नियन्त्रण गर्न गरिने निर्माणको विज्ञान र त्यसको अध्ययन गर्ने विषय ।

Environmental Ethic वातावरणीय नैतिकता

वातावरण संरक्षण कार्य गर्नका लागि कुनै व्यक्ति वा संस्था आफैँले निर्धारण गरेको, आफ्नै ज्ञान, विवेक र इमानदारीमा आधारित मापदण्ड ।

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन

कुनै उद्योग वा विकासका कामले वातावरणमा पार्ने अनुकूल वा प्रतिकूल प्रभावको अध्ययन । यसमा आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, जैविक, भौतिक तथा रासायनिक आदि प्रभाव आदिको अध्ययन गरिन्छ ।

Environmental Impact वातावरणीय प्रभाव

कुनै उद्योग वा विकासका कामले वातावरणमा पार्ने अनुकूल वा प्रतिकूल प्रभाव ।

Environmental Impact Monitoring वातावरणीय प्रभावको अनुगमन

वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भए अनुसार वातावरणीय प्रभाव कम गर्न अपनाइएका उपायहरू कार्यान्वयन भएका छन् वा छैनन् भन्ने कुराको अनुगमन; सम्भावित क्षतिबारे समयमै सचेत गराउनका निम्ति नियमित रूपमा गरिने अनुगमन ।

Environmental Science वातावरणीय विज्ञान

वातावरणीय प्रणाली तथा प्रक्रियाबारे अध्ययन गर्ने विज्ञान । यसमा जीवशास्त्र, रसायनशास्त्र, भूगोल, सामाजिकशास्त्र जस्ता विषयका वातावरणीय पक्ष, ज्ञान र सूचनाहरू समावेश गरिएका हुन्छन् ।

Environmentally Sensitive Area वातावरणीय दृष्टिकोणबाट संवेदनशील क्षेत्र

संरक्षणका दृष्टिले बढी चासो लिनुपर्ने क्षेत्र । प्राकृतिक तथा मानवीय कारणबाट वातावरणमा छिट्टै असर पर्ने पहिरो ग्रस्त क्षेत्र, राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा आरक्ष जस्ता क्षेत्र ।

नेपालमा वातावरण संरक्षणका निम्ति सबै पक्षको प्रतिनिधित्व हुने गरी सरकारको मिति २०४९/६/१५ को निर्णयानुसार प्रधानमन्त्रीको अध्यक्षतामा गठन गरिएको उच्च स्तरीय निकाय । धेरै मन्त्रालय तथा निकायहरूसँग सम्बन्ध रहेको यस परिषद्ले वातावरण संरक्षणसम्बन्धी नीति, योजना र कार्यक्रमहरूमा समन्वय कायम गर्दछ ।

Epidemic महामारी

कुनै समुदाय तथा क्षेत्रमा कम समयभित्र अकस्मात फैलिने सङ्क्रामक रोगहरू ।



Equator - भूमध्यरेखा

उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी वाट समान दूरीमा पृथ्वीको मध्य भागमा पूर्व-पश्चिम रूपमा रहेको काल्पनिक रेखा, यसको वरपर पृथ्वीको उष्ण क्षेत्र पर्दछ।

सान्दर्भिक शब्दहरू

Latitude, Longitude

अक्षांश, देशान्तर

Evergreen Forest सदाबहार वन

वर्षे भरि हरियो रहने वन। सिक्रो नहुने रूखहरूको बाहुल्य भएका कटुस, सल्ला आदिको वन।

Evolution विकास

जीवजन्तु वा बोटविरुवामा विस्तारै वा क्रमैसँग परिवर्तन आई नयाँ विशेषता वा जातिको विकास हुने प्रक्रिया। जस्तै, आदिम मानव विभिन्न चरणहरू पार गर्दै हालको अवस्थामा आइपुगेको हो।

(अंग्रेजीका *Development* र *Evolution* दुवैलाई नेपालीमा सामान्यतया विकास नै भनिन्छ। कतैकतै *Evolution* लाई उद्विकास भनेको पनि पाइन्छ।)

Exosphere बाह्यमण्डल

वायुमण्डलको सबैभन्दा बाहिरको भाग। पृथ्वीको सतहबाट करिब ५ सय कि. मि. देखि २ हजार कि.मि. सम्म फैलिएको भाग।

Eco-trekking पारिस्थितिक पदयात्रा

पारिस्थितिक प्रणालीलाई बाधा नपुयाई गरिने पैदल यात्रा।

Food and Agriculture Organisation of The United Nations (Fao) संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तथा कृषि सङ्गठन

खाद्यान्न, कृषि, वन र माछासित सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमहरूमा समन्वय ल्याउन

स्थापित संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घीय संस्था । सन् १९४५ मा स्थापित यस संस्थाको प्रधान कार्यालय रोममा छ ।

Food Chain आहार शृङ्खला, खाद्य शृङ्खला

एक किसिमको जीवलाई अर्को किसिमको जीवले खाई बन्ने शृङ्खला ।
बोटविरुवालाई शाकाहारी जीवलाई खाने र तिनलाई मांसाहारी जीवहरूले खाने प्रक्रियाबाट बन्ने शृङ्खला ।

Food Poisoning खाद्य विषाक्तता

जीवाणु विषादि वा अन्य रसायनका कारण दूषित भएको खानेकुरा खाँदा हुने असर ।

Food Preservation खाद्य संरक्षण

विभिन्न किसिमका खाद्यान्नलाई कुहिने प्रक्रिया या जीवाणुको अतिक्रमणबाट जोगाई सुरक्षित राख्न गरिने कार्य । यो काम रासायनिक, जैविक वा अन्य उपायबाट गरिन्छ ।

Food Web - खाद्यसञ्जाल

जीवजन्तु र वनस्पतिको प्राकृतिक खाद्य अन्तर्सम्बन्ध

Forest Ecosystem वन पारिस्थितिक प्रणाली

विभिन्न किसिमका वनस्पति, जीवजन्तु, सूक्ष्म जीव आदिले बनेको स्वतः चलिरहने प्राकृतिक प्रणाली ।

Forest Fire वन डढेलो

मानवीय वा चट्याङ पर्दा निस्कने आगो जस्ता प्राकृतिक कारणबाट वनमा हुने आगलागी ।



Forest वन

रूखहरूको बाहुल्य रहेको क्षेत्र । वन प्राकृतिक वा कृत्रिम दुवै किसिमको हुन्छ ।

सान्दर्भिक शब्दहरू

Agro Forestry. Community Forest, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest. Farm Forest.

कृषि वन, सामुदायिक वन, पतझड वन, सदावहार वन, वन वाटिका आदि

Forest-Based Industries वनस्रोतमा आधारित उद्योगहरू

वनबाट प्राप्त हुने कच्चा पदार्थहरूको आधारमा सञ्चालन हुने कत्था, रेजिन, प्लाइउड, काठ आदि उद्योगहरू वनमा आधारित उद्योगहरू हुन् ।

Forestry Master Plan वन विकास गुरु योजना

वन तथा भूसंरक्षण मन्त्रालयले वि.सं. २०४५ सालमा तयार गरेको वनको विकाससम्बन्धी २५ वर्षे योजना

Forestry वनविज्ञान

वनको संरक्षण, सम्बर्धन, वृक्षरोपण तथा वैज्ञानिक व्यवस्थापनसम्बन्धी सैद्धान्तिक एवम् व्यावहारिक विषय ।

Fossil Fuel जीवाश्म इन्धन

ऊर्जा प्राप्तिको निम्ति इन्धनका रूपमा प्रयोग गर्न सकिने जीवावशेष, जस्तै, कोइला, प्राकृतिक ग्यास, कच्चा तेल, पिट आदि बोटबिरुवा लाखौं वर्षको लामो समयसम्म भूगर्भमा थिचिएर जीवाश्म इन्धन बन्दछ ।

Fume धुवाँ

रासायनिक तथा भौतिक प्रक्रियाका कारण वायुमण्डलमा जम्मा हुने वा कृत्रिम तरिकाले छरिने अति सूक्ष्म ठोस कणहरू । धातु वा धातुका अक्साइडबाट बन्ने रासायनिक धुवाँ विषाक्त हुनसक्छ ।

Food Web: आहार सञ्जाल वा खाद्य सञ्जाल

विभिन्न आहार शृङ्खलाहरू एक आपसमा जेलिएर बनेको सञ्जाल वा जालो । एउटै जीवने विभिन्न किसिमका खानेकरा खानेहुँदा खाद्य सञ्जालको निर्माण हुन्छ ।

Genetics अनुवंश विज्ञान

वंशाणुका माध्यमबाट आमाबाबुबाट छोराछोरीमा सर्ने वंशज गुण (वा समस्याहरू), तिनको विभिन्नताको अध्ययन ।

Genetic Conservation आनुवंशिक संरक्षण

बोटविरुवा तथा जीवजन्तुमा भएका आनुवंशिक गुणलाई संरक्षण गर्ने कार्य ।

Genetic Disease आनुवंशिक रोग

वंशाणुका कारण सन्तानमा सर्दै जाने रोगहरू ।

Geology भूगर्भ विज्ञान

पृथ्वीको संरचना र विकासबारेको अध्ययन । यसले पृथ्वीको सतहभन्दा भित्र (भूगर्भ) को अवस्थाको इतिहास (उत्पत्तिदेखिको) को अध्ययन गरेर त्यसको भविष्यका बारेमा विज्ञानसम्मत अनुमानहरू समेत गर्छ । भूकम्पको अध्ययन गर्ने विधा भूकम्प विज्ञान (Seismology) पनि भूगर्भ विज्ञानकै एउटा हाँगो हो ।

Geomorphology भूआकृति विज्ञान

पृथ्वीको आकार तथा विकासबारेको अध्ययन । यसमा विशेष गरी पृथ्वीको सतह, भूआकृति तथा पृथ्वीको आन्तरिक बनावटको सम्बन्धबारे अध्ययन गरिन्छ ।

Geothermal Energy : भूतापीय ऊर्जा

पृथ्वीको आन्तरिकताबाट प्राप्त ऊर्जा, जस्तै जमीनभित्रबाट निस्कने तातो पानी ।



Glacier Lake Outburst हिमताल विस्फोटन

हिमतालहरू कुनै कमजोर भागबाट फुट्नु । हिमताल विस्फोटनको एउटा प्रमुख कारण तापक्रम बढेर हिमतालमा जम्मा भएको बरफ पग्लिनु र पानीको चापले गर्दा तालका कमजोर किनाराहरू फुटेर बाढीको रूपमा बग्नु हो ।

Hibernation सुषुप्तावस्था

भ्यागुता सर्प जस्ता जीवजन्तुहरू जाडो याममा लामो समयसम्म निष्क्रिय रहने अवस्था । सुषुप्तावस्थामा रहने प्राणीहरूले त्यस बेला आफ्नो शरीरमा जम्मा भएको बोसोबाट शक्ति प्राप्त गरिरहेका हुन्छन् ।

Homo Sapiens होमो सेपिएन्स

मनुष्य जातिको वैज्ञानिक नाम ।

Insect - कीट, कीरा

अर्थोपोडा फाइलम नामक जीवसमूहको इन्सेक्टा वर्गमा पर्ने जीवहरू । नेपालीमा कीरा भन्दा सबै साना जीवहरू (कतै कतै त बाघ समेत) बुझिने भए पनि जीववैज्ञानिक हिसाबले 'कीरा' वा 'कीट' भन्दा शरीर तीन खण्ड (Head, Thorax र Abdomen) मा बाँडिएका र तीनजोडा खुट्टा हुने प्राणीहरूलाई बुझिन्छ ।

Insecticide कीटनाशक विषादि

'कीरा' लाई मार्ने विषहरू । बालीबिरुवालाई नोक्सानी गर्ने अन्य कुरालाई मार्ने विषादीका फरक फरक नाम हुन्छन् । जस्तै, ढुसी नियन्त्रण गर्ने Fungicide, झार मार्ने Herbicide आदि

Intermediate Technology मध्यस्थ प्रविधि

प्रारम्भिक र अत्याधुनिक प्रविधिबीचको अवस्थामा रहेको प्रविधि । यसलाई कतैकतै उपयुक्त प्रविधि (Appropriate Technology) भनेको पनि पाइन्छ ।

Ionosphere आयोनमण्डल

पृथ्वीको सतहबाट करिब ६० देखि ३०० किलोमिटर माथि रहेको, विद्युतीय हिंसाबले चार्ज भएका (आयोनाइज भएका) ग्यासका कणहरू रहेको वायुमण्डलको भाग, तापीय मण्डलको तल्लो भाग ।

सान्दर्भिक शब्दहरू -

Atmosphere, Exosphere, Thermosphere, Stratosphere, Troposphere

वायुमण्डल, वाह्यमण्डल, तापीयमण्डल, समतापमण्डल, न्यूनमण्डल
IPCC - Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change - जलवायु परिवर्तनसम्बन्धी अन्तरदेशीय मण्डल (वैज्ञानिक)

Khaptad National Park खप्तड राष्ट्रिय निकज

नेपालका कर्णाली र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशका बझाङ बाजुरा, डोटी र अछाम जिल्लामा अवस्थित २२५ वर्ग कि.मि. क्षेत्रफल ओगटेको राष्ट्रिय निकज । खप्तड त्यहाँको भूस्वरूप (Landscape), तथा जैविक र सांस्कृतिक विविधताका लागि प्रशिद्ध छ ।

Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve कोशी टप्प वन्यजन्तु आरक्ष

पूर्वी नेपालको सुनसरी जिल्लामा, कोशी नदीको क्षेत्रभित्र अवस्थित आरक्ष । यहाँको प्रमुख वन्यजन्तु अर्ना हो । २०३५ (सन् १९७८) मा स्थापित यो आरक्ष १७५ वर्ग किमिमा फैलिएको छ ।

Landscape भूस्वरूप, भूदृष्य

कुनै ठाउँको जमीनको देखिने रूप ।

Langtang National Park लाङटाङ राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज

काठमाडौंको उत्तरमा रसुवा, नुवाकोट र सिन्धुपाल्चोक जिल्लाको १७१० वर्ग कि.मि. क्षेत्रफलमा फैलिएको राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज ।



Latitude - अक्षांश

पृथ्वीलाई भूमध्यरेखाबाट उत्तर र दक्षिणतर्फ एक-एक डिग्रीको अन्तरमा बराबर गरी विभाजन गरिएको काल्पनिक रेखा। यसबाट उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी गोलार्द्धका विभिन्न ठाउँहरू भूमध्य रेखाबाट कति टाढा पर्छन् भन्ने कुरा थाहा हुन्छ।

सान्दर्भिक शब्दहरू

Equator, Longitude

भूमध्य रेखा, देशान्तर

Lithosphere - स्थलमण्डल

पृथ्वीको सबैभन्दा बाहिरको ठोस भाग, यो करिब १०० किलोमिटर बाक्लो हुन्छ।

सान्दर्भिक शब्दहरू

Asthenosphere, Mantle, Core

एस्थेनोमण्डल, म्यान्टल, कोर (अन्तर्भाग)

Longitude - देशान्तर

लण्डन छेउको ग्रिनविच शहरबाट कुनै पनि ठाउँ कति पूर्व वा कति पश्चिम पर्दछ भन्ने कुरा थाहा पाइने भौगोलिक एकाइ। यो डिग्री मिनेट र सेकेन्डमा नापिन्छ। विभिन्न देशको समय अन्तर देशान्तर अनुरूप नै निर्धारण गरिन्छ।

सान्दर्भिक शब्दहरू

Equator, Latitude

भूमध्य रेखा, अक्षांश

Makalu Banun National Park - मकालु बरुण राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज

प्राकृतिक तथा सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण गर्ने उद्देश्यले स्थापना गरिएको, मकालु बरुण संरक्षण क्षेत्रसित जोडिएको राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज। यो १५०० वर्ग कि.मि. क्षेत्रफलमा फैलिएको छ।

Mammal - स्तनधारी प्राणी

प्राणी जगतका सबैभन्दा विकसित मानिने, विकसित मस्तिष्क भएका, शरीरमा रौँ भएका र गर्भबाट बच्चा जन्माउने तथा स्तनबाट दूध चसाउने जीवजन्तु, जस्तै, गाई, खरायो, मानिस ।

Mantle - म्यान्टल

पृथ्वीको सतह (क्रस्ट) देखि केन्द्र (कोर) बीचको म्याग्माले बनेको, तरल अवस्थामा रहेको भाग यसको मोटाई करिब ३००० कि.मि हुन्छ ।

Mesosphere - मध्यमण्डल

वायुमण्डलको एक भाग, पृथ्वीको सतहबाट ५० कि.मि. देखि ८० कि.मि. माथिसम्म फैलिएको तह ।

(सान्दर्भिक शब्दहरू: Atmosphere, Exosphere, Ionosphere
Thermosphere, Stratosphere, Troposphere

वायुमण्डल, वाह्यमण्डल, आयोनमण्डल, तापीयमण्डल, समतापमण्डल, न्यूनमण्डल

Mutualism - सहजीवी

दुई वा दुईभन्दा बढी जातिहरू एक आपसमा मिलेर बस्ने प्रक्रिया । जस्तै, गैँडा र कीर्ना खाने चरा (Tick Bird) बीचको सम्बन्ध । गैँडाको शरीरमा भएका कीर्ना टिक बर्डले खाइदिन्छ । त्यसबाट गैँडालाई त फाइदा हुन्छ नै, टिक बर्डको पनि पेट पालिन्छ ।

National Grid - राष्ट्रिय ग्रिड

उच्च भोल्टेजको बिजुली प्रसारण गर्ने राष्ट्रिय प्रणाली ।

National Park - राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज

वन्यजन्तु र वनमा पाइने वनस्पति, जीवजन्तु लगायतका सबै प्राकृतिक सम्पदालाई प्राकृतिक स्थितिमा संरक्षण गर्नका लागि तोकिएको विशेष क्षेत्र ।



Natural Balance - प्राकृतिक सन्तुलन

मानिस, जीवजन्तु, वनस्पति तथा सम्पूर्ण जैविक अजैविक वस्तु वा स्रोतहरू बीच प्राकृतिक रूपमा हुने सन्तुलन ।

Natural Disaster - प्राकृतिक प्रकोप

प्राकृतिक प्रक्रियाबाट वातावरणमा अकस्मात् गम्भीर परिवर्तन देखा पर्नु; भूकम्प बाढी पहिरो आदि ।

Natural Ecosystem - प्राकृतिक पारिस्थितिक प्रणाली

मानवीय हस्तक्षेपविनै प्राकृतिक रूपले चलिरहेको पारिस्थितिक प्रणाली ।

Natural Gas - प्राकृतिक ग्यास

भूगर्भमा भएका मिथेन जस्ता हाइड्रोकार्बनयुक्त ग्यासहरू । प्राकृतिक ग्यास कतै अलग्गै र कतै तेलसँग पाइन्छ । यो पेट्रोल डिजेलका तुलनामा सफा इन्धन हो ।

Natural Heritage - प्राकृतिक सम्पदा

प्राकृतिक महत्त्वका अरु जस्तै राष्ट्रिय निक नदीनाला, आदि लगायत प्राकृतिक वन वनस्पति र वन्यजन्तुहरू ।

Natural History - प्राकृतिक इतिहास

प्रकृति विज्ञान र प्रकृतिको संरचनासम्बन्धी अध्ययन

Net-zero - समग्रमा बराबर

कुनै ठाउँमा उत्पादन हुने हरित ग्यास र वायुमण्डलबाट स्थिरीकरण हुने हरित ग्यासको मात्रा बराबर भएको अवस्था ।

North Pole - उत्तरी ध्रुव

पृथ्वीको सबैभन्दा उत्तरतर्फको परिक्रमण केन्द्र (धुरी) को वरिपरिको क्षेत्र ।

Pandemic विश्वव्याधि

एचआईभी एड्स, कोभिड १९ जस्ता विश्वभर फैलिएका महामारी

Permafrost - स्थिर शीतभूमि

लगातार दुई वर्षभन्दा बढी जमीनको सतहमा वा सतहमुनि पानी जमेको अवस्था (० डिग्री सेन्टिग्रेड वा ३२ डिग्री फरेनहाइट) मा रहने भूमि ।

South Pole - उत्तरी ध्रुव

पृथ्वीको सबैभन्दा दक्षिणतर्फको परिक्रमण केन्द्र (धुरी) को वरिपरिको क्षेत्र ।

Third Pole - तेस्रो ध्रुव

उत्तरी र दक्षिणी ध्रुवपछि सबैभन्दा धेरै हिउँ जमेर बसेको भू-भाग अर्थात् हिन्दुकूश हिमालय पर्वत शृङ्खला ।

Watt वाट

निश्चित समयमा प्रवाहित हुने विद्युतीय ऊर्जाको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय एकाई ।

Kilowatt किलोवाट

एक हजार वाट बराबरको विद्युतीय ऊर्जा ।

Megawatt मेगावाट

एक हजार किलोवाट बराबरको विद्युतीय ऊर्जा ।

Gigaowatt गिगावाट

एक हजार मेगावाट वा एक अर्ब वाट बराबरको विद्युतीय ऊर्जा ।

Zero Emmission - शून्य उत्सर्जन



नेपालको आर्थिक विकासका लागि प्राथमिकता प्राप्त जडिबुटीहरू

| नेपाली नाम | वैज्ञानिक नाम |
|---------------|--|
| अतिस | <i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i> |
| अमला | <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> |
| ओखर | <i>Juglans regia</i> |
| कुट्टकी | <i>Neopicrorhiza scrophulariiflora</i> |
| गुच्ची च्याउ | <i>Morchella spp.</i> |
| गुर्जो | <i>Tinospora sinensis</i> |
| चिराइतो | <i>Swertia chirayita</i> |
| जंगली सयपत्री | <i>Tagetes minuta</i> |
| जटामसी | <i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i> |
| इयाउ | <i>Lichen spp.</i> |
| टिमुर | <i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i> |
| तेजपात | <i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> |
| धसिंघ्रे | <i>Gaultheria fragrantissima</i> |
| नीम | <i>Azadirachta indica</i> |
| पदमचाल | <i>Rheum australe</i> |

| | |
|--------------|--|
| पाषणभेद | <i>Bergenia ciliata</i> |
| पाँचऔले | <i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i> |
| पिपला | <i>Piper longum</i> |
| बिष | <i>Aconitum spicatum</i> |
| बोझो | <i>Acorus calamus</i> |
| भ्याकुर | <i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i> |
| मजिठो | <i>Rubia Manjith</i> |
| यार्सागुम्वा | <i>Ophiocordyceps sinensis</i> |
| रिठ्ठा | <i>Sapindus mukorossi</i> |
| लघुपत्र | <i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> |
| लौठसल्ला | <i>Taxus wallichiana/Taxus mairei</i> (यी दुई मध्ये <i>T.mairei</i> चाहिँ व्यावसायिक खेती गरिएको र निर्यात गर्न मिल्ने प्रजाति हो ।) |
| सुगन्धवाल | <i>Valeriana jatamansii</i> |
| सुगन्धकोकिला | <i>Cinnamomum glaucescens</i> |
| सतावरी | <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> |
| सर्पगन्धा | <i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> |
| सतुवा | <i>Paris polyphylla</i> |
| काकोली | <i>Fritillaria cirrhosa</i> |
| कालो मुसली | <i>Ccurculigo orchioides</i> |



खेती प्रविधि अनुसन्धान कार्यकालागि प्राथमिकता प्राप्त जडिवुटीहरू

| नेपाली नाम | वैज्ञानिक नाम |
|--------------|--|
| पाँचऔले | <i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i> |
| जटामसी | <i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i> |
| कुट्टकी | <i>Neopicrorhiza scrophulariiflora</i> |
| पिपला | <i>Piper longum</i> |
| सर्पगन्धा | <i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> |
| चिराइतो | <i>Swertia chirayaita</i> |
| लौठ सल्ला | <i>Taxus wallichiana</i> |
| गुर्जो | <i>Tinospora sinensis</i> |
| गुच्ची च्याउ | <i>Morchella esculanta</i> |
| यासागुम्वा | <i>Ophiocordyceps sinensis</i> |
| सतुवा | <i>Paris polyphylla</i> |
| काकोली | <i>Fritillaria cirrhosa</i> |
| कालो मुसली | <i>Curculigo orchioides</i> |

जीवजन्तुका नामहरू

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| अजिँगर | Indian Python |
| उँट | Arabian Camel |
| कमिलो | Ant |
| कस्तुरी मृग | Musk deer |
| काग | Crow |
| कुकुर | Dog |
| कुदुवा सर्प | Rat Snake |
| कृष्णसार | Blackbuck |
| कोइली | Koel |
| खच्चर | Mule |
| खरायो (जङ्गली) | Hare |
| खरायो (पाल्तु) | Rabbit |
| गँड्यौला | Earthworm |
| गधा | Ass |
| गाई गोरु | Cattle |



| | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| गाई | Cow |
| गैँडा | Rhinoceros |
| गोमन सर्प | Cobra |
| गोही | Crocodile |
| गोहोरो | Lizard |
| गौरी गाई | Gaur |
| घडियाल गोही | Gavial Or Gharial |
| घोडा | Horse |
| घोडी | Mare |
| चमेरो | Bat |
| चरा | Bird |
| चितुवा | Cheetah |
| चील | Eagle |
| जुरेली | Bulbul |
| जेब्रा | Zebra |
| झिँगा | Housefly |
| झिँगेमाछा | Prawn |
| डल्फिन | Dolphin |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| नागराज/किड कोब्रा | King Cobra |
| नीलगाई | Nilagai (नीलगाई वा घोडगदहा भनिए पनि यो मृगप्रजातिको जनावर हो) । |
| परेवा | Pigeon |
| पुतली | Butterfly/Moth (अंग्रेजीमा <i>Butterfly</i> भन्दा सामान्य पुतली र <i>Moth</i> भन्दा राति मात्र उड्ने पुतली बुझिए पनि नेपालीमा ती दुवैका लागि एउटा 'पुतली' शब्द मात्र प्रचलनमा रहेको पाइएको छ) । |
| पुतली | Butterfly |
| फट्याङ्ग्रा | Grasshopper |
| फयाउरो | Fox |
| बँदेल | Wild Boar |
| बनमान्छे | Chimpanzee |
| बनेल | Wild Boar |
| बाँदर | Monkey |
| बाख्रा | Goat |
| बाघ | Tiger |



| | |
|--------------|---|
| बाह्रसिंगा | Swamp Deer |
| बिरालो | Cat |
| ब्वाँसो | Wolf |
| भँगैरा | Sparrow |
| भालू | Bear |
| भेडा | Sheep |
| भेडी | Ewe |
| भैँसी | Buffalo/ Water Buffalo |
| मयुर/मुजुर | Peacock |
| माकुरा | Spider |
| माछा | Fish |
| मिर्ग/मृग | Deer |
| मुसा | <i>Rat, Mouse (अंग्रेजीमा Rat र Mouse भन्दा फरक फरक खालका मुसा बुझिए पनि नेपालीमा सबै खालका मुसालाई 'मुसा' नै भन्ने चलन छ)।</i> |
| मैना/मैनाचरी | Common Myna |
| मौरी | Honey Bee |

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| लामखुट्टे | Mosquito |
| लोखर्के | Squirrel |
| शिकारी कुकुर | Hound |
| सर्प | Snake |
| साङ्ग्लो | Cockroach |
| सारस | Siberian Crane |
| सालक | Pangolins |
| सिंह | Lion |
| सुँगुर/बंगुर | Pig |
| सुगा | Parrot |
| स्याल | Jackal |
| हात्ती | Elephant |
| हिउँ चितुवा | Snow Leopard |
| हुँडार/लकडे बाघ | Hyena |



चलनचलतीका बोटविरुवाहरू

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| अदुवा | Ginger |
| अम्बा, अम्बक, बेलौती | Guava |
| आँप | Mango |
| आलु | Potato |
| कपास | Cotton |
| करीपत्ता | Curry Plant |
| कागती | Lime/Lemon |
| केरा | Banana |
| गहुँ | Wheat |
| गोलभेडा | Tomato |
| चना | Horse Gram |
| जुनार | Mandarin Orange |
| तरबुजा /खरबुजा | Watermelon |
| तुलसी | Tulsi |
| नीम | Neem |
| पदिना, बाबरी | Mint |

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| पालुङ्गो | Spinach |
| प्याज | Onion |
| बाँस | Bamboo |
| बेसार | Turmeric |
| भुईँकटहर | Pineapple |
| मकै | Maize |
| मूला | Radish |
| लसुन | Garlic |
| वर | Banyan |
| श्रीखण्ड | Sandalwood |
| सुन्तला | Orange |
| सुर्ती | Tobacco |
| सोइजन, सजिवन | Drumstick |
| स्याउ | Apple |



नेपाली शब्द अर्थ

अतिवृष्टि - भू-क्षेत्र, बसोबास, खेतीपाती, भौतिक पूर्वाधार आदिमा नोक्सान गर्नेगरी भएको वर्षा ।

अनावृष्टि - प्राकृतिक वातावरण र मानवीय गतिविधिमा नोक्सान गर्ने गरी वर्षा नभएको अवस्था, खडेरी ।

उपत्यका - परिपरि पहाडले घेरेको समथर भूभाग अथवा पहाडको बीचमा नदीले कटान गरेर बनाएको समथर भूभाग

खाँच । २. चुरे पहाडलाई चिरेर बग्ने नदीहरूले दुवै किनारमा बनाएका साँघुरा खाँच ।

खाँच– १. दुईटा पहाड वा डाँडा वा थुम्काका बीचको साँघुरो र गहिरो ठाउँ ।

खोल्सी – सानो खोल्सो । गहिरो र साँघुरो सोतो वा प्राकृतिक कुलो ।

खोल्सो - दुई डाँडाबीच वा भिरालो धरातलमा पानी बग्दैजाँदा बनेको सानोतिनो खोलो । खहरे ।

खहरे – वर्षायाममा मात्र भेल आउने सानोतिनो खोलो । खोल्सो ।

भल – आकाशबाट पानी पर्दा वा बाढी आउँदा बनेको पानीको प्रवाह । भेल ।

बाढी – ज्यादा वर्षा हुँदा पानी बढेर आफ्नो नियत स्थान नाघी बगेको नदीनालाको प्रवाह । बाढ ।

चुरे तराई मधेश भू-परिधि - पूर्व मेचीदेखि पश्चिम महाकालीसम्म फैलिएको चुरे पहाड, खाँच, दून, भावर र तराई मधेशसमेतको शृङ्खला ।

चुरे पहाड – हिमालय पर्वतमालाको सबैभन्दा दक्षिणमा पूर्व पश्चिम फैलिएर रहेको पहाडी शृङ्खला ।

चुरे संरक्षण क्षेत्र / चुरे वातावरण संरक्षण क्षेत्र - नेपाल सरकारले २०७१ साल असार २ गते पूर्वमा इलामदेखि पश्चिममा कञ्चनपुरसम्मका ३६ वटा जिल्लाको केही भाग छुने गरी वातावरण संरक्षण क्षेत्रको रूपमा घोषणा गरेको भूभाग । यो क्षेत्र भित्र चुरे पहाड खोच दून वा भित्री मधेशसहित नेपालको करिब १२.७८ प्रतिशत भूभाग पर्दछ ।

जलवायु अनुकूलन - जलवायु परिवर्तन (तापक्रम वृद्धि, अतिवृष्टि, अनावृष्टि आदि) का असरहरूलाई कम गर्ने क्रियाकलापहरू ।

वृष्टि – बालदबाट पानी पर्ने काम । झरी; वर्षा । पानी परेझैँ कुनै थोरै वा धेरै मात्रामा बर्सिने, ओइरिने वा झर्ने काम ।

जैविक – जीवसम्बन्धी + विविधता – विविध वा धेरैथरी हुनाको अवस्था । अनेकता; विभिन्नता ।

विविधता – विविध वा धेरैथरी हुनाको अवस्था । अनेकता; विभिन्नता ।

जैविक विविधता - पारिस्थितिकीय प्रणालीको विविधता, प्रजातीय तथा वंशाणु विविधताको साझा नाम ।

टार - खोला वा नदी बग्ने स्थानभन्दा केही अग्लो स्थानमा रहेको समथर भाग वा फराकिला गद्दाहरू

पाखो – भिरालो जग्गा; तेर्पे परी पानी नअडिने जमीन । पानी नलाग्ने र प्रायः मकै, कोदो जस्ता पाखाबाली मात्र हुने जग्गा । पहाडको भित्तो; पखेरो । पायक नपरेको ठाउँ । छानाको एकातिरको भाग ।

पखेरो – भिरालो परेको पहाडी जमीन; पाखो ।



खेत – गरागरामा बाँडिएको र आली लगाई, पानी जमाएर धानको खेती गरिने जमीन । धान रोप्रे जग्गा ।

थुम – पुरानो प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था अनुसार, खासगरी किराँत क्षेत्त्रमा तिरो व्यवस्थाका आधारमा विभिन्न इकाइमा विभाजित गरिएका ससाना इलाका । पर्वतको टाकुरो ।

थुम्की – वरपरभन्दा केही माथि उठेको जमीनको भाग । सानो थुम्को ।

थुम्को – सानो, बाटुलो डाँडो । चुली; चुचुरो

थुम्का थुम्की – पहाडमा रहेका सानाठूला, अग्ला होचा थुम्काहरूको समष्टि ।

चुली – पर्वतको चुच्चो परेर अग्लिएको शिखर; टाकुरो । कुनै कुराको थुप्रो वा रास ।

शिखर – पर्वतको सबभन्दा माथिल्लो भाग; चुचुरो; टाकुरो ।

तराई मधेश - चुरे पहाडको दक्षिणमा अवस्थित, नदीले बगाएर ल्याएको मसिनो बालुवा तथा माटो फिँजिएर बनेको समथर भूभाग ।

गेगर – ढुङ्गाका सानातिना टुक्रा; मसिना भएर टुक्रिएका ढुङ्गा । माटो जति पानीले परवालिसकेपछि बचेका मसिना ढुङ्गा वा खस्रा बालुवाका कण

गेगरान / गेग्रान – ढुङ्गाका सानातिना टुक्राको आधिक्य भएको जमीन ।

ढुङ्गान – पत्थरिलो जमीन

दह – पानी गहिरिएर बनेको नदीको भाग; आहाल; पानी जमेको खाडी; कुण्ड; पोखरी; तलाउ ।

आहाल – भैँसी, सुँगुर आदि ढुब्रे वा खेल्ने पानीपोखरी । बर्खाको पानी जमेर बनेका ससाना हिले दह ।

थेगर - खोला वा नदीले बगाएर ल्याउने ढुङ्गा, माटो जस्ता पदार्थहरू ।

थेग्र्यान - खोला वा नदीले बगाएर ल्याएको थेगरहरू थेग्रिएर बनेको थुप्रो ।

दून / भिल्ली मधेश - चुरे पहाडले घेरिएका उपत्यकाहरू (जस्तै चितवन, दाङ, सुर्खेत, भारतको देहरादून)

मधेश नदी धार स्थानान्तरण - समय-क्रमसँगै नदीले कटान र पटान गर्ने क्रममा आफ्नो धार साँदै जाने प्रक्रिया ।

कटान – पहिरो, नदी आदिले तटवर्ती जमीनलाई धस्काउने वा भत्काउने क्रिया । जङ्गलको फँडनी ।

पटान – पहिरो वा नदीले ढुङ्गामाटो थुपार्ने क्रिया

नदीजन्य पदार्थ - नदिको माथिल्लो भागबाट बगेर आएर सतहमा थुप्रिएको वा थिचिएको ढुङ्गा गिट्टी, बालुवा आदि

नदी प्रणाली - मुख्य नदीको सुरु विन्दुदेखि निकास बिन्दुसम्मका सहायक नदीसहितका जलाधार क्षेत्र

बगर - खोला वा नदीको पानी बग्ने धारसँग जोडिएको, ढुङ्गा, बालुवा वा माटो आदि थुप्रिएको स्थान

बाढी मैदान - प्रत्येक वर्षजसो वर्षातको समयमा बाढी आउँदा नदीले छोप्रे र हिउँदमा छोड्ने नदीको बहाव क्षेत्र अर्थात बगर

बलौटे ढुङ्गा - बालुवाले बनेको बट्टान

भावर - चुरे पहाडको दक्षिणतर्फ अवस्थित पुरे पहाड खिइएर बाँकी रहेको अवशेष या गेग्र्यान थेग्रिएर बनेको करिब समथल भाग ।



भू-आकृति - पृथ्वीको धरातलीय स्वरूप र त्यसमा क्रियाशील भौगर्भिक प्रक्रियाहरूको अन्तर सम्बन्ध

भूगर्भ - पृथ्वीको भौतिक संरचना तथा पदार्थ सम्बन्धी विज्ञान

भू-क्षेत्र - भू-सतह ढाकिरहेको भौतिक वस्तु

भूक्षय - वर्षा, हिमपात, हावा वा बाढी पहिरोका कारण जमिनको सतह खिँदै गई माटो नोक्सान हुने प्रक्रिया

नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा - प्राकृतिक प्रक्रिया स्वतः नवीकरण हुने ऊर्जा ।

पहिरो - सामान्यतया: भिरालो जमिनमा कमजोर भूगर्भ वा अत्याधिक वर्षाका कारण तल खसेको स्थिति ।

पर्यापर्यटन - मूलतः प्राकृतिक वा स्थानीय वातावरण र सेवाहरूमा आधारित पर्यटन

पारिस्थितिकीय प्रणाली - कुनै निश्चित क्षेत्रमा भएका वनस्पति, जन्तु, सूक्ष्म जीवाणु सहितको चलायमान जीव समुदाय र तिनको परिवेशबीच निरन्तर भइरहने प्राकृतिक अन्तरक्रिया ।

प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण - वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन २०५२ मा व्यवस्था भए अनुसार कुनै प्रस्तावको कार्यान्वयन गर्दा प्रस्तावले वातावरणमा उल्लेखनीय प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पार्ने वा नपार्ने, त्यस्तो प्रभावलाई कुनै उपाद्वारा हटाउन वा कम गर्न सकिने वा नसकिने सम्बन्धमा यकिन गर्न तयार गरिने विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन तथा मूल्याङ्कन सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन

भ्रंश (दरार) - पृथ्वीको सतहभित्र आन्तरिक गतिशीलताले गर्दा चट्टानहरूको पिण्ड फुटेर टुक्रिएको पिण्ड पहिलेको स्थानभन्दा माथितिर चिप्लिएर सर्दा बन्ने भौगर्भिक संरचना

मक्किनु - सामान्यतया: घाम, पानीले गर्दा चट्टानहरूको सतहमा रासायनिक प्रतिक्रिया भई चट्टानहरू कमजोर हुनु

माटे ढुङ्गा - हिलो माटोबाट बनेको चट्टान

मुख्य अग्र भ्रंश (दरार) - हिमालय पर्वत सबैभन्दा दक्षिणमा भेटिने पूर्व-पश्चिम तन्किएर रहेको भ्रंश, जसमा तराई मधेशको भूभाग माथि शिवालिक अर्थात चुरे पहाडको चट्टान चिप्लिएर सर्ने गर्दछ

मुख्य सीमान्त भ्रंश (दरार) - महाभारत वा निम्न हिमालय क्षेत्रका चट्टानहरू शिवालिक अर्थात चुरे पहाडका चट्टानहरूमाथि सर्नेगरी बनेको भ्रंश

वन अतिक्रमण - वन क्षेत्रमा अनाधिकृत तवरले फँडनी गरी अन्य प्रयोजनको लागि उपयोग गर्ने कार्य

गैरकाष्ठ वन पैदावार - बनबाट प्राप्तहुने काष्ठ प्रयोजन बाहेकका सबै प्रकारका वस्तु तथा सेवाहरू

वन डढेलो - वन क्षेत्रमा हुने आगलागी

वन पैदावार - वनस्पतिजन्य, वन्यजन्तुजन्य पदार्थ र चट्टान, ढुङ्गा, बालुवा, माटो आदि

वातावरणीय सेवा - पारिस्थितिकीय प्रणालीबाट प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्ष रूपमा मानवलाई प्राप्त हुने वस्तु वा सेवा

वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन - वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०५३ मा व्यवस्था भएअनुसार कुनै प्रस्तावको कार्वान्वयन गर्दा प्रस्तावले वातावरणमा उल्लेखनीय प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पार्न वा नपार्ने त्यस्तो प्रभावलाई कुनै उपायद्वारा हटाउन वा घटाउन सकिने वा नसकिने सम्बन्धमा यकीन गर्न तयार गरिने विस्तृत अध्ययन तथा मूल्याङ्कन सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन



विपद् – विपद् मानव तथा पर्यावरणका अन्य तत्त्वहरूलाई गम्भीर प्रभाव पार्ने आकस्मिक घटना हो, जसले प्रभावितहरूको सामान्य अवस्थामा फर्किन सक्ने क्षमताभन्दा बढी असर पार्दछ

शीतलहर - कुनै क्षेत्रमा २४ घण्टामा हावाको तापक्रम अत्यन्त छिटै चिसिदै जाने अवस्था

सङ्कटासन्न - यो यस्तो अवस्था (जस्तै बाढी, पहिरो, आगलागी) हो जसले जीवन, स्वास्थ्य, धन सम्पत्ति र वातावरणमा भय उत्पन्न गराउँछ ।

सङ्कुटिका - प्राचीन समयमा नदी वा खोलाले बगाएर ल्याएको गेग्र्यान, लेदो थेगर मिहीन माटो वा चुनजस्ता वस्तुहरूसित मिलेर चाप र तापले गर्दा खँदिलो भई बनेको पत्ते चट्टान

संरक्षित क्षेत्र प्रणाली - राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२९ अनुसार घोषणा गरिएका राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज, वन्यजन्तु आरक्ष, संरक्षण क्षेत्र र तिनका मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र ।

संरक्षित वन - विशेष वातावरणीय, वैज्ञानिक या सांस्कृतिक महत्त्वको ठानी नेपाल सरकारले वन ऐन २०४९ बमोजिम संरक्षित वनको रूपमा घोषित गरेको राष्ट्रिय वन

कबुलियती वन - कुनै संस्था वा समुदायलाई वन ऐन २०४९ बमोजिम निश्चित अवधिको लागि कबुलियती वनको रूपमा नेपाल सरकारद्वारा प्रदान गरिएको राष्ट्रिय वन

साझेदारी वन - सम्बन्धित वन कार्यालय, स्थानीय निकाय र उपभोक्ताको साझेदारीमा व्यवस्थापन गरिने राष्ट्रिय वन

सामुदायिक वन सामूहिक हितको लागि वनको विकास, संरक्षण र उपयोग गर्न वन ऐन, २०४९ अनुसार उक्त समुहलाई सुम्पिएको राष्ट्रिय वन

हिमालय पर्वतमाला - पश्चिममा सिन्धु नदी र पूर्वमा ब्रह्मपुत्र (साङपो) नदीले छुट्टाएको, दक्षिणमा गंगाको समथर मैदानबाट उठेर उत्तरमा तिब्बती पठारसम्म फैलिएको पहाडी शृङ्खला

हरित पेटी - नदीको धारलाई नियन्त्रित बाटोबाट बहाउने उद्देश्यले नदीको एक वा दुवै किनारामा आवश्यकताअनुसार पाँसबो झाडी, रुख प्रजातिका तयार पारिने वनस्पतिहरूको पेटी

जमिनको क्षयीकरण - वातावरणीय तथा अन्य प्रकोपहरूका कारण जमिनको भौतिक अवस्थामा हुने ह्रासको स्थिति ।



Environmental Words and Terminologies

WORD

MEANING

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| Abatement | Refers to reducing the degree or intensity of greenhouse-gas emissions |
| Abiotic | A nonliving factor or element (e.g., light, water, heat, rock, energy, mineral) |
| Abrupt Climate Change | Sudden (on the order of decades), large changes in some major component of the climate system, with rapid, widespread effects. |
| Absorptive Capacity | In business administration, absorptive capacity has been defined as "a firm's ability to recognize the value of new information, assimilate it, and apply it to commercial ends". It is studied on individual, group, firm, and national levels. Antecedents are prior-based knowledge and communication |
| Acaricide | A substance poisonous to mites or ticks |
| Accession | An act whereby a State becomes a Party to a treaty already negotiated and signed by other States; has the same legal effect as ratification. |
| Acclimatization | The physiological adaptation to climatic variations. |
| Accretion | Growth or increase by the gradual accumulation of additional layers or matter |
| Acid Aerosol | Under ambient conditions, sulfur and nitrogen oxides can react with photochemical products and airborne particles to form acidic vapors and aerosols |

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| Acid Grass land | Acid grassland is a nutrient-poor habitat characterized by grassy tussocks and bare ground |
| Acid Rain | Rain contains a higher level of acid than normal. Also called Acid disposition, acid precipitation |
| Acute Exposer | Acute Exposure Guideline Levels set levels of chemical concentration that pose a defined level of risk to humans. These levels are used in preventing and responding to disasters. These guidelines are ascertained for one, short exposure by the air. |
| Acute Health Effect | A health problem which lasts a short time, following the exposer to pollutant or radioactive substances |
| Acute Toxicity | Acute toxicity refers to those adverse effects occurring following oral or dermal administration of a single dose of a substance, or multiple doses given within 24 hours, or an inhalation exposure of 4 hours. CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA FOR SUBSTANCES |
| Adaptation | Taking actions to avoid, benefit from, or deal with current and future climate change. Adaptation can take place in advance (by planning before an impact occurs) or in response to changes that are already occurring. |
| Adaptation Assessment | The practice of identifying options to adapt to climate change and evaluating them in terms of criteria such as availability, benefits, costs, effectiveness, efficiency, and feasibility. |
| Adaptation Benefits | The avoided damage costs or the accrued benefits following the adoption and implementation of adaptation measures. |



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| Adaptation Committee | Adaptation Committee. The Adaptation Committee was established by the Conference of the Parties as part of the Cancun Agreements to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention, inter alia, through various functions. More information available here. |
| Adaptation Costs | Costs of planning, preparing for, facilitating, and implementing adaptation measures, including transition costs |
| Adaptive Capacity | The ability of human and natural systems to adapt to potential damage, take advantage of 1 opportunities or address consequences |
| Adp | Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. The ADP is a subsidiary body established at COP 17 in Durban in 2011 to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties. The ADP is to complete its work by 2015 in order to adopt this protocol, legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force at the twenty-first session of the COP and for it to come into effect from 2020. More information. |
| Aerosol | A collection of tiny solid or liquid particles in the atmosphere that can come from natural sources (such as wildfires, dust storms, and volcanoes) or people's activities (such as burning fossil fuels). Some aerosols make the atmosphere warmer because they absorb energy. Others have a cooling effect because they reflect sunlight back to space. Aerosols also influence cloud formation. |
| Afforestation | Planting of new forests on lands that historically have not contained forests. |

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| Agriculture | Agriculture or farming is the practice of cultivating plants and livestock.[2] Agriculture was the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that enabled people to live in cities. The history of agriculture began thousands of years ago |
| Agriculture Burning | Agricultural burning is the intentional use of fire for vegetation management in areas such as agricultural fields, orchards, rangelands and forests. Agricultural burning helps farmers remove crop residues left in the field after harvesting grains, such as hay and rice. |
| Agriculture Land | Agricultural land is typically land devoted to agriculture, the systematic and controlled use of other forms of life—particularly the rearing of livestock and production of crops—to produce food for humans. It is generally synonymous with both farmland or cropland, as well as pasture or rangeland |
| Agriculture Waste | Agricultural Waste is unwanted or unsalable materials produced wholly from agricultural operations directly related to the growing of crops or raising of animals for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood. Some examples of agricultural waste include: Grape Vines. Fruit Bearing Trees. Vegetables |
| Agro-climatology | Agroclimatology, often also referred to as agricultural climatology, is a field in the interdisciplinary science of agrometeorology, in which principles of climatology are applied to agricultural systems. Its origins relate to the foremost role that climate plays in plant and animal production. |



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| Agroecosystem | An agroecosystem is a cultivated ecosystem, generally corresponding to the spatial unit of a farm and whose ecosystem functions are valued by humans in the form of agricultural goods and services. It is thus co-produced by nature and humans |
| Agro-forestry | Agroforestry is the intentional integration of trees and shrubs into crop and animal farming systems to create environmental, economic, and social benefits. It has been practiced in the United States and around the world for centuries |
| Agro-industry | Industry connected with agriculture |
| Aij | Activities implemented jointly. Activities carried out under the Convention to mitigate climate change through partnerships between an investor from a developed country and a counterpart in a host country under a pilot phase that ended in the year 2000. The purpose was to involve private-sector money in the transfer of technology and know-how. See also JI - Joint Implementation |
| Air Monitoring | An air quality index is used by government agencies to communicate to the public how polluted the air currently is or how polluted it is forecast to become. |
| Air Pollution | Air pollution refers to the release of pollutants into the air—pollutants which are detrimental to human health and the planet as a whole. |
| Air Quality | The Air Quality Index is based on measurement of particulate matter (PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀), Ozone (O ₃), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂), Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) and Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions. Most of the stations on the map are monitoring both PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ data, but there are few exceptions where only PM ₁₀ is available. |

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| Albedo | An index of the "reflectiveness" of a surface; a way of quantifying how much radiation is reflected back, as opposed to absorbed. Objects or surfaces with low albedo (closer to 0) absorb most of the radiation directed toward them, and those with high albedo (closer to 1) reflect most of it |
| Algal Blooms | A reproductive explosion of algae in a lake, river, or ocean. |
| Allele | Any of a set of possible forms of a gene. |
| Allergen | A substance, such as pollen, mold, and dust mites, that causes allergies |
| Allocation | Under an emissions trading scheme, permits to emit can initially either be given away for free, usually under a 'grandfathering' approach based on past emissions in a base year or an 'updating' approach based on the more recent emissions. The alternative is to auction permits in an initial market offering. |
| Alluvial Deposition | It consists of silt, sand, clay, and gravel, as well as much organic matter. Alluvial deposits are usually most extensive in the lower part of a river's course, forming floodplains and deltas, but they may form at any point where the river overflows its banks or where the flow of a river is checked. |
| Alluvial Mining | it's the mining of stream bed deposits (also known as alluvial deposits) for minerals. These alluvial deposits are formed when minerals are eroded from their source, and then transported by water to a new locale. |
| Alpine | The biogeographic zone made up of slopes above timberline and characterized by the presence of rosette-forming herbaceous plants and low shrubby slow-growing woody plants. |



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| Alternative Energy | Energy derived from non-fossil-fuel sources |
| Ample Water | Rivers, lakes, and estuaries cover less than three percent of the Earth's land surface, yet their importance to life |
| Ancillary Benefits | Complementary benefits of a climate policy including improvements in local air quality and reduced reliance of imported fossil fuels. |
| <u>Anoxic Event</u> | A period when the Earth's oceans are free of oxygen below the surface layer. |
| <u>Antarctic Oscillation (Aao)</u> | A low-frequency mode of atmospheric variability of the Southern Hemisphere. |
| Anthropogenic Climate Change | Man-made climate change - climate change caused by human activity as opposed to natural processes. |
| Anthropogenic Emissions | Emissions of greenhouse gases, greenhouse gas precursors, and aerosols associated with human activities. These include burning of fossil fuels for energy, deforestation, and land-use changes that result in net increase in emissions. |

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| Anthropogenic Global Warming | Anthropogenic global warming is primarily caused by the increase in sources of greenhouse gas emissions, largely from the burning of fuels in the energy sector, which includes transportation, electricity generation, construction and infrastructure. The following sectors are also sources of emissions: farming, industrial processes, and the domestic and 2 industrial waste sector. Activities that involve a change in land use also contribute to emissions because of potential modification of the soil composition, which can cause the greenhouse gases that were stored in the soil to be released. For example, marine and land ecosystems absorb and store carbon, which they use in their processes, such as photosynthesis. If these ecosystems are destroyed, the carbon they had stored is released |
| Anti-Greenhouse Effect | The cooling effect an atmosphere has on the ambient temperature of the planet. |
| Aquatic | The meaning of AQUATIC is growing or living in or frequenting water. |
| Aquifer | A stratum of permeable rock that bears water. An unconfined aquifer is recharged directly by local rainfall, rivers, and lakes, and the rate of recharge will be influenced by the permeability of the overlying rocks and soils. A confined aquifer is characterized by an overlying bed that is impermeable and the local rainfall does not influence the aquifer. |
| Arctic Amplification | A positive feedback loop triggered by the melting of sea ice, which results in the replacement of high-albedo ice with low-albedo sea capable of absorbing more radiation from the Sun, which traps more heat near the Earth's surface and contributes to the melting of more ice. |



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| Arctic Oscillation (Ao) | The dominant pattern of non-seasonal sea-level pressure (SLP) variations north of 20 degrees N, and it is characterized by SLP anomalies of one sign in the Arctic and anomalies of opposite sign centered about 37–45 degrees N. See also North Atlantic oscillation. |
| Arctic Shrinkage | The observed decrease in sea ice in the Arctic Ocean and melting of the Greenland Ice Sheet in recent years. |
| Arid Regions | Ecosystems with less than 250 mm precipitation per year |
| Asthma | A disease that affects a person's lungs and can make it difficult to breathe. Many factors can trigger an asthma attack. For some people, these triggers may include air pollution, allergens, heavy exercise, or certain weather conditions. |
| Atmosphere | The gaseous envelop surrounding the Earth. The dry atmosphere consists almost entirely of nitrogen (78.1% volume mixing ratio) and oxygen (20.9% volume mixing ratio), together with a number of trace gases, such as argon (0.93% volume mixing ratio), helium, and radiatively active greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (0.035% volume mixing ratio) and ozone. In addition, the atmosphere contains water vapor, whose amount is highly variable but typically 1% volume mixing ratio. The atmosphere also contains clouds and aerosols |
| Atmospheric Aerosols | Microscopic particles suspended in the lower atmosphere that reflect sunlight back to space. These generally have a cooling effect on the planet and can mask global warming. They play a key role in the formation of clouds, fog, precipitation and ozone depletion in the atmosphere. |

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| Atmospheric Sciences | An umbrella term for the study of the atmosphere, its processes, the effects other systems have on the atmosphere, and the effects of the atmosphere on these other systems. |
| Atom | The basic building block of all the matter in the universe. Every element (for example, carbon or oxygen) represents a unique type of atom. Atoms combine together to make molecules such as carbon dioxide. |
| Atomic Power station | A nuclear power plant (sometimes abbreviated as NPP) is a thermal power station in which the heat source is a nuclear reactor |
| Background Pollution | Air pollution that is not produced locally. While total concentration is the sum of locally and nonlocally produced pollution, only the locally produced pollution can be locally regulated. |
| Bactericidal | A bactericide or bactericide, sometimes abbreviated Bridal, is a substance which kills bacteria. Bactericides are disinfectants, antiseptics, or antibiotics. However, material surfaces can also have bactericidal properties based solely on their physical surface structure, as for example biomaterials like insect wings. |
| Barometer | An instrument that measures the air pressure of the atmosphere. Differences in air pressure are responsible for wind and weather patterns, and low pressure is generally associated with storms. |
| Bio Energy | Energy Produce from Bio mass |
| Bio Erosion | Bioerosion describes the breakdown of hard ocean substrates – and less often terrestrial substrates – by living organisms. Marine bioerosion can be caused |



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| Bio-geosphere | The properties of the Earth and especially of the bio geosphere as an environment that has allowed for the development of life and human civilization |
| Bio-chemical Conversion: | The changing of organic matter into other chemical forms. |
| Biodiesel | A type of biofuel typically made from soybean, canola, or other vegetable oils; animal fats; or recycled grease. Biodiesel can be blended with regular diesel fuel and used in most diesel engines. Some engines can also be modified to run on pure biodiesel. |
| Biodiversity | The diversity and variability of living organisms within each species, among species and within 1 ecosystem. |
| Biodiversity Conservation | Conservation of biodiversity is important to the sustainable development of the city. In particular, with challenges such as climate change |
| Biodiversity Crisis. | Scientists predict that on our current trajectory of habitat loss and global warming, between one third and one half of all species will face |
| Biodynamic Agriculture | Biodynamic agriculture is a form of alternative agriculture based on pseudo-scientific and esoteric concepts initially developed in 1924 by Rudolf Steiner. It was the first of the organic farming movements. |
| Bioecology | Bioecology is the branch of biology that studies the relationship among different living organisms and their environment. |
| Bioerosion | Erosion or decay due to the action of living organism |

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| Biofilter | Biofilters are one of the oldest bioremediation techniques. It is an important separation method that can be applied in the removal of organic contaminants from air and water. During biofilter operation, pollutants are passed through a media bed containing microbes that causes degradation of pollutants. |
| Biofuel | A type of fuel produced from plants or other forms of biomass. Examples of biofuels include ethanol, biodiesel, and biogas. |
| Biogas | A type of biofuel that contains methane from landfills, animal waste, sewage, or other decomposing waste materials. Biogas can be burned to produce heat or electricity. |
| Biogeography | Biogeography is the discipline of biology that studies the present and past distribution patterns of biological diversity and their underlying environmental and historical causes |
| Biohazard | Biological hazards, also known as biohazards, refer to biological substances that pose a threat to the health of living organisms, primarily that of humans. This can include medical waste or samples of a microorganism, viruses, or toxins (from a biological source) that can affect human health. |
| Bioinsecticide | A biopesticide having specific activity against one or more insects The company now has six products on sale, including two genetically engineered bioinsecticides |



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| Biological Control | Biological control, the use of living organisms to control pests. A natural enemy such as a parasite, predator, or disease organism is introduced into the environment of a pest or, if already present, is encouraged to multiply and become more effective in reducing the number of pest organisms |
| Biological Corridors | A biological corridor consists of all the habitats needed during the various stages of a species' life cycle (reproduction, growth, shelter) |
| Biological Desert | An Area where there is no life |
| Biological Desert | This "biological desert" within a swirling expanse of nutrient-starved saltwater is the largest, and least productive, ecosystem of the South Pacific. Together with the subtropical gyres in other oceans, biological deserts cover 40% of Earth's surface |
| Biological Pesticide | Biopesticides are certain types of pesticides derived from such natural materials as animals, plants, bacteria, and certain minerals. For example, canola oil and baking soda have pesticidal applications and are considered biopesticides. |
| Biological Resources. | biological resources means plants, animals and micro-organisms or parts thereof, their genetic material and by-products (excluding value added products) with actual or potential use or value, but does not include human genetic material; |
| Biomass | Material that comes from living things, including trees, crops, grasses, and animals and animal waste. Some kinds of biomass, such as wood and biofuels, can be burned to produce energy. |

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| Biometeorology | Biometeorology is the interdisciplinary field of science that studies the interactions between the biosphere and the Earth's atmosphere on time scales of the order of seasons or shorter |
| Bioremediation | Bioremediation is a process that uses mainly microorganisms, plants, or microbial or plant enzymes to detoxify contaminants in the soil and other environments. |
| Biosafety | Biosafety is a framework that describes the use of specific practices, training, safety equipment, and specially designed buildings to protect the worker, community, and environment from an accidental exposure or unintentional release of infectious agents and toxins. A biosafety program implements actions to identify biological hazards, evaluate the level of health-related risks the biological hazard presents to humans, agriculture (such as livestock and crops), wildlife, and the environment, and identify ways to reduce the health-related risks associated with the biological hazard |
| Biosecurity | Biosecurity is the prevention of disease-causing agents entering or leaving any place where they can pose a risk to farm animals, other animals, humans, or the safety and quality of a food product. |
| Biosphere Reserve | Biosphere reserves are the protected areas meant for the conservation of plants and animals. It also restores the traditional life of the tribals living in that vicinity. They conserve the biodiversity of that area. |



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| Bio-synthesis | Biosynthesis is the generation of natural products through enzymatic reactions, as in cellular metabolism. Successive enzymatic reactions by a number of enzymes are generally required to achieve a single biologically active compound. |
| Bio-technology | The ways that humans apply biological concepts to produce products and provide services. |
| Biotic Climax | An ecological climax primarily due to the action of living organisms |
| Biotic Succession | The biotic succession is the preserved result of the operation of the processes of organic evolution. Contributions from molecular biology and cladistics make it clear that the branching processes in evolution, operating over time, have produced all the diversity preserved in the fossil record |
| Bird Heaven | Same as bird sanctuary |
| Bog | A poorly drained area rich in accumulated plant material, frequently surrounding a body of open water and having a characteristic flora (such as sedges, heaths, and sphagnum). |
| Boreal Forest | Forests of pine, spruce, fir, and larch stretching from the east coast of Canada westward to Alaska and continuing from Siberia westward across the entire extent of Russia to the European Plain. |

- Botanical Garden A botanical garden or botanic garden [nb 1] is a garden dedicated to the collection, cultivation, preservation and display of an especially wide range of plants, which are typically labelled with their botanical names. It may contain specialist plant collections such as cacti and other succulent plants, herb gardens, plants from particular parts of the world, and so on; there may be greenhouses, shade houses, again with special collections such as tropical plants, alpine plants, or other exotic plants. Most are at least partly open to the public, and may offer guided tours, educational displays, art exhibitions, book rooms, open-air theatrical and musical performances, and other entertainment
- Botanical Survey This survey will describe the structure of the plant community at each research site by sampling the species composition and relative abundance of each species in the plant community. The botanical survey will help us understand the impact, if any, of the trees on the vegetation of the area. The trees provide a different microhabitat from grasses and forbs that are typical of the Lesotho environment. We believe that introducing them in this environment is likely to have had an impact on species as well as the soils. This is why we are taking stock of what grows underneath the trees as well as taking soil samples. We believe this will tell us something about the transformation process that is occurring at the microhabitat level. Soil samples taken at the center of each plot will not only provide an idea of the level of plant nutrients in the plot, but also indicate the distribution of soil types within the site and suggest soil profile changes.



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| Botanist | Someone who studies plants as a scientific or leisure activity |
| Bottled Gas | Bottled gas is a term used for substances which are gaseous at standard temperature and pressure (STP) and have been compressed and stored in carbon steel, stainless steel, aluminum, or composite bottles known as gas cylinders. |
| Bottom-Up Models | A modeling approach that includes technological and engineering details in the analysis. See also top-down models |
| Breeding | Breeding is sexual reproduction that produces offspring, usually animals or plants. It can only occur between a male and a female animal or plant |
| Building Development | Building Development means the development, construction, extension, enlargement or substantial upgrading of any new or existing building or any other structure used for the purposes of business, trade, profession, occupation, service, industry, agriculture, residence, recreation, religion, education or any other purposes, including infrastructure used in connection with it |
| Building legislation | Building Legislation means any applicable Law relating to the design, construction, use or occupation of a building, and for the time being includes: |
| Building-Related illness | Building-related illnesses include asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, inhalation fever, rhinosinusitis, and infection. In contrast to sick building syndrome, these building-related illnesses are less common and may result in substantial medical morbidity. |

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| Built Environment | The term-built environment refers to the human-made surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging in scale from buildings and parks or green space to neighborhoods and cities that can often include their supporting infrastructure, such as water supply or energy networks. |
| Built Heritage | Built heritage' can be considered any individual or group of buildings, structures, monuments, or installations, or remains, which are associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history. |
| Bulk plant | The definition of a bulk plant is; "an intermediate fuel distribution facility where delivery to and from storage tanks is by cargo tank." To provide further clarification, a bulk plant does not receive fuel by pipeline, railcar or marine barge. |
| Bunker Fuels | A term used to refer to fuels consumed for international marine and air transport. |
| Burden | The total mass of a gaseous substance of concern in the atmosphere |
| Burial Site | A cemetery, burial ground, gravesite or graveyard is a place where the remains of dead people are buried or otherwise interred. The word cemetery (from Greek <i>κοιμητήριον</i> , "sleeping place") implies that the land is specifically designated as a burial ground and originally applied to the Roman catacombs. |
| Business As Usual | A scenario used for projections of future emissions assuming no action, or no new action, is taken to mitigate the problem. Some countries are pledging not to reduce their emissions but to make reductions compared to a business-as-usual scenario. Their emissions, therefore, would increase but less than they would have done. |



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| By Pass | A road built around a town to relieve traffic congestion |
| Cap And Trade | An emission trading scheme whereby businesses or countries can buy or sell allowances to emit greenhouse gases via an exchange. The volume of allowances issued adds up to the limit, or cap, imposed by the authorities. |
| Capacity Building | In the context of climate change, capacity building is a process of developing the technical skills and institutional capability in developing countries and economies in transition to enable them to participate in all aspects of adaptation to, mitigation of, and research on climate change, and the implementation of the Kyoto Mechanisms, etc. |
| Carbon | A chemical element that is essential to all living things. Carbon combines with other elements to form a variety of different compounds. Plants and animals are made up of carbon compounds, and so are certain minerals. Carbon combines with oxygen to make a gas called carbon dioxide. |
| Carbon Capture And Storage | The collection and transport of concentrated carbon dioxide gas from large emission sources, such as power plants. The gases are then injected into deep underground reservoirs. Carbon capture is sometimes referred to as geological sequestration. |
| Carbon Chemistry | The science of the composition, structure, properties and reactions of carbon-based matter, especially of atomic and molecular systems; sometimes referred to as organic chemistry. |
| Carbon Credit | A permit that allows an entity to emit a specified amount of greenhouse gases. Also called emission permit. Buying a carbon credit is like building a credit reserve for later withdrawal of some type. |

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| Carbon Cycle | The term used to describe the flow of carbon (in various forms such as carbon dioxide) through the atmosphere, ocean, terrestrial biosphere, and lithosphere. |
| Carbon Dioxide | A colorless, odorless greenhouse gas. It is produced naturally when dead animals or plants decay, and it is used by plants during photosynthesis. People are adding carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, mostly by burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas. This extra carbon dioxide is the main cause of climate change. |
| Carbon Dioxide Fertilization | The enhancement of the growth of plants as a result of increased atmospheric CO ₂ concentration. Depending on their mechanism of photosynthesis, certain types of plants are more sensitive to changes in atmospheric CO ₂ concentration. |
| Carbon Footprint | The total amount of greenhouse gases that are emitted into the atmosphere each year by a person, family, building, organization, or company. A person's carbon footprint includes greenhouse gas emissions from fuel that he or she burns directly, such as by heating a home or riding in a car. It also includes greenhouse gases that come from producing the goods or services that the person uses, including emissions from power plants that make electricity, factories that make products, and landfills where trash gets sent. |
| Carbon Leakage | A term used to refer to the problem whereby industry relocates to countries where emission regimes are weaker, or non-existent. |



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| Carbon Market | A trading system in which reduced emissions or captured concentrations of greenhouse gases are traded, exchanged, bought and/or sold. Markets are important because they regulate and balance emissions ⁵ . There are 6 two types of markets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulated carbon market: regulated by mandatory national, regional or international carbon reduction guidelines. Voluntary carbon market: markets that trade in carbon reduction but are outside official and mandatory requirements. |
| Carbon Offset | A mechanism for individuals and businesses to neutralize rather than actually reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, by purchasing the right to claim someone else's reductions as their own. |
| Carbon Offsetting | A way of compensating for emissions of CO ₂ by participating in, or funding, efforts to take CO ₂ out of the atmosphere. Offsetting often involves paying another party, somewhere else, to save emissions equivalent to those produced by your activity. |
| Carbon Sequestration | Terrestrial, or biologic, carbon sequestration is the process by which trees and plants absorb carbon dioxide, release the oxygen, and store the carbon. Geologic sequestration is one step in the process of carbon capture and sequestration (CCS), and involves injecting carbon dioxide deep underground where it stays permanently. |
| Carbon Tax | A tax on energy sources which emit carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. |
| Carbonaceous Aerosol | Aerosol consisting predominantly of organic substances and various forms of black carbon. |

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| Carbonic Acid | An acid that forms when carbon dioxide dissolves in water. As people add more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, the world's oceans absorb some of the extra carbon dioxide and it turns into carbonic acid. Extra carbonic acid is making the oceans more acidic, which can make it harder for corals and shellfish to build their skeletons and shells. |
| Catchment | An area that collects and drains rainwater |
| Charcoal | an impure form of carbon formed when wood is brunt in the absence of orygen |
| Child-Sensitive Climate Policy | Guidelines established so that adaptation, mitigation and other areas of climate action guarantee the protection and enjoyment of children's rights, paying special attention to their specific risks and vulnerabilities. Child-sensitive policies involve children in the process of their formulation, implementation 18 and monitoring. Mechanisms need to be created to enable children to participate in each country's climate action plans. |
| Chlorofluorocarbons | Gases covered under the 1987 Montreal Protocol and used for refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, solvents, or aerosol propellants. Since they are not destroyed in the lower atmosphere, CFCs drift into the upper atmosphere where, given suitable conditions, they break down ozone. These gases are being replaced by other compounds: hydrochlorofluorocarbons, an interim replacement for CFCs that are also covered under the Montreal Protocol, and hydrofluorocarbons, which are covered under the Kyoto Protocol. All these substances are also greenhouse gases. See hydrochlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, ozone depleting substance. |



Chromosomal Mapping

Chromosome mapping is the assignment of genes to specific locations on a chromosome. A gene map serves many important functions and is much like understanding the basic human anatomy to allow doctors to diagnose patients with disease. A doctor requires knowledge of where each organ is located as well as the function of this organ to understand disease. A map of the human genome will allow scientist to understand where genes are located so that its function within the human genome can be elucidated. A detailed chromosome map also provides methods to study how genes are segregated and how genetic heterogeneity (variation between a particular gene maternally inherited and the same gene with a slightly different sequence that is paternally inherited) can help identify disease genes. Gene mapping can provide clinicians with useful information regarding genes that are linked, or segregate closely together.

Clean Coal Technology

Technology that enables coal to be burned without emitting CO₂. Some systems currently being developed remove the CO₂ before combustion, others remove it afterwards. Clean coal technology is unlikely to be widely available for at least a decade

Climate

The average weather conditions in a particular location or region at a particular time of the year. Climate is usually measured over a period of 30 years or more.

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| Climate Change | A significant change in the Earth's climate. The Earth is currently getting warmer because people are adding heat-trapping greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. The term "global warming" refers to warmer temperatures, while "climate change" refers to the broader set of changes that go along with warmer temperatures, including changes in weather patterns, the oceans, ice and snow, and ecosystems around the world. |
| Climate Ethics | An area of research that focuses on the ethical dimensions of climate change. |
| Climate Factor | Climate factors are terrestrial factors influencing the weather and weather condition. Climate components and climate factors are composing the climate in its variations. Climate factors are stable and/or only slightly changing factors, except the vegetation cover (land use): Geographic latitude. |
| Climate Feedback | An interaction mechanism between processes in the climate system is called a climate feedback, when the result of an initial process triggers changes in a second process that in turn influences the initial one. A positive feedback intensifies the original process, and a negative feedback reduces it. |
| Climate Forcing | An energy imbalance imposed on the climate system either externally or by human activities. |



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| Climate Governance | Voluntary mechanisms and measures aimed at directing social systems towards preventing, mitigating or adapting to the risks of climate change. Climate governance also enables social actors to participate in the different decision-making processes and the implementation of climate actions. Climate governance should be seen as a “multi-level” process that includes the following levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local: communities National: countries International: a region or involving multiple countries Climate change affects different sectors of society in different ways, so it is important that each sector is represented in the decision-making spaces at these levels |
| Climate Impact Assessment | The practice of identifying and evaluating the detrimental and beneficial consequences of climate change on natural and human systems |
| Climate Impacts | Consequences of climate change on natural and human systems. Depending on the consideration of adaptation, one can distinguish between potential impacts and residual impacts. Potential impacts: All impacts that may occur given a projected change in climate, without considering adaptation. Residual impacts: The impacts of climate change that would occur after adaptation. See also aggregate impacts, market impacts, and nonmarket impacts. |
| Climate Justice | Links human rights and development in order to achieve a people-centred approach, protecting the rights of those who are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The concept also proposes that the burdens, impacts and benefits of climate change be shared in an equitable and fair manner. Climate justice responds to science and also recognizes the need for an equitable distribution of the world's resources. |

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| Climate Lag | The delay that occurs in climate change as a result of some factor that changes only very slowly. For example, the effects of releasing more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere occur gradually over time because the ocean takes a long time to warm up in response to a change in radiation. See climate, climate change. |
| Climate Legislation | Legislation dealing with regulation of greenhouse gas emissions. |
| Climate Model (Hierarchy) | A numerical representation of the climate system based on the physical, chemical, and biological properties of its components, their interactions and feedback processes, and accounting for all or some of its known properties. The climate system can be represented by models of varying complexity—that is, for anyone component or combination of components a “hierarchy” of models can be identified, differing in such aspects as the number of spatial dimensions, the extent to which physical, chemical or biological processes are explicitly represented, or the level at which empirical parametrizations are involved. Coupled atmosphere/ocean/sea-ice general circulation models (AOGCMs) provide a comprehensive representation of the climate system. There is an evolution towards more complex models with active chemistry and biology. Climate models are applied, as a research tool, to study and simulate the climate, but also for operational purposes, including monthly, seasonal, and interannual climate predictions. |



- Climate Prediction A climate prediction or climate forecast is the result of an attempt to produce a most likely description or estimate of the actual evolution of the climate in the future (e.g., at seasonal, interannual, or long-term time-scales). See also climate projection and climate scenario.
- Climate Projection A projection of the response of the climate system to emission or concentration scenarios of greenhouse gases and aerosols, or radiative forcing scenarios, often based upon simulations by climate models. Climate projections are distinguished from climate predictions in order to emphasize that climate projections depend upon the emission/concentration/radiative forcing scenario used, which are based on assumptions, concerning, for example, futures CIO-economic and technological developments that may or may not be realized, and are therefore subject to substantial uncertainty.
- Climate Scenario A plausible and often simplified representation of the future climate, based on an internally consistent set of climatological relationships, that has been constructed for explicit use in investigating the potential consequences of anthropogenic climate change, often serving as input to impact models. Climate projections often serve as the raw material for constructing climate scenarios, but climate scenarios usually require additional information such as about the observed current climate. A “climate change scenario” is the difference between a climate scenario and the current climate.

Climate Sensitivity In Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports, equilibrium climate sensitivity refers to the equilibrium change in global mean surface temperature following a doubling of the atmospheric (equivalent) CO₂ concentration. More generally, equilibrium climate sensitivity refers to the equilibrium change in surface air temperature following a unit change in radiative forcing (degrees Celsius, per watts per square meter, (C/Wm⁻²). One method of evaluating the equilibrium climate sensitivity requires very long simulations with Coupled General Circulation Models (Climate model). The effectivecing history and climate state. See climate, radiative forcing climate sensitivity is a related measure that circumvents this requirement. It is evaluated from model output for evolving non-equilibrium conditions. It is a measure of the strengths of the feedbacks at a particular time and may vary with for.

Climate System The climate system is the highly complex system consisting of five major components: the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the cryosphere, the land surface and the biosphere, and the interactions between them. The climate system evolves in time under the influence of its own internal dynamics and because of external forcing such as volcanic eruptions, solar variations, and human-induced forcing such as the changing composition of the atmosphere and land-use change.

Climate System (Or Earth System) The five physical components (atmosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere, lithosphere, and biosphere) that are responsible for the climate and its variations.



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| Climate Variability | Climate variability refers to variations in the average state of the climate, on all temporal and spatial scales, that exceed the typical scales of weather events. Climate variability may be natural or anthropogenic. |
| Climatologist | A climatologist studies weather patterns over a period of time. Their work is similar to that of meteorologists but focuses on a much longer timescale, studying trends over months, years or even centuries. |
| Climax Community | A climax community is the final stage of succession, remaining relatively unchanged until destroyed by an event such as fire or human interference. See more at succession |
| Cloud chamber | A cloud chamber, also known as a Wilson cloud chamber, is a particle detector used for visualizing the passage of ionizing radiation |
| Cloud forest | Cloud Forests (montane rainforests) refer to the vegetation of tropical mountainous regions where there is heavy rainfall and persistent condensation resulting from the cooling of the moisture being pushed upwards by the mountains. |
| Cloud Formation | Clouds form when the invisible water vapor in the air condenses into visible water droplets or ice crystals. For this to happen, the parcel of air must be saturated, i.e. unable to hold all the water it contains in vapor form, so it starts to condense into a liquid or solid form. |
| Coal | A dark-colored solid fossil fuel that can be mined from the Earth. Coal is the most abundant fossil fuel produced in the United States. |

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| Coal deposited | Coal deposits are found in sedimentary rock basins, where they appear as successive layers, or seams, sandwiched between strata of sandstone and shale. There are more than 2,000 coal-bearing sedimentary basins distributed around the world. |
| Coal Mine Methane | Coal mine methane is the subset of coalbed methane that is released from the coal seams during the process of coal mining. For more information, visit the Coalbed Methane Outreach program site. |
| Coal Mine | Underground mining, sometimes called deep mining, is a process that retrieves coal from deep below the Earth's surface—sometimes as far as 300 meters (1,000 feet). Miners travel by elevator down a mine shaft to reach the depths of the mine, and operate heavy machinery that extracts the coal and moves it above ground |
| Coalbed Methane | Coalbed methane is methane contained in coal seams, and is often referred to as virgin coalbed methane, or coal seam gas. For more information, visit the Coalbed Methane Outreach program site. |
| Coastal Fog | Coastal fog refers to the occurrence of fog over coastal regions, usually occurring in spring and summer. It is also known as Har and Fret in some parts |
| Coastal Protection | Measures aimed at protecting the coast against coastline retreat, thus protecting settlements, infrastructure, the coast and the hinterland from erosion often at the expense of losing the beach and the dynamic coastal landscape |
| Coastal Waters | Coastal habitats include estuaries, coastal wetlands, seagrass meadows, coral reefs, mangrove forests, kelp forests, and upwelling areas. |



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| Co-Benefits | The benefits of policies that are implemented for various reasons at the same time— including climate change mitigation—acknowledging that most policies designed to address greenhouse gas mitigation also have other, often at least equally important, rationales (e.g., related to objectives of development, sustainability, and equity). The term co-impact is also used in a more generic sense to cover both the positive and negative sides of the benefits. See also ancillary benefits. |
| Codistillation | Codistillation is when a herbicide evaporates or changes from a liquid to a vapor with water. This can occur from soil, water or plant surfaces and can be responsible for substantial loss of some herbicides |
| Co-Generation | The use of waste heat from electric generation, such as exhaust from gas turbines, for either industrial purposes or district heating. |
| Cold Wave | Period of abnormally cold weather lasting days to weeks |
| Colloidal | A colloid is a mixture in which one substance consisting of microscopically dispersed insoluble particles is suspended throughout another substance. Some definitions specify that the particles must be dispersed in a liquid, while others extend the definition to include substances like aerosols and gels |
| Combustion | The process where a substance reacts with oxygen and gives off heat and light. |
| Combustion | Combustion, or burning, is a high-temperature exothermic redox chemical reaction between a fuel and an oxidant, usually atmospheric oxygen, that produces oxidized, often gaseous products, in a mixture termed as smoke. |

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| Commensalism | Commensalism is a long-term biological interaction in which members of one species gain benefits while those of the other species neither benefit nor are harmed. |
| Common Agriculture Policy | Initiated in 1962, the CAP is a domestically oriented farm policy based on three major principles: a unified market in which there is a free flow of agricultural commodities with common prices within the EU; product preference in the internal market over foreign imports through common customs tariffs |
| Common bird Census | The Common Birds Census (CBC) ran from 1962 to 2000 and was the first of the BTO's schemes for monitoring population trends among widespread breeding birds |
| Community ecology | The study of the organization and functioning of communities, which are assemblages of interacting populations of the species living within a particular area or habitat. |
| Community Forest | Community forestry is a branch of forestry that deals with the communal management of forests for generating income from timber and non-timber forest products as forms of goods while in other hand regulating ecosystem, downstream settlements benefits from watershed conservation, carbon sequestration and aesthetic values as in forms of services |
| Community land trust | A community land trust is a nonprofit corporation that holds land on behalf of a place-based community, while serving as the long-term steward for affordable housing, community gardens, civic buildings, commercial spaces and other community assets on behalf of a community. |



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| Community-Based Adaptation | An approach that places communities at the center of processes to reduce their vulnerability and increase their ability to adapt to the effects of climate change . |
| Compound Fertilizer | Compound fertilizers contain two or more nutrients and are also known as multineutrient fertilizers. A complex fertilizer refers to a compound fertilizer formed by combining ingredients to react chemically. Compound fertilizers can also be produced by blending two or more granular fertilizers of similar size |
| Concentration | The amount of a particular substance that exists within a certain volume or weight of air, water, soil, or other medium. For example, scientists measure the concentration of a particular gas (such as carbon dioxide) in the atmosphere in units of parts per million. |
| Condensation | In general, the physical process by which a vapor (gaseous state of a liquid) becomes a liquid; the opposite of evaporation |
| Conservation Area | An area of land that is protected and that cannot be built on or used for certain purposes The property borders a conservation area |
| Conservation Biology | Conservation biology is the study of the conservation of nature and of Earth's biodiversity with the aim of protecting species, their habitats, and ecosystems from excessive rates of extinction and the erosion of biotic interactions |
| Conservation Head Land | A conservation headland is a strip along the edge of an agricultural field, where pesticides are sprayed only in a selective manner. This increases the number and type of weed and insect species present, and benefits the bird species that depend on them. The grey partridge is one such bird. |

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| Conservation Measures | Conservation measures means equipment, maintenance, load management techniques and equipment, or other measures to reduce energy use or make for a more efficient use of energy. |
| Conservation of energy | In physics and chemistry, the law of conservation of energy states that the total energy of an isolated system remains constant; it is said to be conserved over time |
| Conservation Status | The conservation status of a group of organisms (for instance, a species) indicates whether the group still exists and how likely the group is to become extinct in the near future. |
| Conservation Tillage | By this definition, conservation tillage is any tillage practice that builds up crop residues on the soil surface to minimize the impact of water and wind erosion. The 30 percent residue benchmark for water erosion and the 1,000 pounds per acre benchmark for wind erosion are minimum requirements |
| Conserve | Protect (something, especially something of environmental or cultural importance) from harm or destruction. |
| Construction | Construction is a general term meaning the art and science to form objects, systems, or organizations, and comes from Latin construction and Old French construction. To construct is the verb: the act of building, and the noun is construction: how something is built, the nature of its structure |



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| Consumer Protection | Consumer protection is the practice of safeguarding buyers of goods and services, and the public, against unfair practices in the marketplace. Consumer protection measures are often established by law |
| Consumption | The Fact or process of using |
| Contagious | Referring to a disease which can be transmitted by touching an infected person or object which an infected person has touched |
| Container | CONTAINER CONTROL AND DISPOSITION AN ELEMENT OF CONTAINER TRAFFIC Blume Gerd Buss-European Boxer, Hamburg INTRODUCTION Container efficiency is not to be achieved without container control and disposition |
| Contaminate | Contamination is the presence of a constituent, impurity, or some other undesirable element that spoils, corrupts, infects, makes unfit, or makes inferior a material, physical body, natural environment, workplace, etc. |
| Contaminated land | Contaminated land contains substances in or under the land that are actually or potentially hazardous to health or the environment. Areas with a long history of industrial production are known as brownfield land. |
| Contour Ploughing | Contour plowing is the process of farming by keeping the lines of contour on the sloppy regions. The contour lines contribute to improved water distribution in the crops. In addition, the contour lines decrease topsoil movement and avoid soil erosion. It is considered to be one of the methods of sustainable agriculture. |

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| Control Tipping | Controlled tipping or controlled burial is similar in principle to sanitary landfill but at a smaller scale that is appropriate in rural areas. In controlled tipping/burial, solid waste is disposed of into a dug pit and is regularly covered with soil to avoid attracting disease vectors such as flies and rodents. |
| Controlled atmosphere | Controlled atmosphere (CA) can be defined as a creation of altered atmosphere, in order to provide an appropriate atmosphere for slowing down the respiration, decreasing fungal and physiological deteriorations, and prolonging storage duration. |
| Controlled Dumping | It is a method of disposing of all kinds of waste in a designated area of land by waste collectors and it is usually controlled by the State or City Government. |
| Controlled Experiment | An experiment in which all the variable factors in an experimental group and a comparison control group are kept the same except for one variable factor in the experimental group that is changed or altered ... |
| Controlled Land fill | Controlled landfill is landfilling whose operation is subject to a permit system and to technical control procedures in compliance with the national legislation in force. Includes specially engineered landfill. |
| Cooperation Actions | Interactions that focus on inter-country cooperation for mitigation, adaptation, financing, technology transfer and capacity building measures. Cooperation actions are known as “non-market” actions and are included in article 6 of the Paris Agreement. |



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| Cop | Conference of the Parties. The supreme body of the Convention. It currently meets once a year to review the Convention's progress. The word "conference" is not used here in the sense of "meeting" but rather of "association". The "Conference" meets in sessional periods, for example, the "fourth session of the Conference of the Parties." |
| Coping Range | The variation in climatic stimuli that a system can absorb without producing significant impacts. |
| Coral Bleaching | The paling in color of corals resulting from a loss of symbiotic algae. Bleaching occurs in response to physiological shock in response to abrupt changes in temperature, salinity, and turbidity |
| Costal Area | Coastal areas are local administrative units (LAUs) that are bordering or close to a coastline. A coastline is defined as the line where land and water surfaces meet (border each other). |
| Costal Defense | Coastal defense and coastal fortification are measures taken to provide protection against military attack at or near a coastline, for example, fortifications and coastal artillery. |
| Costal pelagic Species | "Coastal Pelagic Species" on the West Coast include Pacific sardine, Pacific mackerel, jack mackerel, northern anchovy, market squid, and krill. |
| Costal Squeeze | Coastal squeeze is now defined as 'the loss of natural habitats or deterioration of their quality arising from anthropogenic structures or actions, preventing the landward transgression of those habitats that would otherwise naturally occur in response to sea level rise in conjunction with other coastal processes |

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| Costal water | Coastal waters represent the interface between land and ocean, and in the context of the Water Framework Directive coastal waters include water, that has not been designated as transitional water, extending one nautical mile from a baseline defined by the land points where territorial waters are measured. |
| Cost-Effective | A criterion that specifies that a technology or measure delivers a good or service at equal or lower cost than current practice, or the least-cost alternative for the achievement of a given target. |
| Crf | Common Reporting Format. Standardized format for reporting estimates of greenhouse-gas emissions and removals and other relevant information by Annex I Parties. |
| Crps | Conference room papers. A category of in-session documents containing new proposals or outcomes of in-session work. CRPs are for use only during the session concerned. |
| Cryosphere | One of the interrelated components of the Earth's system, the cryosphere is frozen water in the form of snow, permanently frozen ground (permafrost), floating ice, and glaciers. Fluctuations in the volume of the cryosphere cause changes in ocean sea level, which directly impact the atmosphere and biosphere. |
| Cultivated Land | The land that has been dug or prepared for growing crops |
| Cultivation | The action of cultivating land or plant |
| Cyclone | An area of low pressure around which the air turns in the same direction as the earth |



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| Cyclone | Cyclone, any large system of winds that circulates about a center of low atmospheric pressure in a counterclockwise direction north of the Equator and in a clockwise direction to the south. |
| Cyclonic | Relating to or resembling a cyclone |
| Dangerous Climate Change | A term referring to severe climate change that will have a negative effect on societies, economies, and the environment as a whole. The phrase was introduced by the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which aims to prevent "dangerous" human interference with the climate system. |
| DDT | Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) is an insecticide used in agriculture. |
| Decay | (of organic matter) rot or decompose through the action of bacteria and fungi. |
| Decimate | A transparent, decentralized marketplace that allows participants to buy and share data and contribute to an open ecosystem of data-driven climate resilience |
| Decomposer | Decomposer: An organism, often a bacterium, fungus, or invertebrate that feeds on and breaks down dead plant or animal matter, making organic nutrients available to the ecosystem. |
| Decomposition | Decaying or breaking into pieces. The process of a material separating into two or more things that may differ from each other and the original material. |
| Deepwater Formation | Occurs when seawater freezes to form sea ice. The local release of salt and consequent increase in water density leads to the formation of saline Coldwater that sinks to the ocean floor. |
| Deforestation | Conversion of forest to non-forest. |

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| Degradation | Degradation is the act of lowering something or someone to a less respected state. A president resigning from office is a degradation. |
| Demolition Waste | Demolition waste is waste debris from destruction of buildings, roads, bridges, or other structures. [1] Debris varies in composition, but the major components, by weight, in the US include concrete, wood products, asphalt shingles, brick and clay tile, steel, and drywall. |
| Dense | Closely compacted in substance. |
| Densely populated | Densely populated area means any location with either one or more multifamily housing units or eight or more single-family dwellings located within a quarter section. |
| Density | the calculated mass per unit volume of a substance. Less dense fluids and gases float on denser fluids and gases, unless they mix. Hot air is less dense than cold air, which is why hot air balloons rise. |
| Depollution | The meaning of DEPOLLUTE is to remove the pollution from Contaminated area |
| Deposit–Refund System | Combines a deposit or fee (tax) on a commodity with a refund or rebate (subsidy) for implementation of a specified action. |
| Desert | An ecosystem with less than 100 mm precipitation per year. |



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| Desertification | Land degradation in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities. Further, the UNCCD (The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) defines land degradation as a reduction or loss, in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas, of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain-fed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest, and woodlands resulting from land uses or from a process or combination of processes, including processes arising from human activities and habitation patterns, such as: (i) soil erosion caused by wind and/or water; (ii) deterioration of the physical, chemical and biological or economic properties of soil; and (iii) long-term loss of natural vegetation. Conversion of forest to non-forest. |
| Destruction | The state or fact of being destroyed: ruin scenes of death and destruction the destruction of their careers. 2: the action or process of destroying something the destruction of the building. 3: a destroying agency Alcohol will be his destruction. |
| Desulfurization | Desulfurization or desulphurization is a chemical process for the removal of sulfur from a material. This involves either the removal of sulfur from a molecule or the removal of sulfur compounds from a mixture such as oil refinery streams. |

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| Detection And Attribution | Climate varies continually on all time scales. Detection of climate change is the process of demonstrating that climate has changed in some defined statistical sense, without providing a reason for that change. Attribution of causes of climate change is the process of establishing the most likely causes for the detected change with some defined level of confidence. |
| Detergent foam | Commercial and automatic household laundry machines are almost without exception 'foam sensitive.' If the detergent foams unduly the foam overflows on to the floor and also can interfere with the free flow of clothes through the water. |
| Detritus | In biology, detritus is dead particulate organic material, as distinguished from dissolved organic material. Detritus typically includes the bodies or fragments of bodies of dead organisms, and fecal material. Detritus typically hosts communities of microorganisms that colonize and decompose it |
| Dew | Dew is the moisture that forms as a result of condensation. Condensation is the process a material undergoes as it changes from a gas to a liquid. Dew is the result of water changing from a vapor to a liquid. Dew forms as temperatures drop and objects cool down. |
| Dichlorination | Dichlorination is the process of removing residual chlorine from disinfected wastewater prior to discharge into the environment. Sulfur dioxide is most commonly used for dichlorination and is the major focus of this fact sheet. |



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| Disaster | Disasters are serious disruptions to the functioning of a community that exceed its capacity to cope using its own resources. Disasters can be caused by natural, man-made and technological hazards, as well as various factors that influence the exposure and vulnerability of a community. |
| Disaster Management | Disaster management is a process of effectively preparing for and responding to disasters. It involves strategically organizing resources to lessen the harm that disasters cause. It also involves a systematic approach to managing the responsibilities of disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery |
| Dispersal | Dispersal is the spreading of things over a wide area. Plants have different mechanisms of dispersal for their spores. |
| Disposable Product | A disposable is a product designed for a single use after which it is recycled or is disposed as solid waste. The term is also sometimes used for products that may last several months to distinguish from similar products that last indefinitely. |
| Disposal | The action or process of getting rid of something. |
| Dissemination | The meaning of DISSEMINATION is the act or process of disseminating or spreading something; the state of being disseminated. |
| Disturbance Regime | Frequency, intensity, and types of disturbances, such as fires, insect or pest outbreaks, floods, and droughts. |
| Diurnal Temperature Range | The difference between the maximum and minimum temperature during a day |
| Diversity | The number of species, plant and animal, in a region as well as their relative abundance. |

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| DNA Finger Printing. | DNA fingerprinting is a technique that simultaneously detects lots of minisatellites in the genome to produce a pattern unique to an individual. |
| Domestic Waste | Domestic waste is any waste that is produced in the home environment |
| Drift Mine | Mine used when the materials to be extracted is visible on the side of a hill or mountain and can be dug into directly |
| Drought | The phenomenon that exists when precipitation has been significantly below normal recorded levels, causing serious hydrological imbalances that adversely affect land resource production systems. |
| Dry Land | Drylands are defined by a scarcity of water. |
| Dry Spell | A period with little or no rain. Whether a dry spell becomes a drought depends on how long it lasts, expectations based on historical data and perceptions, and the water needs of people and natural systems. |
| Dryland Farming | A technique that uses soil moisture conservation and seed selection to optimize production under dry conditions. |
| Dust devil | A dust devil is a strong, well-formed, and relatively short-lived whirlwind, ranging from small to large. The primary vertical motion is upward. Dust devils are usually harmless, but can on rare occasions grow large enough to pose a threat to both people and property. |
| Dust discharge | Dust discharge equipment's are selected in the proper size in accordance with the filter capacities |



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| Dust storm | A dust storm, also called a sandstorm, is a meteorological phenomenon common in arid and semi-arid regions. |
| Earth Flow | The meaning of EARTHFLOW is a landslide consisting of unconsolidated surface material that moves down a slope when saturated with water |
| Earthquake | An earthquake is the shaking of the surface of the Earth resulting from a sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves. |
| Earthshine | Sunlight reflected from Earth and illuminating the dark side of the Moon, which help determining Earth's albedo |
| Eco-Development | Eco Development delivers efficient, sustainable energy related solutions nation-wide. |
| Ecological Corridor | An ecological corridor, which is different from a biological corridor or an ecological continuum, is a functional zone of passage between several natural zones for a group of species dependent on a single environment. This corridor therefore connects different populations and favors the spread and migration of species, as well as the re-colonization of environments that have been disturbed |
| Ecological Succession | Ecological succession is the process of change in the species structure of an ecological community over time. The time scale can be decades or more or less. |

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| Economic Potential | Economic potential is the portion of technological potential for greenhouse gas emissions reductions or energy efficiency improvements that could be achieved cost-effectively through the creation of markets, reduction of market failures, or increased financial and technological transfers. The achievement of economic potential requires additional policies and measures to break down market barriers. See also market potential, socioeconomic potential, and technological potential. |
| Eco-Sensitive Zones | Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs) or Ecologically Fragile Areas (EFAs) are areas in India notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India around Protected Areas, National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. The purpose of declaring ESZs is to create some kind of "shock absorbers" to the protected areas by regulating and managing the activities around such areas. They also act as a transition zone from areas of high protection to areas involving lesser protection. |
| Ecosystem | A natural community of plants, animals, and other living organisms and the physical environment in which they live and interact. |
| Ecosystem diversity | Ecosystem diversity addresses the combined characteristics of biotic properties (biodiversity) and abiotic properties (geodiversity). It is the variation in the ecosystems found in a region or the variation in ecosystems over the whole planet. |
| Ecosystem Services | Ecological processes or functions that have value to individuals or society |



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| Ecosystem-Based Adaptation | An approach that seeks to protect human systems from the effects of climate change, using ecosystem services. Ecosystem-based adaptation seeks to maintain and increase resilience, and to reduce the vulnerability of 9 ecosystems. This makes it possible to address other problems that are exacerbated by climate change, such as the loss of biodiversity. Ecosystem-based adaptation also allows natural carbon sinks to be conserved, which means that implementing this type of adaptation helps mitigate greenhouse gas |
| Ecotax | A fiscal policy that introduces taxes intended to promote ecologically sustainable activities via economic incentives. |
| El Niño Southern Oscillation (Enso) | El Niño, in its original sense, is a warmwater current that periodically flows along the coast of Ecuador and Peru, disrupting the local fishery. This oceanic event is associated with a fluctuation of the intertropical surface pressure pattern and circulation in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, called the Southern Oscillation. This coupled atmosphere-ocean phenomenon is collectively known as El Niño Southern Oscillation, or ENSO. During an El Niño event, the prevailing trade winds weaken and the equatorial countercurrent strengthens, causing warm surface waters in the Indonesian area to flow eastward to overlie the cold waters of the Peru current. This event has great impact on the wind, sea surface temperature, and precipitation patterns in the tropical Pacific. It has climatic effects throughout the Pacific region and in many other parts of the world. The opposite of an El Niño event is called La Niña. |

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| Elimination | The complete removal or destruction of something |
| Emerging Diseases | Emerging infectious diseases can be defined as infectious diseases that have newly appeared in a population or have existed but are rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range, or that are caused by one of the NIAID Category A, B, or C priority pathogens. |
| Emission | Direct emissions are produced by burning fuel for power or heat, through chemical reactions, and from leaks from industrial processes or equipment. Most direct emissions come from the consumption of fossil fuels for energy |
| Emission Trading Scheme (Ets) | A scheme set up to allow the trading of emissions permits between business and/or countries as part of a cap-and-trade approach to limiting greenhouse gas emissions. The best-developed example is the EU's trading scheme, launched in 2005. See Cap and trade. |
| Emissions | The release of a gas (such as carbon dioxide) or other substance into the air. |
| Emissions Permit | An emissions permit is the non-transferable or tradable allocation of entitlements by an administrative authority (intergovernmental organization, central or local government agency) to a regional (country, sub-national) or a sectoral (an individual firm) entity to emit a specified amount of a substance |
| Emissions Quota | The portion or share of total allowable emissions assigned to a country or group of countries within a framework of maximum total emissions and mandatory allocations of resources |



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| Emissions Reduction Unit (Eru) | Equal to 1 tons (metric ton) of carbon dioxide emissions reduced or sequestered arising from a Joint Implementation (defined in Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol) project calculated using Global Warming Potential. See also Certified Emission Reduction Unit and emissions trading. |
| Emissions Tax | Levy imposed by a government on each unit of CO ₂ -equivalent emissions by a source subject to the tax. Since virtually all of the carbon in fossil fuels is ultimately emitted as carbon dioxide, a levy on the carbon content of fossil fuels—a carbon tax—is equivalent to an emissions tax for emissions caused by fossil fuel combustion. An energy tax—a levy on the energy content of fuels—reduces demand for energy and so reduces carbon dioxide emissions from fossil-fuel use. An ecotax is designated for the purpose of influencing human behavior (specifically economic behavior) to follow an ecologically benign path. International emissions/carbon/energy tax is a tax imposed on specified sources in participating countries by an international agency. The revenue is distributed or used as specified by participating countries or the international agency. |
| Emissions Trading | A market-based approach to achieving environmental objectives that allows, those reducing greenhouse gas emissions below what is required, to use or trade the excess reductions to offset emissions at another source inside or outside the country. In general, trading can occur at the intracompany, domestic, and international levels |

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| Endangered | An endangered species is a species that is very likely to become extinct in the near future, either worldwide or in a particular political jurisdiction. |
| Endemic Specie | Endemic species are those that are restricted to a geographical area and do not occur naturally in any other part of the world. |
| Energy | The ability to do work. Energy comes in many forms, such as heat, light, motion, and electricity. Most of the world's energy comes from burning fossil fuels to produce heat, which can then be converted into other forms of energy, such as motion (for example, driving a car) or electricity. |
| Energy Efficiency | Ratio of energy output of a conversion process or of a system to its energy input. |
| Energy Intensity | Energy intensity is the ratio of energy consumption to economic or physical output. At the national level, energy intensity is the ratio of total domestic primary energy consumption or final energy consumption to Gross Domestic Product or physical output |
| Energy Service | The application of useful energy to tasks desired by the consumer such as transportation, a warm room, or light. |
| Energy Transfor- mation | The change from one form of energy, such as the energy embodied in fossil fuels, to another, such as electricity. |
| Energy Vampire | An appliance or device that uses electricity even when it is turned off. |
| Environment: | The total of the surroundings (air, water, soil, vegetation, people, wildlife) influencing each living being's existence, including physical, biological and all other factors; the surroundings of a plant or animals including other plants or animals, climate and location. |



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| Environmental damage | Environmental damage or degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wildlife. It is defined as any change or disturbance to the environment perceived to be deleterious or undesirable. |
| Environmental degradation | Environmental degradation is a process through which the natural environment is compromised in some way, reducing biological diversity and the general health of the environment. This process can be entirely natural in origin, or it can be accelerated or caused by human activities |
| Environmental Democracy | The participation of social actors is important and needed to guarantee that interests in environmental decisions are considered from an adequate and equitable approach. Environmental democracy encompasses the rights of access to environmental information, environmental justice and participation in 21 environmental decision-making spaces. The Environmental Democracy Index monitors the progress of countries in establishing regulations to promote transparency, access to justice and citizen participation in environmental decision-making The Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (known as the Esclus Agreement) seeks to protect and guarantee the rights inherent to environmental democracy |

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| Environmental Disorder | Environmental diseases are diseases that can be directly attributed to environmental factors (as distinct from genetic factors or infection). Apart from the true monogenic genetic disorders, which are rare, environment is a major determinant of the development of disease. Diet, exposure to toxins, pathogens, radiation, and chemicals found in almost all personal care products and household cleaners, stress, racism, and physical and mental abuse are causes of a large segment of non-hereditary disease |
| Environmental Hygiene | Practical prevention and control measures used to improve the basic environmental conditions affecting human health, for example clean water supply, human and animal waste disposal, protection of food from contamination, and provision of healthy housing, all of which are concerned with the quality of the human |
| Environmental pollution | Environmental pollution is defined as “the contamination of the physical and biological components of the earth/atmosphere system to such an extent that normal environmental processes are adversely affected. |
| Environmental Protection | Environmental protection is the practice of protecting the natural environment by individuals, organizations and governments. Its objectives are to conserve natural resources and the existing natural environment and, where possible, to repair damage and reverse trends. |



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| Environmentally Sound Technologies (Ests) | Technologies that protect the environment, are less polluting, use all resources in a more sustainable manner, recycle more of their wastes and products, and handle residual wastes in a more acceptable manner than the technologies for which they were substitutes and are compatible with nationally determined socio-economic, cultural, and environmental priorities. ESTs in this report imply mitigation and adaptation technologies, hard and soft technologies. |
| Enzyme | A protein that increases the rate of a chemical reaction without being changed by the reaction; an organic catalyst. |
| Epidemic | An epidemic (from Greek <i>ἐπί</i> epi "upon or above" and <i>δῆμος</i> demos "people") is the rapid spread of disease to a large number of hosts in a given population within a short period of time. For example, in meningococcal infections, an attack rate in excess of 15 cases per 100,000 people for two consecutive weeks is considered an epidemic. |
| Equatorial | Refers to the region near the Equator of the planet. |
| Equinox | Occurs twice a year on a day in March and September, when the tilt of the Earth is neither towards, nor away from the sun. On these two days, the day length and night length equal 12 hours. |
| Equivalent Co2 (Carbon Dioxide) | The concentration of carbon dioxide that would cause the same amount of radiative forcing as a given mixture of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases |
| Eradicate | To eradicate something is to get rid of it, to destroy it, and to kiss it goodbye. Eradicate is from the Latin word eradicate meaning "to root out." |

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| Erosion | The process of removal and transport of soil and rock by weathering, mass wasting, and the action of streams, glaciers, waves, winds, and underground water. |
| Ethanol | A type of alcohol that can be produced from different forms of biomass, such as agricultural crops. Ethanol can be burned as a fuel, often by blending it with gasoline. |
| Ethno-Botany | Ethnobotany is the study of a region's plants and their practical uses through the traditional knowledge of a local culture and people |
| Eustatic Sea-Level Change | A change in global average sea level brought about by an alteration to the volume of the world ocean. This may be caused by changes in water density or in the total mass of water. In discussions of changes on geological time scales, this term sometimes also includes changes in global average sea level caused by an alteration to the shape of the ocean basins. In this report, the term is not used in that sense. |
| Evaporation | Evaporation is a change of state, for example where a liquid turns to a gas like water to water vapor. It's part of the water cycle. |
| Evergreen | Referring to plant which has leaves all year around |
| Evolution | A process of change that explains why what we see today is different from what existed in the past; it includes changes in the galaxies, stars, solar system, earth and life on earth. Biological evolution is a change in hereditary characteristics of groups of organisms over the course of generations. |
| Evolved | Incremental change in an organism over time. |



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| Exotic Animals | An exotic pet is a pet which is relatively rare or unusual to keep, or is generally thought of as a wild species rather than as a pet. The definition varies by culture, location, and over time—as animals become firmly enough established in the world of animal fancy, they may no longer be considered exotic. |
| Expansion | Increase in size. |
| Experimental | Using new methods, ideas, substances, etc. that have not been tried before, usually in order to find out what effect they have |
| Exploitation. | The meaning of EXPLOITATION is an act or instance of exploiting. |
| Exposed | Not covered or hidden; visible |
| Exposure | the fact or condition of being exposed: such as · the condition of being presented to view or made |

Ex-Situ
Conservation

Ex situ conservation literally means, "off-site conservation". It is the process of protecting an endangered species, variety or breed, of plant or animal outside its natural habitat; for example, by removing part of the population from a threatened habitat and placing it in a new location, an artificial environment which is similar to the natural habitat of the respective animal and within the care of humans, example are zoological parks and wildlife safaris.[1][2] The degree to which humans control or modify the natural dynamics of the managed population varies widely, and this may include alteration of living environments, reproductive patterns, access to resources, and protection from predation and mortality. Ex situ management can occur within or outside a species' natural geographic range. Individuals maintained ex situ exist outside an ecological niche. This means that they are not under the same selection pressures as wild populations, and they may undergo artificial selection if maintained ex situ for multiple generations

External Cost

Used to define the costs arising from any human activity, when the agent responsible for the activity does not take full account of the impacts on others of his or her actions. Equally, when the impacts are positive and not accounted for in the actions of the agent responsible, they are referred to as external benefits. Emissions of particulate pollution from a power station affect the health of people in the vicinity, but this is not often considered, or is given inadequate weight, in private decision making and there is no market for such impacts. Such a phenomenon is referred to as an "externality," and the costs it imposes are referred to as the external costs.



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| Extinct | Species of organisms that once lived on Earth but are no longer present. Examples are the large dinosaurs as well as more recent additions to the list, such as the passenger pigeons and the great auk. |
| Extinction | Extinction is the termination of a kind of organism or of a group of kinds (taxon), usually a species. The moment of extinction is generally considered to be the death of the last individual of the species, although the capacity to breed and recover may have been lost before this point. Because a species' potential range may be very large, determining this moment is difficult, and is usually done retrospectively. This difficulty leads to phenomena such as Lazarus taxa, where a species presumed extinct abruptly "reappears" (typically in the fossil record) after a period of apparent absence. |
| Extraction | The act or process of extracting something |
| Extreme Weather Event | An extreme weather event is an event that is rare within its statistical reference distribution at a particular place. Definitions of "rare" vary, but an extreme weather event would normally be as rare as or rarer than the 10th or 90th percentile. By definition, the characteristics of what is called extreme weather may vary from place to place. An extreme climate event is an average of a number of weather events over a certain period of time, an average which is itself extreme (e.g., rainfall over a season). |
| Feces | Feces (or faces) is the solid or semi-solid remains of food that was not digested in the small intestine, and has been broken down by bacteria. |

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| Fauna | Fauna is all of the animal life present in a particular region or time. The corresponding term for plants is flora, and for fungi, it is funga. Flora, fauna, funga and other forms of life are collectively referred to as biota. Zoologists and paleontologists use fauna to refer to a typical collection of animals found in a specific time or place, e.g. the "Sonoran Desert fauna" or the "Burgess Shale fauna". Paleontologists sometimes refer to a sequence of faunal stages, which is a series of rocks all containing similar fossils. |
| Fermentation | Fermentation is a metabolic process in which an organism converts a carbohydrate, such as starch or a sugar, into an alcohol or an acid. For example, yeast performs fermentation to obtain energy by converting sugar into alcohol. Bacteria perform fermentation, converting carbohydrates into lactic acid |
| Fertile Soil | Soil fertility refers to the ability of soil to sustain agricultural plant growth, i.e. to provide plant habitat and result in sustained and consistent yields of high quality.[3] A fertile soil has the following properties: |
| Final Energy | Energy supplied that is available to the consumer to be converted into usable energy (e.g., electricity at the wall outlet). |
| Fire | Fire is the rapid oxidation of a material (the fuel) in the exothermic chemical process of combustion, releasing heat, light, and various reaction products. |



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| Fire break | A firebreak or double track is a gap in vegetation or other combustible material that acts as a barrier to slow or stop the progress of a bushfire or wildfire. A firebreak may occur naturally where there is a lack of vegetation or "fuel", such as a river, lake or canyon. |
| Fire Hazard | A material, substance, or action that increases the likelihood of an accidental fire occurring. "the large number of dead trees poses a fire hazard" |
| Fire wood | Firewood is any wooden material that is gathered and used for fuel |
| Fitness | An individual organism's reproductive success. |
| Flood plain | A floodplain (or floodplain) is a generally flat area of land next to a river or stream. It stretches from the banks of the river to the outer edges of the valley. A floodplain consists of two parts. The first is the main channel of the river itself, called the floodway |
| Fluorinated Gas: | A group of powerful greenhouse gases that can stay in the atmosphere for hundreds to thousands of years. Fluorinated gases are manmade; they do not occur naturally. They are used in refrigeration and air-conditioning systems, fire extinguishers, foam products, and other products. |

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| Fluorocarbons | Carbon-fluorine compounds that often contain other elements such as hydrogen, chlorine, or bromine. Common fluorocarbons include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). See chlorofluorocarbons, hydrochlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, ozone depleting substance. |
| Fog | Fog is a visible aerosol consisting of tiny water droplets or ice crystals suspended in the air at or near the Earth's surface. Fog can be considered a type of low-lying cloud usually resembling stratus, and is heavily influenced by nearby bodies of water, topography, and wind conditions |
| Food Chain | The sequence of who eats who in an ecosystem. Primary producers (plants) use the energy from the sun to create food, primary consumers (animals) eat the plants and secondary consumers eat the primary consumers. Grass – rabbit - fox is a simple food chain. |
| Food Insecurity | A situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. It may be caused by the unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power, inappropriate distribution, or inadequate use of food at the household level. Food insecurity may be chronic, seasonal, or transitory. |
| Food Security | When all people at all times have both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life. |



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| Food Web | A complex system of who eats who in an ecosystem More than one consumer may eat an organism giving rise to a web of food chains; that is, several food chains present in an ecosystem will invariably interconnect and create a food web. |
| Forecasting | Forecasting is a technique that uses historical data as inputs to make informed estimates that are predictive in determining the direction of future trends. Businesses utilize forecasting to determine how to allocate their budgets or plan for anticipated expenses for an upcoming period of time. |
| Forest | A vegetation type dominated by trees. Many definitions of the term forest are in use throughout the world, reflecting wide differences in biogeophysical conditions, social structure, and economics. For a discussion of the term forest and related terms such as afforestation, reforestation, and deforestation. |
| Fossil Co2 (Carbon Dioxide) Emissions | Emissions of carbon dioxide resulting from the combustion of fuels from fossil carbon deposits such as oil, natural gas, and coal. |
| Fossil Fuel | A type of fuel that forms deep within the Earth. Examples of fossil fuels include coal, oil, and natural gas. Fossil fuels are created over millions of years as dead plant and animal material becomes trapped and buried in layers of rock, and heat and pressure transform this material into a fuel. All fossil fuels contain carbon, and when people burn these fuels to produce energy, they create carbon dioxide. |

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| Foul water | Foul water means any water contaminated by soil water or waste water or both; in particular it includes the effluent from an aqua privy or septic tank |
| Fragmented | Fragment most commonly refers to a part that has broken off rather than one that has been separated gently or intentionally, like fragments of a broken vase or a broken bone. Such things can be described as fragmented. |
| Freeze | To become hardened into ice or into a solid body; change from the liquid to the solid state by loss of heat. |
| Freshwater | Fresh water is vital to life and yet it is a finite resource. Of all the water on Earth, just 3% is fresh water. Although critical to natural and human communities, fresh water is threatened by a myriad of forces including overdevelopment, polluted runoff and global warming. With this in mind, WWF partners with communities, businesses and others to decrease pollution, increase water efficiency and protect natural areas to ensure enough clean water exists to conserve wildlife and provide a healthy future for all. |
| Fronts | The transition zone or interface between two air masses of different densities, which usually means different temperatures. For example, the area of convergence between warm, moist air and cool, dry air. |
| Fuel Gas | Fuel gas is any one of a number of fuels that under ordinary conditions are gaseous. Many fuel gases are composed of hydrocarbons, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, or mixtures thereof. |



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| Fuel Switching | Policy designed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by switching to lower carbon-content fuels, such as from coal to natural gas. |
| General Circulation | The large-scale motions of the atmosphere and the ocean as a consequence of differential heating on a rotating Earth, aiming to restore the energy balance of the system through transport of heat and momentum. |
| Genetic Integrity | The magnitude of genetic differences between supposedly duplicate samples is disturbingly high, even unacceptably high. All causes of genetic change are significant contributing factors – genetic drift, unintentional selection, pollen contamination, seed contamination, and mislabelling. In particular, analysis has demonstrated an unexpectedly high rate of mislabelling, a risk that existing “best practices” for genebank management have failed to manage. Similarly, existing best practices to not address the loss of diversity of genes for flowering date noted in the maize dataset. |
| Geoengineering | Intentional modifications of the Earth system, usually technological, as a means to reduce future climate change |
| Geo-Engineering | Efforts to stabilize the climate system by directly managing the energy balance of the Earth, thereby overcoming the enhanced greenhouse effect. |
| Geologic Hazard | A naturally occurring or man-made condition or phenomenon that presents a risk or is a potential danger to life and property (e.g., landslides, floods, earthquakes, ground subsidence, coastal and beach erosion, faulting, dam leakage and failure, mining disasters, pollution and waste disposal, sinkholes) |

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| Geothermal Energy | Heat from inside the Earth. People can use geothermal energy to heat buildings or produce electricity. |
| <u>Glacial Earthquake</u> | A large-scale temblor that occurs in glaciated areas where the glacier moves faster than one kilometer per year. |
| Glacier | A multi-year surplus accumulation of snowfall in excess of snowmelt on land and resulting in a mass of ice at least 0.1 km ² in area that shows some evidence of movement in response to gravity. A glacier may terminate on land or in water. Glacier ice is the largest reservoir of fresh water on Earth, and second only to the oceans as the largest reservoir of total water. Glaciers are found on every continent except Australia. |
| Global Change | Changes in the global environment that may alter the capacity of the Earth to sustain life. Global change encompasses climate change, but it also includes other critical drivers of environmental change that may interact with climate change, such as land use change, the alteration of the water cycle, changes in biogeochemical cycles, and biodiversity loss. |
| Global Climate: | The average climate around the world. |
| Global Dimming | An observed widespread reduction in sunlight at the surface of the Earth, which varies significantly between regions. The most likely cause of global dimming is an interaction between sunlight and microscopic aerosol particles from human activities. In some regions, such as Europe, global dimming no longer occurs, thanks to clean air regulations. |



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| Global Energy Budget | The balance between the Earth's incoming and outgoing energy. The current global climate system must adjust to rising greenhouse gas levels and, in the very long term, the Earth must get rid of energy at the same rate at which it receives energy from the sun. |
| Global Surface Temperature | The global surface temperature is the area-weighted global average of (i) the sea surface temperature over the oceans (i.e., the sub-surface bulk temperature in the first few meters of the ocean), and (ii) the surface air temperature over land at 1.5 m above the ground. |
| Global Warming | The recent and ongoing global average increase in temperature near the Earth's surface. |
| Global Warming Controversy | Socio-political issues surrounding the theory of global warming. |
| Global warming potential | Global warming potential is the heat absorbed by any greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, as a multiple of the heat that would be absorbed by the same mass of carbon dioxide. GWP is 1 for CO ₂ . For other gases it depends on the gas and the time frame. Carbon dioxide equivalent is calculated from GWP. |
| Global Warming Potential (Gwp) | A measure of how much heat a substance can trap in the atmosphere. GWP can be used to compare the effects of different greenhouse gases. For example, methane has a GWP of 21, which means over a period of 100 years, 1 pound of methane will trap 21 times more heat than 1 pound of carbon dioxide (which has a GWP of 1). |

Green
Climate Fund
(Gcf)

At COP 16 in Cancun in 2010, Governments established a Green Climate Fund as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention under Article 11. The CF will support projects, programs, policies and other activities in developing country Parties. The Fund will be governed by the GCF Board. More information [here](#).

Green
manure

Green manure is a term used to describe specific plant or crop varieties that are grown and turned into the soil to improve its overall quality. A green manure crop can be cut and then plowed into the soil or simply left in the ground for an extended period prior to tilling garden areas.

Green party

A green party is a formally organized political party based on the principles of green politics, such as social justice, environmentalism and nonviolence



Greenhouse Effect Greenhouse gases effectively absorb infrared radiation, emitted by the Earth's surface, by the atmosphere itself due to the same gases, and by clouds. Atmospheric radiation is emitted to all sides, including downward to the Earth's surface. Thus, greenhouse gases trap heat within the surface-troposphere system. This is called the "natural greenhouse effect." Atmospheric radiation is strongly coupled to the temperature of the level at which it is emitted. In the troposphere, the temperature generally decreases with height. Effectively, infrared radiation emitted to space originates from an altitude with a temperature of, on average, -19°C , in balance with the net incoming solar radiation, whereas the Earth's surface is kept at a much higher temperature of, on average, $+14^{\circ}\text{C}$. An increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases leads to an increased infrared opacity of the atmosphere, and therefore to an effective radiation into space from a higher altitude at a lower temperature. This causes a radiative forcing, an imbalance that can only be compensated for by an increase of the temperature of the surface-troposphere system. This is the "enhanced greenhouse effect."

Greenhouse Gas: Also sometimes known as "heat trapping gases," greenhouse gases are natural or manmade gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and contribute to the greenhouse effect. Greenhouse gases include water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases.

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| Greenpeace | Greenpeace is an independent global campaigning network. The network comprises 26 independent national/regional organizations in over 55 countries across Europe, the Americas, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, as well as a coordinating body, Greenpeace International, based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands |
| Ground Water: | Water that occurs below the surface of the Earth, where it occupies spaces in soil or layers of rock. When rain falls to the ground, some of it sinks into the ground and becomes ground water. |
| Groundwater Recharge | The process by which external water is added to the zone of saturation of an aquifer, either directly into a formation or indirectly by way of another formation. |
| Group Of Mountain Landlocked Developing Countries | Negotiating group formally established in June 2010 by the governments of Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, focused issues faced by landlocked mountain developing countries specifically vulnerable to transportation costs and food insecurity, with a view towards expanding the group to include other interested countries. |
| Habitat | The particular environment or place where an organism or species tend to live; a more locally circumscribed portion of the total environment. |
| Habitat Management | Habitat management and restoration is one of the important strategies in conservation being used globally to increase the extent of ecologically important habitats with enhanced ecological functions. Today, habitat degradation and loss are among the most significant threats to wildlife conservation worldwide |



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| Halocarbons | Compounds containing either chlorine, bromine or fluorine and carbon. Such compounds can act as powerful greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The chlorine and bromine containing halocarbons are also involved in the depletion of the ozone layer. |
| Heat Island | An area within an urban area characterized by ambient temperatures higher than those of the surrounding area because of the absorption of solar energy by materials like asphalt. |
| Heat Stroke | A medical condition that results from being exposed to high temperatures. A person's body temperature rises rapidly and he or she is unable to cool down by sweating. |
| Heat Wave | A long period of abnormally hot weather, typically lasting for several days. |
| Heredity | Variations in the mean state and other statistics (such as standard deviations or statistics of extremes) of the climate on all time and space scales beyond that of individual weather events. Natural variations in climate over time are caused by internal processes of the climate system, such as El Niño as well as changes in external influences, such as volcanic activity and variations in the output of the sun. |
| Heterotrophic Respiration | The conversion of organic matter to CO ₂ by organisms other than plants. |

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| Horticulture | Horticulture is the science and art of the development, sustainable production, marketing and use of high-value, intensively cultivated food and ornamental plants. Horticultural crops are diverse, including: Annual and perennial species, Fruits and vegetables, Decorative indoor plants and. |
| Hot Air" | Refers to the concern that some governments will be able to meet their targets for greenhouse-gas emissions under the Kyoto Protocol with minimal effort and could then flood the market with emissions credits, reducing the incentive for other countries to cut their own domestic emissions. |
| Human Caused Hazards | Human-caused hazards are the result of human intent, error, or as a result of failed systems. They can be caused by accidents in human-built infrastructures or technologies, or intentional human actions that cause destruction or loss of life. |
| Human settlement | Human Settlement means cluster of dwellings of any type or size where human beings live. For this purpose, people may erect houses and other structures and command some area or territory as their economic support-base. |
| Hunting | Hunting is the human practice of seeking, pursuing and capturing or killing wildlife or feral animals. |
| Hydroelectric Dam: | A power plant that uses the energy from moving water to produce electricity. Moving water spins a turbine, which is connected to a generator. |



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| Hydrofluorocarbons (Hfcs) | Compounds containing hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, and carbon atoms. Although ozone depleting substances, they are less potent at destroying stratospheric ozone than chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). They have been introduced as temporary replacements for CFCs and are also greenhouse gases. See ozone depleting substance. |
| Hydrogen Cyanide | Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) is a colorless or pale-blue liquid or gas with a bitter, almond-like odor. Hydrogen cyanide interferes with the body's use of oxygen and may cause harm to the brain, heart, blood vessels, and lungs. Exposure can be fatal. Workers may be harmed from exposure to hydrogen cyanide |
| Hydrologic Cycle | The process of evaporation, vertical and horizontal transport of vapor, condensation, precipitation, and the flow of water from continents to oceans. It is a major factor in determining climate through its influence on surface vegetation, the clouds, snow and ice, and soil moisture. The hydrologic cycle is responsible for 25 to 30 percent of the mid-latitudes' heat transport from the equatorial to polar regions. |
| Hydropower | Hydropower, also known as water power, is the use of falling or fast-running water to produce electricity or to power machines. This is achieved by converting the gravitational potential or kinetic energy of a water source to produce power. Hydropower is a method of sustainable energy production. |

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| Hydrosphere | The component of the climate system composed of liquid surface and subterranean water, such as oceans, seas, rivers, freshwater lakes, underground water, etc. |
| Hypothermia | A medical condition in which a person's body temperature becomes abnormally low, usually because of exposure to cold air or water. Severe hypothermia can lead to death. |
| Ice Age | A period of long-term reduction in the temperature of Earth's climate, resulting in expansions of continental ice sheets, polar ice sheets, and alpine glaciers. |
| Ice Cap | A dome shaped ice mass covering a highland area that is considerably smaller in extent than an ice sheet. |
| Ice Core | A cylindrical section of ice removed from a glacier or an ice sheet in order to study climate patterns of the past. By performing chemical analyses on the air trapped in the ice, scientists can estimate the percentage of carbon dioxide and other trace gases in the atmosphere at a given time. Analysis of the ice itself can give some indication of historic temperatures. |



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| Ice Sheet | A mass of land ice that is sufficiently deep to cover most of the underlying bedrock topography, so that its shape is mainly determined by its internal dynamics (the flow of the ice as it deforms internally and slides at its base). An ice sheet flows outward from a high central plateau with a small average surface slope. The margins slope steeply, and the ice is discharged through fast-flowing ice streams or outlet glaciers, in some cases into the sea or into ice shelves floating on the sea. There are only two large ice sheets in the modern world, on Greenland and Antarctica, the Antarctic ice sheet being divided into East and West by the Transantarctic Mountains; during glacial periods there were others. |
| Ice Shelf | A floating ice sheet of considerable thickness attached to a coast (usually of great horizontal extent with a level or gently undulating surface); often a seaward extension of ice sheets. |
| Iea | International Energy Agency. |
| Immunity | Immunity to a disease is achieved through the presence of antibodies to that disease in a person's system. Antibodies are proteins produced by the body to neutralize or destroy toxins or disease-carrying organisms. Antibodies are disease-specific |
| Imo | International Maritime Organization. |

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| Implementation | Implementation refers to the actions (legislation or regulations, judicial decrees, or other actions) that governments take to translate international accords into domestic law and policy. It includes those events and activities that occur after the issuing of authoritative public policy directives, which include the effort to administer and the substantive impacts on people and events. It is important to distinguish between the legal implementation of international commitments (in national law) and the effective implementation (measures that induce changes in the behavior of target groups). Compliance is a matter of whether and to what extent countries do adhere to the provisions of the accord. Compliance focuses on not only whether implementing measures are in effect, but also on whether there is compliance with the implementing actions. Compliance measures the degree to which the actors whose behavior is targeted by the agreement, whether they are local government units, corporations, organizations, or individuals, conform to the implementing measures and obligations |
| Incandescent Light Bulb: | The most common type of light bulb, which produces light when electricity heats a thin metal wire. Incandescent bulbs use more electricity than newer compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFLs). |
| Indirect Emission | Indirect emissions from a building, home or business are those emissions of greenhouse gases that occur as a result of the generation of electricity used in that building. These emissions are called "indirect" because the actual emissions occur at the power plant which generates the electricity, not at the building using the electricity. |



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| Industrial Pollution | With the coming of the Industrial Revolution, humans were able to advance further into the 21st century. Technology developed rapidly, science became advanced, and the manufacturing age came into view. With all of these came one more effect, industrial pollution. Earlier, industries were small factories that produced smoke as the primary pollutant. |
| Industrial Revolution | A period of rapid industrial growth with far-reaching social and economic consequences, beginning in England during the second half of the 18th century and spreading to Europe and later to other countries including the United States. The industrial revolution marks the beginning of a strong increase in combustion of fossil fuels and related emissions of carbon dioxide. |
| Industrial waste | Industrial waste is defined as waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes. The types of industrial waste generated include cafeteria garbage, dirt and gravel, masonry and concrete, scrap metals, trash, oil, solvents, chemicals, weed grass and trees, wood and scrap lumber, and similar wastes. |
| Inf Document | Denotes an Information document. These documents are not translated and are available in the original language of issue. |
| Infectious Disease: | A disease caused by bacteria, a virus, or other organisms. |
| Infiltration | To pass through a substance by filtering or permeating. Water infiltrates through soil, sand and gravel. |

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| Infrared | The long wave, electromagnetic radiation of radiant heat emitted by all hot objects. On the electromagnetic spectrum, it can be found between microwave radiation and visible light. Water vapor, ozone, and carbon dioxide are capable of absorbing or transmitting infrared radiation. May be referred to as IR. |
| Inorganic Pesticides | Inorganic pesticides are substances derived or refined from nonliving natural sources. They are termed inorganic because they do not contain carbon compounds. Many of them contain heavy metals that are persistent and toxic to humans. |
| insect born diseases | Insect-borne diseases are viral and bacterial illnesses from insect (bug) bites. The most common insects that pass on disease are mosquitoes, sand flies, ticks, and fleas. For example, mosquitoes are known for spreading the Zika virus, Yellow Fever, and Malaria. |
| Insecticides | Insecticides are chemicals used to control insects by killing them or preventing them from engaging in undesirable or destructive behaviors. They are classified based on their structure and mode of action. |
| Insolation | The amount of solar radiation received by Earth in a given area in a given time. It is usually expressed as watts per square meter, (W/m ²) |



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| Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Ipcc) | Established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the UN Environment Program the IPCC surveys world-wide scientific and technical literature and publishes assessment reports that are widely recognized as the most credible existing sources of information on climate change. The IPCC also works on methodologies and responds to specific requests from the Convention's subsidiary bodies. The IPCC is independent of the Convention. |
| Introduced Species | A species occurring in an area outside its historically known natural range as a result of accidental dispersal by humans (also referred to as “exotic species” or “alien species”). |
| Invasive Species: | A type of plant, animal, or other organism that does not naturally live in a certain area but has been introduced there, often by people. An invasive species can spread quickly, especially if it has no natural predators in its new home. An invasive species can hurt native species, disrupt ecosystems, and create problems for people (for example, weeds and insects that damage crops). |
| IOC | Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. |
| Irrigation | Irrigation is the agricultural process of applying controlled amounts of water to land to assist in the production of crops, as well as to grow landscape plants and lawns, where it may be known as watering. Agriculture that does not use irrigation but instead relies only on direct rainfall is referred to as rain-fed. |
| Iso | International Standards Organization. |

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| Isostatic Land Movements | Isostasy refers to the way in which the lithosphere and mantle respond to changes in surface loads. When the loading of the lithosphere is changed by alterations in land ice mass, ocean mass, sedimentation, erosion, or mountain building, vertical isostatic adjustment results, in order to balance the new load. |
| IUNC | International Union for Conservation of Nature. |
| Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (Jisc) | The Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC), under the authority and guidance of the CMP, inter alia, supervises the verification procedure for Joint Implementation projects. |
| Joint Liaison Group (Jlg) | Group of representatives of UNFCCC, CBD, and UNCCD Secretariats set up to explore common activities to confront problems related to climate change, biodiversity and desertification. |
| Keeling Curve | A graph showing the variation in concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide since 1958. |
| Kinetic Energy | Energy of motion. |
| Kyoto Mechanisms | Three procedures established under the Kyoto Protocol to increase the flexibility and reduce the costs of making greenhouse-gas emissions cuts. They are the Clean Development Mechanism, Emissions Trading and Joint Implementation. |
| Kyoto Protocol | A protocol attached to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which sets legally binding commitments on greenhouse gas emissions. Industrialized countries agreed to reduce their combined emissions to 5.2% below 1990 levels during the five-year period 2008-2012. It was agreed by governments at a 1997 UN conference in Kyoto, Japan, but did not legally come into force until 2005. A different set of countries agreed a second commitment period in 2013 that will run until 2020. |



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| Land Degradation | Land degradation is a process in which the value of the biophysical environment is affected by a combination of human-induced processes acting upon the land. It is viewed as any change or disturbance to the land perceived to be deleterious or undesirable. |
| Land fill | A landfill site, also known as a tip, dump, rubbish dump, garbage dump, or dumping ground, is a site for the disposal of waste materials. Landfill is the oldest and most common form of waste disposal, although the systematic burial of the waste with daily, intermediate and final covers only began in the 1940s |
| Land Use | The total of arrangements, activities, and inputs undertaken in a certain land cover type (a set of human actions). The social and economic purposes for which land is managed (e.g., grazing, timber extraction, and conservation). |
| Land Use, Land-Use Change, And Forestry (Lulucf) | A greenhouse gas inventory sector that covers emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from direct human-induced land use, land-use change and forestry activities. |

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| Landscape | A landscape is the visible features of an area of land, its landforms, and how they integrate with natural or man-made features, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal.[1] A landscape includes the physical elements of geophysical defined landforms such as (ice-capped) mountains, hills, water bodies such as rivers, lakes, ponds and the sea, living elements of land cover including indigenous vegetation, human elements including different forms of land use, buildings, and structures, and transitory elements such as lighting and weather conditions. Combining both their physical origins and the cultural overlay of human presence, often created over millennia, landscapes reflect a living synthesis of people and place that is vital to local and national identity. |
| Landslide | landslide, also called landslip, the movement downslope of a mass of rock, debris, earth, or soil (soil being a mixture of earth and debris). Landslides occur when gravitational and other types of shear stresses within a slope exceed the shear strength (resistance to shearing) of the materials that form the slope. |
| Land-Use Change | A change in the use or management of land by humans, which may lead to a change in land cover. Land cover and land-use change may have an impact on the albedo, evapotranspiration, sources, and sinks of greenhouse gases, or other properties of the climate system, and may thus have an impact on climate, locally or globally. |
| Latitude | Circular lines around Earth that measure the angular distance from the Equator in degrees. The Equator is 0° latitude, and divides Earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres. |



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| Leakage | That portion of cuts in greenhouse-gas emissions by developed countries -- countries trying to meet mandatory limits under the Kyoto Protocol -- that may reappear in other countries not bound by such limits. For example, multinational corporations may shift factories from developed countries to developing countries to escape restrictions on emissions. |
| Leapfrogging | Leapfrogging (or technological leapfrogging) refers to the opportunities in developing countries to bypass several stages of technology development, historically observed in industrialized countries, and apply the most advanced presently available technologies in the energy and other economic sectors, through investments in technological development and capacity building. |
| Least Developed Country Fund (Ldcf) | The LDCF is a fund established to support a work program to assist Least Developed Country Parties to carry out, inter alia, the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programs of action (NAPAs). The Global Environment Facility, as the entity that operates the financial mechanism of the Convention, has been entrusted to operate this fund. More information here. |
| Lime stone | Limestone is a common type of carbonate sedimentary rock. It is composed mostly of the mineral's calcite and aragonite, which are different crystal forms of calcium carbonate. Limestone forms when these minerals precipitate out of water containing dissolved calcium. |

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| Liquid | A liquid is a nearly incompressible fluid that conforms to the shape of its container but retains a constant volume independent of pressure. As such, it is one of the four fundamental states of matter, and is the only state with a definite volume but no fixed shape. |
| Lithosphere | The upper layer of the solid Earth, both continental and oceanic, which is composed of all crustal rocks and the cold, mainly elastic, part of the uppermost mantle. Volcanic activity, although part of the lithosphere, is not considered as part of the climate system, but acts as an external forcing factor. |
| Long Wave Radiation | Radiation emitted in the spectral wavelength greater than about 4 micrometers, corresponding to the radiation emitted from the Earth and atmosphere. It is sometimes referred to as 'terrestrial radiation' or 'infrared radiation,' although somewhat imprecisely. See infrared radiation. |
| Longitude | the angular distance along the equator measured from the prime meridian to the meridian of the point in question. |
| Loss And Damage | At COP 16 in Cancun in 2010, Governments established a work program in order to consider approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework. More information here. |
| Magnetosphere | The region around an astronomical object in which phenomena are dominated or organized by its magnetic field. |



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| Marine Environment | Marine environment means those areas of coastal and ocean waters, the Great Lakes and their connecting waters, and submerged lands thereunder, over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, consistent with international law. |
| Marine Pollution | Marine pollution occurs when substances used or spread by humans, such as industrial, agricultural and residential waste, particles, noise, excess carbon dioxide or invasive organisms enter the ocean and cause harmful effects there. The majority of this waste (80%) comes from land-based activity, although marine transportation significantly contributes as well. [1] Since most inputs come from land, either via the rivers, sewage or the atmosphere, it means that continental shelves are more vulnerable to pollution. Air pollution is also a contributing factor by carrying off iron, carbonic acid, nitrogen, silicon, sulfur, pesticides or dust particles into the ocean.[2] The pollution often comes from nonpoint sources such as agricultural runoff, wind-blown debris, and dust. These nonpoint sources are largely due to runoff that enters the ocean through rivers, but wind-blown debris and dust can also play a role, as these pollutants can settle into waterways and oceans.[3] Pathways of pollution include direct discharge, land runoff, ship pollution, atmospheric pollution and, potentially, deep sea mining. |
| Mean Sea Level (Msl) | Mean Sea Level is normally defined as the average relative sea level over a period, such as a month or a year, long enough to average out transients such as waves. See also sea-level rise. |

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| Medieval Warm Period | A historical warm period from about the 10th century to about the 14th century. |
| Melting Glaciers | When temperatures rise and ice melts, more water flows to the seas from glaciers and ice caps, and ocean water warms and expands in volume. |
| Meteo- rology | The study of atmospheric phenomenon, usually used in reference to the study of weather. |
| Methane | A colorless, odorless greenhouse gas. It occurs both naturally and as a result of people's activities. Methane is produced by the decay of plants, animals, and waste, as well as other processes. It is also the main ingredient in natural gas. |
| Methane Recovery | Method by which methane emissions (e.g., from coal mines or waste sites) are captured and then reused either as a fuel or for some other economic purpose (e.g., reinjection in oil or gas reserves) |
| Microorganism | A microorganism, or microbe, is an organism of microscopic size, which may exist in its single-celled form or as a colony of cells. The possible existence of unseen microbial life was suspected from ancient times, such as in Jain scriptures from sixth century BC India. |
| Micro- pollutant | Micropollutants are biological or chemical contaminants that make their way into ground and surface waters in trace quantities (at or below the microgram per liter level) as a result of human activities |
| Migration | The movement of people to another nation or country. human migration |



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| Misc Documents | Denotes a Miscellaneous document. These documents are not translated and are issued on plain paper with no United Nations masthead. In the UNFCCC process, submissions by Parties are normally issued as miscellaneous documents. They generally contain views or comments published as received from a delegation without formal editing. |
| Mitigation | A human intervention to reduce the human impact on the climate system; it includes strategies to reduce greenhouse gas sources and emissions and enhancing greenhouse gas sinks. |
| Mitigative Capacity | The social, political, and economic structures and conditions that are required for effective mitigation. |
| Mixed Layer | The upper region of the ocean well-mixed by interaction with the overlying atmosphere. |
| Mode Of Variability | A pattern of climate change, usually oscillatory, with specific regional effects |
| Monsoon Forest | Tropical rain forest in an area where rain falls during the monsoon season |
| Monsoon | A monsoon (/mɒn 'su:n/) is traditionally a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by corresponding changes in precipitation,[1] but is now used to describe seasonal changes in atmospheric circulation and precipitation associated with annual latitudinal oscillation of the Intertropical Convergence Zone between its limits to the north and south of the equator. Usually, the term monsoon is used to refer to the rainy phase of a seasonally changing pattern, although technically there is also a dry phase. The term is also sometimes used to describe locally heavy but short-term rains. |

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| Monsoon Forest | Monsoon forests are 'closed forests' that rely on the Top Ends' monsoonal wet season for their water. During the wet season they have a 'closed' roof (or canopy) of tangled branches, leaves and vines which shades the forest floor. |
| Montreal Protocol | The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, an international agreement adopted in Montreal in 1987. |
| Mount Pinatubo | A volcano in the Philippine Islands that erupted in 1991. The eruption of Mount Pinatubo ejected enough particulate and sulfate aerosol matter into the atmosphere to block some of the incoming solar radiation from reaching Earth's atmosphere. This effectively cooled the planet from 1992 to 1994, masking the warming that had been occurring for most of the 1980s and 1990s. |
| Mrv | Measurable, reportable and verifiable. A process/concept that potentially supports greater transparency in the climate change regime. |
| Multilateralism | This concept is hard to define because there is no single definition. In the context of climate action, multilateralism is defined as the process of dialogue or diplomatic interaction among three or more countries (or other actors) to create policies, make decisions or take joint action in line with certain principles, 22 values and standards of climate action. |
| Municipal Solid Waste (Msw) | Residential solid waste and some non-hazardous commercial, institutional, and industrial wastes. This material is generally sent to municipal landfills for disposal. See landfill. |



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| National Adaptation Programs Of Action (Napas) | Documents prepared by least developed countries (LDCs) identifying urgent and immediate needs for adapting to climate change. |
| Natural Disaster | A natural disaster is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth; examples include firestorms, duststorms, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, storms, and other geologic processes. |
| Natural Environment | The natural environment or natural world encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally, meaning in this case not artificial. The term is most often applied to the Earth or some parts of Earth. |
| Natural Gas | Underground deposits of gases consisting of 50 to 90 percent methane (CH ₄) and small amounts of heavier gaseous hydrocarbon compounds such as propane (C ₃ H ₈) and butane (C ₄ H ₁₀). |
| Natural Pollutant | Naturally occurring pollutants include ash, soot, sulfur dioxide, ground-level ozone (also known as smog), salt spray, volcanic and combustion gases, and radon. These pollutants are released during volcanic eruptions, forest fires, and grass fires |
| Natural Resources | Natural resources are resources that are drawn from nature and used with few modifications. This includes the sources of valued characteristics such as commercial and industrial use, aesthetic value, scientific interest and cultural value. On Earth, it includes sunlight, atmosphere, water, land, all minerals along with all vegetation, and animal life. |

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| Natural Variability | Variations in the mean state and other statistics (such as standard deviations or statistics of extremes) of the climate on all time and space scales beyond that of individual weather events. Natural variations in climate over time are caused by internal processes of the climate system, such as El Niño as well as changes in external influences, such as volcanic activity and variations in the output of the sun. |
| Net Carbon Dioxide Emissions | Difference between sources and sinks of carbon dioxide in a given period and specific area or region |
| Nitric Acid | Nitric acid is a nitrogen oxoacid of formula HNO_3 in which the nitrogen atom is bonded to a hydroxy group and by equivalent bonds to the remaining two oxygen atoms. It has a role as a protic solvent and a reagent. It is a conjugate acid of a nitrate |
| Nitric oxide | Nitric oxide is a molecule that's produced naturally by your body, and it's important for many aspects of your health. Its most important function is vasodilation, meaning it relaxes the inner muscles of the blood vessels, causing them to widen and increase circulation |
| Nitrogen Cycle | The natural circulation of nitrogen among the atmosphere, plants, animals, and microorganisms that live in soil and water. Nitrogen takes on a variety of chemical forms throughout the nitrogen cycle, including nitrous oxide (N_2O) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). |
| Nitrogen Fertilization | Enhancement of plant growth through the addition of nitrogen compounds. |



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| Nitrogen Oxides (Nox) | Gases consisting of one molecule of nitrogen and varying numbers of oxygen molecules. Nitrogen oxides are produced in the emissions of vehicle exhausts and from power stations. In the atmosphere, nitrogen oxides can contribute to formation of photochemical ozone (smog), can impair visibility, and have health consequences; they are thus considered pollutants. |
| Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O) | A powerful greenhouse gas emitted through soil cultivation practices, especially the use of commercial and organic fertilizers, fossil-fuel combustion, nitric acid production, and biomass burning. One of the six greenhouse gases to be curbed under the Kyoto Protocol. |
| Noise Pollution | Noise pollution, also known as environmental noise or sound pollution, is the propagation of noise with ranging impacts on the activity of human or animal life, most of them harmful to a degree. The source of outdoor noise worldwide is mainly caused by machines, transport, and propagation systems.[1][2][3] Poor urban planning may give rise to noise disintegration or pollution, side-by-side industrial and residential buildings can result in noise pollution in the residential areas. Some of the main sources of noise in residential areas include loud music, transportation (traffic, rail, airplanes, etc.), lawn care maintenance, construction, electrical generators, wind turbines, explosions, and people. |
| Non-Point-Source Pollution | Pollution from sources that cannot be defined as discrete points, such as areas of crop production, timber, surface mining, disposal of refuse, and construction. See also point source pollution. |
| Nonradiative Forcing | A type of climate forcing which creates an energy imbalance that does not immediately involve radiation. |

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| Non-renewable resource | A non-renewable resource is a natural resource that cannot be readily replaced by natural means at a pace quick enough to keep up with consumption. An example is carbon-based fossil fuels. The original organic matter, with the aid of heat and pressure, becomes a fuel such as oil or gas. |
| North Atlantic Oscillation (Nao) | The North Atlantic Oscillation consists of opposing variations of barometric pressure near Iceland and near the Azores. On average, a westerly current, between the Icelandic low pressure area and the Azores high pressure area, carries cyclones with their associated frontal systems towards Europe. However, the pressure difference between Iceland and the Azores fluctuates on time scales of days to decades, and can be reversed at times. It is the dominant mode of winter climate variability in the North Atlantic region, ranging from central North America to Europe. |
| Nuclear and Radiation accident | A nuclear and radiation accident is defined by the International Atomic Energy Agency as "an event that has led to significant consequences to people, the environment or the facility. Examples include lethal effects to individuals, large radioactivity release to the environment, reactor core melt. |
| Nuclear Fission | A process that occurs when an atom splits into two smaller atoms, which releases some of the energy that was binding the parts of the atom together. A nuclear power plant uses a controlled fission reaction to produce heat, which is then converted to electricity. |



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| Nuclear Power plant | A nuclear power plant is a thermal power station in which the heat source is a nuclear reactor. As is typical of thermal power stations, heat is used to generate steam that drives a steam turbine connected to a generator that produces electricity. |
| Nuclear Winer | Nuclear winter is a severe and prolonged global climatic cooling effect that is hypothesized to occur after widespread firestorms following a large-scale nuclear war. |
| Nutrient Excess | Generally excess nutrients are the result of adding food to an aquarium or microcosm to simulate either a larger area of plankton production or a larger area of small invertebrate or insect production (typically fresh water). |
| Oasis | The Alliance of Small Island States comprises 42 island and coastal states mostly in the Pacific and Caribbean. Members of Oasis are some of the countries likely to be hit hardest by global warming. The very existence of low-lying islands, such as the Maldives and some of the Bahamas, is threatened by rising waters. |
| Ocean Acidification | Increased concentrations of carbon dioxide in sea water causing a measurable increase in acidity (i.e., a reduction in ocean pH). This may lead to reduced calcification rates of calcifying organisms such as corals, mollusks, algae and crustaceans. |
| Ocean Acidification | The process by which ocean waters have become more acidic due to the absorption of human-produced carbon dioxide, which interacts with ocean water to form carbonic acid and lower the ocean's pH. Acidity reduces the capacity of key plankton species and shelled animals to form and maintain shells. |

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| Ocean Conveyor Belt | The theoretical route by which water circulates around the entire global ocean, driven by wind and the thermohaline circulation. |
| Oil | A dark-colored liquid fossil fuel found underground. Raw (crude) oil can be refined to produce a variety of different products, such as gasoline, diesel, home heating fuel, asphalt, and chemicals that can be used to make paint, plastics, and many other everyday products. |
| Oil Pollution | Marine oil pollution is a global problem that results from both highly publicized spills and more extensively from long-term chronic low levels of illegal. |
| OPEC | Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries |
| Organic Aerosol | Aerosol particles consisting predominantly of organic compounds, mainly C, H, and O, and lesser amounts of other elements. |
| Out Wash | An outwash plain, also called a sandur, sandr or sandar, is a plain formed of glaciofluvial deposits due to meltwater outwash at the terminus of a glacier. As it flows, the glacier grinds the underlying rock surface and carries the debris along. |



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| Overburden | In mining, overburden (also called waste or spoil) is the material that lies above an area that lends itself to economical exploitation, such as the rock, soil, and ecosystem that lies above a coal seam or ore body. Overburden is distinct from tailings, the material that remains after economically valuable components have been extracted from the generally finely milled ore. Overburden is removed during surface mining, but is typically not contaminated with toxic components. Overburden may also be used to restore an exhausted mining site during reclamation. |
| Over exploitation | Overexploitation, also called overharvesting, refers to harvesting a renewable resource to the point of diminishing returns. Continued overexploitation can lead to the destruction of the resource. |
| Over population | Overpopulation is the state whereby the human population rises to an extent exceeding the carrying capacity of the ecological setting. In an overpopulated environment, the numbers of people might be more than the available essential materials for survival such as transport, water, shelter, food or social amenities. |
| Oxidize | To chemically transform a substance by combining it with oxygen. |

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| Ozone | Ozone, the triatomic form of oxygen (O ₃), is a gaseous atmospheric constituent. In the troposphere, it is created by photochemical reactions involving gases resulting both from natural sources and from human activities (photochemical smog). In high concentrations, tropospheric ozone can be harmful to a wide range of living organisms. Tropospheric ozone acts as a greenhouse gas. In the stratosphere, ozone is created by the interaction between solar ultraviolet radiation and molecular oxygen (O ₂). Stratospheric ozone plays a decisive role in the stratospheric radiative balance. Depletion of stratospheric ozone, due to chemical reactions that may be enhanced by climate change, results in an increased ground-level flux of ultraviolet (UV-) B radiation. See atmosphere, ultraviolet radiation. |
| Ozone Depleting Substance (Ods) | A family of man-made compounds that includes, but are not limited to, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), Bromo fluorocarbons (halons), methyl chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, methyl bromide, and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). These compounds have been shown to deplete stratospheric ozone, and therefore are typically referred to as ODSs. |
| Ozone Hole | The ozone hole is not technically a “hole” where no ozone is present, but is actually a region of exceptionally depleted ozone in the stratosphere over the Antarctic that happens at the beginning of Southern Hemisphere spring (August–October). Satellite instruments provide us with daily images of ozone over the Antarctic region. |



Ozone Layer The layer of ozone that begins approximately 15 km above Earth and thins to an almost negligible amount at about 50 km, shields the Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun. The highest natural concentration of ozone (approximately 10 parts per million by volume) occurs in the stratosphere at approximately 25 km above Earth. The stratospheric ozone concentration changes throughout the year as stratospheric circulation changes with the seasons. Natural events such as volcanoes and solar flares can produce changes in ozone concentration, but man-made changes are of the greatest concern. See stratosphere, ultraviolet radiation.

Ozone Layer Depletion Ozone depletion, gradual thinning of Earth's ozone layer in the upper atmosphere caused by the release of chemical compounds containing gaseous chlorine or bromine from industry and other human activities. The thinning is most pronounced in the polar regions, especially over Antarctica. Ozone depletion is a major environmental problem because it increases the amount of ultraviolet (UV) radiation that reaches Earth's surface, which increases the rate of skin cancer, eye cataracts, and genetic and immune system damage. The Montreal Protocol, ratified in 1987, was the first of several comprehensive international agreements enacted to halt the production and use of ozone-depleting chemicals. As a result of continued international cooperation on this issue, the ozone layer is expected to recover over time.

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| Ozone Precursors | Chemical compounds, such as carbon monoxide, methane, non-methane hydrocarbons, and nitrogen oxides, which in the presence of solar radiation react with other chemical compounds to form ozone, mainly in the troposphere. See troposphere. |
| Packaging | Packaging waste, the part of the waste that consists of packaging and packaging material, is a major part of the total global waste, and the major part of the packaging waste consists of single-use plastic food packaging, a hallmark of throwaway culture.[1][2] Notable examples for which the need for regulation was recognized early, are "containers of liquids for human consumption", i.e. plastic bottles and the like.[3] In Europe, the Germans top the list of packaging waste producers with more than 220 kilos of packaging per capita |
| Packaging Waste | Packaging waste, the part of the waste that consists of packaging and packaging material, is a major part of the total global waste, and the major part |
| Pandemic | A pandemic (from Greek <i>πᾶν</i> , pan, "all" and <i>δῆμος</i> , demos, "local people" the 'crowd') is an epidemic of an infectious disease that has spread across a large region, for instance multiple continents or worldwide, affecting a substantial number of individuals. A widespread endemic disease with a stable number of infected individuals is not a pandemic. Widespread endemic diseases with a stable number of infected individuals such as recurrences of seasonal influenza are generally excluded as they occur simultaneously in large regions of the globe rather than being spread worldwide. |



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| Parts Per Million By Volume (Ppmv) | Number of parts of a chemical found in one million parts of a particular gas, liquid, or solid. |
| Passive smoking | Passive smoking means breathing in other people's tobacco smoke. The smoke drifting from a lit cigarette plus the smoke breathed out by a smoker |
| Passive Solar Heating | The use of windows, building materials, and other features to take advantage of sunlight to heat the inside of a building. |
| Per-Capita Emissions | The total amount of greenhouse gas emitted by a country per unit of population |
| Percolation | The slow passage of a liquid through a filtering medium, such as soil or gravel. |
| Perfluorocarbons (Pfc) | A group of chemicals composed of carbon and fluorine only. These chemicals (predominantly CF ₄ and C ₂ F ₆) were introduced as alternatives, along with hydrofluorocarbons, to the ozone depleting substances. In addition, PFCs are emitted as by-products of industrial processes and are also used in manufacturing. PFCs do not harm the stratospheric ozone layer, but they are powerful greenhouse gases: CF ₄ has a global warming potential (GWP) of 7,390 and C ₂ F ₆ has a GWP of 12,200. The GWP is from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). These chemicals are predominantly human-made, though there is a small natural source of CF ₄ . |
| Permafrost | Soil or rock that is frozen year-round. Permafrost can be found in many parts of Alaska, northern Canada, and other countries near the Arctic Ocean. Even though the soil at the surface of the Earth may not be frozen during the warmer months, a layer of permafrost may exist several feet below. |

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| Pesticides | Pesticides are substances that are meant to control pests.[1] The term pesticide includes all of the following: herbicide, insecticides (which may include insect growth regulators, termiticides, etc.) nematocide, molluscicide, piscicide, avicide, rodenticide, bactericide, insect repellent, animal repellent, antimicrobial, fungicide,[2] and lampricide.[3] The most common of these are herbicides which account for approximately 80% of all pesticide use.[4] Most pesticides are intended to serve as plant protection products (also known as crop protection products), which in general, protect plants from weeds, fungi, or insects. As an example, the fungus <i>Alternaria solani</i> is used to combat the aquatic weed <i>Salvinia</i> |
| Pfc | Perfluorocarbon. |
| Phenology | The timing of natural events, such as flower blooms and animal migration, which is influenced by changes in climate. Phenology is the study of such important seasonal events. Phenological events are influenced by a combination of climate factors, including light, temperature, rainfall, and humidity. |
| Phenotypic Plasticity | The ability of an organism to change its behavior, physiology, or physical characteristics in response to its environment. This change occurs within an organism's lifetime and therefore does not require genetic change. |



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| Photosynthesis | The process by which plants take carbon dioxide (CO ₂) from the air (or bicarbonate in water) to build carbohydrates, releasing oxygen (O ₂) in the process. There are several pathways of photosynthesis with different responses to atmospheric CO ₂ concentrations. See also carbon dioxide fertilization |
| Photovoltaic Shell | A device that converts energy from sunlight into electricity. Photovoltaic cells use a material such as silicon, which is called a semi-conductor. |
| Phytoplankton | The plant forms of plankton (e.g., diatoms). Phytoplankton are the dominant plants in the sea, and are the bast of the entire marine food web. These single-celled organisms are the principal agents for photosynthetic carbon fixation in the ocean. See also zooplankton. |
| Plantation | A plantation is an agricultural estate, generally centered on a plantation house, meant for farming that specializes in cash crops, usually mainly planted with a single crop, with perhaps ancillary areas for vegetables for eating and so on |
| Plantation | A plantation is an agricultural estate, generally centered on a plantation house, meant for farming that specializes in cash crops, usually mainly planted with a single crop, with perhaps ancillary areas for vegetables for eating and so on. The crops that are grown include cotton, coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar cane, opium, sisal, oil seeds, oil palms, fruits, rubber trees and forest trees. Protectionist policies and natural comparative advantage have sometimes contributed to determining where plantations are located. |
| Plenary | A formal meeting of the entire COP, CMP or one of the subsidiary bodies. Formal decisions or conclusions may only be taken during plenary sessions. |

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| Poaching | Poaching has been defined as the illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals, usually associated with land use rights.[1][2] Poaching was once performed by impoverished peasants for subsistence purposes and to supplement meager diets.[3] It was set against the hunting privileges of nobility and territorial rulers |
| Point-Source Pollution | Pollution resulting from any confined, discrete source, such as a pipe, ditch, tunnel, well, container, concentrated animal feeding operation, or floating craft. See also non-point source pollution. |
| Polar | Refers to the regions of Earth near the poles. |
| Polar Amplification | Greater temperature increases in the Arctic than in the earth as a whole is a result of the collective effect of positive feedback loops and other processes.[2] Despite its name, polar amplification only applies to the Arctic, and not to the Antarctic, because the Southern Ocean acts as a heat sink |
| Policies And Measures (PAMS) | A frequently used phrase -- sometimes abbreviated as PAMs -- referring to the steps taken or to be taken by countries to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. Some possible policies and measures are listed in the Protocol and could offer opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation. |
| Pollutant | A pollutant or novel entity is a substance or energy introduced into the environment that has undesired effects, or adversely affects the usefulness of a resource. These can be both naturally forming or anthropogenic in origin. |
| Pollution Alert | A warning that pollution levels are or will be high |



Pollution
Mitigation

Globally, the levels of pollution are becoming increasingly perturbing. The increasing levels of pollution can be linked to industrialization and urbanization, which attract the attention of researchers for their severe consequences on the quality of life and health of citizens. Pollution also has negative effects on urban infrastructure and buildings, as well as on natural ecosystems. The presence of environmental pollution raises the issue of pollution control. Pollution control strategies, in general, seek to manage a pollutant after it is emitted and reduce its impact on the environment; the pollution prevention approach, however, seeks to increase the efficiency of a process, hence reducing the amount of pollution generated at its source. We welcome papers related to pollutant discharge or emission standards, pollution prevention, pollution detection and pollution mitigation.

Polyethylene

Polyethylene or polythene is the most common plastic in use today. It is a polymer, primarily used for packaging. As of 2017, over 100 million tons of polyethylene resins are being produced annually, accounting for 34% of the total plastics market.

Post-Glacial
Rebound

The vertical movement of the continents and sea floor following the disappearance and shrinking of ice sheets—for example, since the Last Glacial Maximum (21 thousand years before the present). The rebound is an isostatic land movement.

Precipitation:

Rain, hail, mist, sleet, snow, or any other moisture that falls to the Earth.

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| Primary Energy | Energy embodied in natural resources (e.g., coal, crude oil, sunlight, uranium) that has not undergone any anthropogenic conversion or transformation. |
| Private Cost | Categories of costs influencing an individual's decision making are referred to as private costs. |
| Product Life Cycle: | The many steps that go into creating, using, and disposing of a product. A product life cycle typically starts by removing raw materials from the Earth (for example, cutting down trees, mining metals, or pumping oil). These raw materials are then transported, processed, and manufactured into usable products. Next, the product is packaged and transported to a place where people can buy it. The final steps occur when people use up, throw away, or recycle the product. |
| Proxy Data | Proxy data is data that paleo climatologists gather from natural recorders of climate variability, e.g., tree rings, ice cores, fossil pollen, ocean sediments, coral and historical data. By analyzing records taken from these and other proxy sources, scientists can extend our understanding of climate far beyond the 140-year instrumental record. |
| Quantified Emissions Limitation And Reduction Commitment | Legally binding targets and timetables under the Kyoto Protocol for the limitation or reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions by developed countries. |
| Radiation | Energy transfer in the form of electromagnetic waves or particles that release energy when absorbed by an object. See ultraviolet radiation, infrared radiation, solar radiation, longwave radiation. |



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| Radiative Forcing | The term radiative forcing refers to changes in the energy balance of the earth atmosphere system in response to a change in factors such as greenhouse gases, land-use change, or solar radiation. The climate system inherently attempts to balance incoming (e.g., light) and outgoing (e.g., heat) radiation. Positive radiative forcing increases the temperature of the lower atmosphere, which in turn increases temperatures at the Earth's surface. Negative radiative forcing cools the lower atmosphere. Radiative forcing is most commonly measured in units of watts per square meter (W/m ²) |
| Radioactive Pollution | Radioactive Pollution is defined as the increase in the natural radiation levels caused by human activities. It is estimated that about 20% of radiation we are exposed to is due to human activities |
| Radioactive Waste | Radioactive waste is a type of hazardous waste that contains radioactive material. Radioactive waste is a result of many activities, including nuclear medicine, nuclear research, nuclear power generation, rare-earth mining, and nuclear weapons reprocessing. |
| Rangeland | Unimproved grasslands, shrublands, savannahs, and tundra. |

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| Rapid Climate Change | The non-linearity of the climate system may lead to rapid climate change, sometimes called abrupt events or even surprises. Some such abrupt events may be imaginable, such as a dramatic reorganization of the thermohaline circulation, rapid deglaciation, or massive melting of permafrost leading to fast changes in the carbon cycle. Others may be truly unexpected, as a consequence of a strong, rapidly changing, forcing of a non-linear system. |
| Ratification | Formal approval, often by a Parliament or other national legislature, of a convention, protocol, or treaty, enabling a country to become a Party. Ratification is a separate process that occurs after a country has signed an agreement. The instrument of ratification must be deposited with a "depository" (in the case of the Climate Change Convention, the UN Secretary-General) to start the countdown to becoming a Party (in the case of the Convention, the countdown is 90 days). |
| Realignment | The action of changing or restoring something to a different or former position or state |
| Rebound Effect | Occurs because, for example, an improvement in motor efficiency lowers the cost per kilometer driven; it has the perverse effect of encouraging more trips. |
| Recommendation | A formal act of the COP or the CMP which is weaker than a decision or a resolution, and is not binding on Parties to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol. |
| Recycling | Collecting and reprocessing a resource or product to make into new product |



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| Red Data Book, | The Red Data Book is a public document that is created for recording endangered and rare species of plants, animals, fungi as well as some local subspecies that are present in a particular region. |
| Redd | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation. |
| Reflect | The change in direction of waves as they interact with a substance. Common waves are water, sound and light. |
| Reflectivity | The ability of a surface material to reflect sunlight including the visible, infrared, and ultraviolet wavelengths. |
| Reforestation | Planting of forests on lands that have previously contained forests but that have been converted to some other use. For a discussion of the term forest and related terms such as afforestation, reforestation, and deforestation. |
| Reg Document | Regular documents have a serial number following the year. They are translated into all six official languages of the United Nations. |
| Regeneration | The renewal of a stand of trees through either natural means (seeded onsite or adjacent stands or deposited by wind, birds, or animals) or artificial means (by planting seedlings or direct seeding). |
| Regional Groups | Alliances of countries, in most cases sharing the same geographic region, which meet privately to discuss issues and nominate bureau members and other officials for activities under the Convention. The five regional groups are Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC), and the Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG). |

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| Registries, Registry Systems | Electronic databases that track and records all transactions under the Kyoto Protocol's greenhouse-gas emissions trading system (the "carbon market") and under mechanisms such as the Clean Development Mechanism. "Registry" may also refer to current discussions on a system for inscribing nationally appropriate mitigation actions. |
| Relative Humidity | The amount of water vapor present in air expressed as a percentage of the amount needed for saturation at the same temperature |
| Relative Sea Level | Sea level measured by a tide gauge with respect to the land upon which it is situated. See also Mean Sea Level. |
| Relative Sea Level Rise | The increase in ocean water levels at a specific location, taking into account both global sea level rise and local factors, such as local subsidence and uplift. Relative sea level rise is measured with respect to a specified vertical datum relative to the land, which may also be changing elevation over time. |
| Relative Sea Level Secular Change | Long-term changes in relative sea level caused by either eustatic changes (e.g., brought about by thermal expansion) or changes in vertical land movements. |
| Removal Unit (Rmu) | A Kyoto Protocol unit equal to 1 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. RMUs are generated in Annex I Parties by LULUCF activities that absorb carbon dioxide. |
| Renewable | A naturally occurring raw material or form of energy that will be replenished through natural ecological cycles or sound management practices (e.g., the sun, wind, water, trees). |
| Renewable Energy | Energy obtained from sources such as geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, solar, and biomass. |



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| Renewables | Energy sources that are, within a short time frame relative to the Earth's natural cycles, sustainable, and include non-carbon technologies such as solar energy, hydropower, and wind, as well as carbon-neutral technologies such as biomass. |
| Reproduce | To reproduce is to make more, either by having babies or creating copies. Parents and copy machines both reproduce |
| Research And Systematic Observation | An obligation of Parties to the Climate Change Convention; they are called upon to promote and cooperate in research and systematic observation of the climate system, and called upon to aid developing countries to do so. |
| Research, Development, And Demonstration | Scientific and/or technical research and development of new production processes or products, coupled with analysis and measures that provide information to potential users regarding the application of the new product or process; demonstration tests; and feasibility of applying these products processes via pilot plants and other pre-commercial applications. |
| Reserves | Refer to those occurrences that are identified and measured as economically and technically recoverable with current technologies and prices. See also resources. |

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| Reservoir | A component of the climate system, other than the atmosphere, which has the capacity to store, accumulate, or release a substance of concern (e.g., carbon, a greenhouse gas, or a precursor). Oceans, soils, and forests are examples of reservoirs of carbon. Pool is an equivalent term (note that the definition of pool often includes the atmosphere). The absolute quantity of substance of concerns, held within a reservoir at a specified time, is called the stock. The term also means an artificial or natural storage place for water, such as a lake, pond, or aquifer, from which the water may be withdrawn for such purposes as irrigation, water supply, or irrigation. |
| Residence Time | The average time spent in a reservoir by an individual atom or molecule. With respect to greenhouse gases, residence time refers to how long on average a particular molecule remains in the atmosphere. For most gases other than methane and carbon dioxide, the residence time is approximately equal to the atmospheric lifetime. |
| Resilience | A capability to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from significant multi-hazard threats with minimum damage to social well-being, the economy, and the environment |
| Resolution | Directives that guide the work of the COP or the CMP-- opinions rather than permanent legal acts. Unlike decisions, resolutions do not generally become part of the formal body of legislation enacted by the COP or the CMP. |
| Resource Base | Resource base includes both reserves and resources |



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| Resources | Resources are those occurrences with less certain geological and/or economic characteristics, but which are considered potentially recoverable with foreseeable technological and economic developments. |
| Respiration | The process whereby living organisms convert organic matter to CO ₂ , releasing energy and consuming O ₂ |
| Response Time | The response time or adjustment time is the time needed for the climate system or its components to re-equilibrate to a new state, following a forcing resulting from external and internal processes or feedbacks. It is very different for various components of the climate system. The response time of the troposphere is relatively short, from days to weeks, whereas the stratosphere comes into equilibrium on a time scale of typically a few months. Due to their large heat capacity, the oceans have a much longer response time, typically decades, but up to centuries or millennia. The response time of the strongly coupled surface-troposphere system is, therefore, slow compared to that of the stratosphere, and mainly determined by the oceans. The biosphere may respond fast (e.g., to droughts), but also very slowly to imposed changes. See lifetime for a different definition of response time pertinent to the rate of processes affecting the concentration of trace gases. |

- Revenue Recycling If permits are auctioned, this gives considerable sums of money to be recycled back into the economy, either through a lump sum payment of offsetting other taxes. If the existing taxes that are correspondingly reduced were very inefficient, this allows this allows the possibility of both environmental and economic benefits from the trading system, commonly called the 'double dividend.'
- Review Of Commitments Regular scrutiny by Convention Parties of the adequacy of the treaty's Article 4.2 (a) and (b) outlining developed country commitments to limit greenhouse-gas emissions. The first review took place at COP-1 and led to a finding that progress was not "adequate" -- and so to negotiations that led to the Kyoto Protocol, which has more stringent commitments for developed countries.
- Rio Conventions Three environmental conventions, two of which were adopted at the 1992 "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), while the third, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), was adopted in 1994. The issues addressed by the three treaties are related -- in particular, climate change can have adverse effects on desertification and biodiversity -- and through a Joint Liaison Group, the secretariats of the three conventions take steps to coordinate activities to achieve common progress.



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| Road Dust | Legacy heavy metals from past industrial activity combine with traffic paint; asphalt; and bits of tires, brakes, and car parts to create toxic dust on our roadways. |
| Roster Of Experts | Experts nominated by Parties to the Climate Change Convention to aid the Secretariat in work related to review of national reports of Annex I Parties, preparation of reports on adaptation technology, the transfer of technology to developing countries, and the development of know-how on mitigating and adapting to climate change. |
| Runoff | That part of precipitation that does not evaporate. In some countries, runoff implies surface runoff only. |
| Salinization | The accumulation of salts in soils |
| Salt Water Intrusion | Displacement of fresh or ground water by the advance of salt water due to its greater density, usually in coastal and estuarine areas |
| Saltwater Intrusion/Encroachment | Displacement of fresh surface water or groundwater by the advance of saltwater due to its greater density, usually in coastal and estuarine areas. |
| Sanitation | Sanitation refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking water and treatment and disposal of human excreta and sewage. Preventing human contact with feces is part of sanitation, as is hand washing with soap |
| Scenarios | A plausible and often simplified description of how the future may develop based on a coherent and internally consistent set of assumptions about driving forces and key relationships |

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| Sea Ice | sea water that freezes. Because of the salt content of the oceans, the freezing point is below 0°C. |
| Sea Level | the average height of the ocean's surface, used as a standard for measuring the elevation of land. |
| Sea Surface Temperature | The temperature in the top several feet of the ocean, measured by ships, buoys and drifters. |
| Sea-Level Rise | An increase in the mean level of the ocean. Eustatic sea-level rise is a change in global average sea level brought about by an alteration to the volume of the world ocean. Relative sea level rise occurs where there is a net increase in the level of the ocean relative to local land movements. Climate modelers largely concentrate on estimating eustatic sea-level change. Impact researchers focus on relative sea-level change |
| Seawall | A human-made wall or embankment along a shore to prevent wave erosion |
| Second Assessment Report (Sar) | An extensive review of worldwide research on climate change compiled by the IPCC and published in 1995. Some 2,000 scientists and experts participated. The report is also known as Climate Change 1995. The SAR concluded that "the balance of evidence suggests that there is a discernible human influence on global climate." It also said "no-regrets options" and other cost-effective strategies exist for combating climate change |



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| Secretariat | The office staffed by international civil servants responsible for "servicing" the UNFCCC Convention and ensuring its smooth operation. The secretariat makes arrangements for meetings, compiles and prepares reports, and coordinates with other relevant international bodies. The Climate Change Secretariat, which is based in Bonn, Germany, is institutionally linked to the United Nations. |
| Semi-Arid Regions | Ecosystems that have more than 250 mm precipitation per year but are not highly productive; usually classified as rangelands. |
| Sensible Heat | the excess radiative energy that has passed from Earth's surface to the atmosphere through advection, conduction, and convection processes. |
| Sensitivity | The degree to which a system is affected, either adversely or beneficially, by climate variability or change. The effect may be direct (e.g., a change in crop yield in response to a change in the mean, range or variability of temperature) or indirect (e.g., damages caused by an increase in the frequency of coastal flooding due to sea level rise). |
| Sequestration | The process of increasing the carbon content of a carbon reservoir other than the atmosphere. Biological approaches to sequestration include direct removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through land-use change, afforestation, reforestation, and practices that enhance soil carbon in agriculture. Physical approaches include separation and disposal of carbon dioxide from flue gases or from processing fossil fuels to produce hydrogen- and carbon dioxide-rich fractions and long-term storage in underground in depleted oil and gas reservoirs, coal seams, and saline aquifers. See also uptake. |

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| Sewage | Sewage is a type of wastewater that is produced by a community of people. It is typically transported through a sewer system. Sewage consists of wastewater discharged from residences and from commercial, institutional and public facilities that exist in the locality. Sub-types of sewage are greywater and blackwater |
| Sewage Disposal | the process of removing and destroying or converting the noxious substances of sewage especially by ammonification and nitrification through bacterial action |
| Sewage Pollution | Sewage pollution is a global problem. The lack of adequate sanitation for humans is a staggering problem. At least 4.5 billion people live without or have inadequate sanitation (World Health Organization, 2015; Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, 2020) |
| Sewage Treatment | Sewage treatment is a type of wastewater treatment which aims to remove contaminants from sewage to produce an effluent that is suitable for discharge to the surrounding environment or an intended reuse application, thereby preventing water pollution from raw sewage discharges |
| Silt | Unconsolidated or loose sedimentary material whose constituent rock particles are finer than grains of sand and larger than clay particles. |
| Silviculture | Development and care of forests. |
| Sink | Any process, activity or mechanism that removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol, or a precursor of a greenhouse gas or aerosol from the atmosphere. |
| Slash And Burn | A form of deforestation used to clear fields for agricultural use. |



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| Smelting | Smelting is a form of extractive metallurgy to produce a metal from its ore. Smelting uses heat and a chemical reducing agent to decompose the ore, driving off other elements as gasses or slag and leaving just the metal behind. The reducing agent is commonly a source of carbon such as coke, charcoal, and coal. |
| Smog | Smog is air pollution that reduces visibility. The term "smog" was first used in the early 1900s to describe a mix of smoke and fog. The smoke usually came from burning coal. Smog was common in industrial areas, and remains a familiar sight in cities today |
| Smoke | Smoke is a collection of airborne particulates and gases emitted when a material undergoes combustion or pyrolysis, together with the quantity of air |
| Snowpacks | A seasonal accumulation of slow-melting snow. |
| Social Cost | The social cost of an activity includes the value of all the resources used in its provision. Some of these are priced and others are not. Non-priced resources are referred to as externalities. It is the sum of the costs of these externalities and the priced resources that makes up the social cost. See also private cost and total cost. |
| Sodium Chloride | Sodium chloride (NaCl), also known as salt, is an essential compound our body uses to: absorb and transport nutrients. maintain blood pressure. maintain the right balance of fluid. transmit nerve signals. |

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| Sodium Hydroxide | sodium hydroxide (NaOH), also called caustic soda or lye, a corrosive white crystalline solid that contains the Na ⁺ (sodium) cation and the OH ⁻ (hydroxide) anion. It readily absorbs moisture until it dissolves. Sodium hydroxide is the most widely used industrial alkali and is often used in drain and oven cleaners |
| Soil Carbon | A major component of the terrestrial biosphere pool in the carbon cycle. The amount of carbon in the soil is a function of the historical vegetative cover and productivity, which in turn is dependent in part upon climatic variables. |
| Soil Conservation | Soil conservation is the prevention of loss of the top most layer of the soil from erosion or prevention of reduced fertility caused by over usage |
| Soil Erosion | Soil erosion is the denudation of the upper layer of soil. It is a form of soil degradation. This natural process is caused by the dynamic activity of erosive agents, that is, water, ice, snow, air, plants, and animals |
| Soil fertility | Soil fertility is the ability of a soil to sustain plant growth by providing essential plant nutrients and favorable chemical, physical, and biological |
| Soil Moisture | Water stored in or at the land surface and available for evaporation. |
| Solar (“11 Year”) Cycle | A quasi-regular modulation of solar activity with varying amplitude and a period of between 9 and 13 years. |



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| Solar Activity | The Sun exhibits periods of high activity observed in numbers of sunspots, as well as radiative output, magnetic activity, and emission of high energy particles. These variations take place on a range of time scales from millions of years to minutes. See also solar cycle. |
| Solar Energy | Solar energy is radiant light and heat from the Sun that is harnessed using a range of technologies such as solar power to generate electricity, solar thermal energy including solar water heating, and solar architecture |
| Solar Panel | Solar panels use sunlight as a source of energy to generate direct current electricity. A collection of PV modules is called a PV panel |
| Solar Power | Solar power is the conversion of renewable energy from sunlight into electricity, either directly using photovoltaics, indirectly using concentrated solar power, or a combination. Photovoltaic cells convert light into an electric current using the photovoltaic effect |
| Solar Radiation | Radiation emitted by the Sun. It is also referred to as short-wave radiation. Solar radiation has a distinctive range of wavelengths (spectrum) determined by the temperature of the Sun. See ultraviolet radiation, infrared radiation, radiation. |
| Solar Wind | The stream of charged particles ejected from the upper atmosphere of the Sun |
| Soot Particles | Particles formed during the quenching of gases at the outer edge of flames of organic vapors, consisting predominantly of carbon, with lesser amounts of oxygen and hydrogen present as carboxyl and phenolic groups and exhibiting an imperfect graphitic structure (Carlson and Heintzenberg, 1995). See also black carbon. |

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| Source | Any process, activity, or mechanism that releases a greenhouse gas, an aerosol, or a precursor of a greenhouse gas or aerosol into the atmosphere. |
| Southern Oscillation | See El Niño Southern Oscillation. |
| Special Climate Change Fund (Sccf) | The SCCF was established to finance projects relating to adaptation; technology transfer and capacity building; energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and economic diversification. This fund should complement other funding mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), as the entity that operates the financial mechanism of the Convention, has been entrusted to operate this fund |
| Spill-Over Effect | The economic effects of domestic or sectoral mitigation measures on other countries or sectors. In this report, no assessment is made on environmental spillover effects. Spillover effects can be positive or negative and include effects on trade, carbon leakage, transfer, and diffusion of environmentally sound technology and other issues |



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| Spill-Over Effects" (Also Referred To As "Rebound Effects" Or "Take-Back Effects") | Reverberations in developing countries caused by actions taken by developed countries to cut greenhouse-gas emissions. For example, emissions reductions in developed countries could lower demand for oil and thus international oil prices, leading to more use of oil and greater emissions in developing nations, partially off-setting the original cuts. Current estimates are that full-scale implementation of the Kyoto Protocol may cause 5 to 20 per cent of emissions reductions in industrialized countries to "leak" into developing countries. |
| Stabilization | The achievement of stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of one or more greenhouse gases (e.g., carbon dioxide or a CO ₂ -equivalent basket of greenhouse gases) |
| Stabilization Analysis | In this report, this refers to analyses or scenarios that address the stabilization of the concentration of greenhouse gases. |
| Standards | Set of rules or codes mandating or defining product performance (e.g., grades, dimensions, characteristics, test methods, and rules for use). International product and/or technology or performance standards establish minimum requirements for affected products and/or technologies in countries where they are adopted. The standards reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the manufacture or use of the products and/or application of the technology. See also regulatory measures. |
| Stimuli (Climate-Related) | All the elements of climate change, including mean climate characteristics, climate variability, and the frequency and magnitude of extremes. |

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| Storm Surge | An abnormal rise in sea level accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm, whose height is the difference between the observed level of the sea surface and the level that would have occurred in the absence of the cyclone. |
| Stratification | The layering of water by temperature and density that can occur in lakes or other bodies of water, often seasonally. |
| Stratosphere | Region of the atmosphere between the troposphere and mesosphere, having a lower boundary of approximately 8 km at the poles to 15 km at the equator and an upper boundary of approximately 50 km. Depending upon latitude and season, the temperature in the lower stratosphere can increase, be isothermal, or even decrease with altitude, but the temperature in the upper stratosphere generally increases with height due to absorption of solar radiation by ozone. |
| Streamflow | The volume of water that moves over a designated point over a fixed period of time. It is often expressed as cubic feet per second (ft ³ /sec) |
| Stressor | Something that has an effect on people and on natural, managed, and socioeconomic systems. Multiple stressors can have compounded effects, such as when economic or market stress combines with drought to negatively impact farmers. |
| Strom | A storm is any disturbed state of an environment or in an astronomical body's atmosphere especially affecting its surface, and strongly implying severe weather. |



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| Structural Change | Changes, for example, in the relative share of Gross Domestic Product produced by the industrial, agricultural, or services sectors of an economy; or more generally, systems transformations whereby some components are either replaced or potentially substituted by other ones. |
| Sublimation | the process of phase transition from solid directly to vapor in the absence of melting. For example, an ice crystal or icicle sublimates under low relative humidity at temperatures below 0°C. The process is analogous to evaporation of a liquid. |
| Submergence | A rise in the water level in relation to the land, so that areas of formerly dry land become inundated; it results either from a sinking of the land or from a rise of the water level. |
| Subsidence | The sudden sinking or gradual downward settling of the Earth's surface with little or no horizontal motion. |
| Subsidiary Body | A committee that assists the Conference of the Parties. Two permanent subsidiary bodies are created by the Convention: the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). Two major temporary bodies that exist currently are the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP), established at COP 11 in Montreal, and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), established at COP 13 in Bali. Additional subsidiary bodies may be established as needed. |

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| Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (Sbsta) | The SBSTA serves as a link between information and assessments provided by expert sources (such as the IPCC) and the COP, which focuses on setting policy. More information here. |
| Subsiding/ Subsidence | The downward settling of the Earth's crust relative to its surroundings. |
| Subsidy | Direct payment from the government to an entity, or a tax reduction to that entity, for implementing a practice the government wishes to encourage. Greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced by lowering existing subsidies that have the effect of raising emissions, such as subsidies to fossil-fuel use, or by providing subsidies for practices that reduce emissions or enhance sinks (e.g., for insulation of buildings or planting trees). |
| Sulfate Aerosols | Particulate matter that consists of compounds of sulfur formed by the interaction of sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide with other compounds in the atmosphere. Sulfate aerosols are injected into the atmosphere from the combustion of fossil fuels and the eruption of volcanoes like Mt. Pinatubo. Sulfate aerosols can lower the Earth's temperature by reflecting away solar radiation (negative radiative forcing). General Circulation Models which incorporate the effects of sulfate aerosols more accurately predict global temperature variations. See particulate matter, aerosol, General Circulation Models. |



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| Sulfur Hexafluoride (Sf6) | A colorless gas soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water. A very powerful greenhouse gas used primarily in electrical transmission and distribution systems and as a dielectric in electronics. The global warming potential of SF6 is 22,800. This GWP is from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). See Global Warming Potential. |
| Summer | Summer is the hottest of the four temperate seasons, occurring after spring and before autumn. At or centered on the summer solstice, the earliest sunrise and latest sunset occurs, daylight hours are longest and dark hours are shortest, with day length decreasing as the season progresses after the solstice. |
| Sunspots | Small dark areas on the Sun. The number of sunspots is higher during periods of high solar activity, and varies in particular with the solar cycle. |
| Surface Runoff | The water that travels over the soil surface to the nearest surface stream; runoff of a drainage basin that has not passed beneath the surface since precipitation. |
| Sustainability | Sustainability means meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In addition to natural resources, we also need social and economic resources. |
| Sustainable Agriculture | Sustainable agriculture” as legally defined in U.S. Code Title 7, Section 3103 means an integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application that will over the long term: Satisfy human food and fiber needs |

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| Sustainable Development | Sustainable development is the overarching paradigm of the United Nations. The concept of sustainable development was described by the 1987 Brundtland Commission Report as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” |
| Sustainable Energy | Sustainable energy is energy that we will never use up or deplete. It is inexhaustible. Several forms of energy can be considered sustainable. In addition to the most commonly considered sources—wind, solar, and water—there’s also bioenergy and geothermal energy. |
| Sustainable Existences | Sustainable existence is not possible without sustainable development. To sustain life, it is imperative that we prevent depletion of natural resources and bring about equitable distribution of these resources. The natural outcome of sustainable development is sustainable existence. |
| Technology Transfer | The broad set of processes that cover the exchange of knowledge, money, and goods among different stakeholders that lead to the spreading of technology for adapting to or mitigating climate change. As a generic concept, the term is used to encompass both diffusion of technologies and technological cooperation across and within countries. |
| Thermal Expansion | In connection with sea level, this refers to the increase in volume (and decrease in density) that results from warming water. A warming of the ocean leads to an expansion of the ocean volume and hence an increase in sea level. |



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| Thermohaline Circulation | Large-scale density-driven circulation in the ocean, caused by differences in temperature and salinity. In the North Atlantic, the thermohaline circulation consists of warm surface water flowing northward and cold Deepwater flowing southward, resulting in a net poleward transport of heat. The surface water sinks in highly restricted sinking regions located in high latitudes. |
| Thunder Storm | A thunderstorm, also known as an electrical storm or a lightning storm, is a storm characterized by the presence of lightning and its acoustic effect on the Earth's atmosphere, known as thunder. Relatively weak thunderstorms are sometimes called thundershowers |
| Time Scale | Characteristic time for a process to be expressed. |
| Top-Down Models | The terms “top” and “bottom” are shorthand for aggregate and disaggregated models. The top-down label derives from how modelers applied macro-economic theory and econometric techniques to historical data on consumption, prices, incomes, and factor costs to model final demand for goods and services, and supply from main sectors, like the energy sector, transportation, agriculture, and industry. Therefore, top-down models evaluate the system from aggregate economic variables, as compared to bottom-up models that consider technological options or project specific climate change mitigation policies. Some technology data were, however, integrated into top-down analysis and so the distinction is not that clear-cut. |

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| Town Planning | Town planning is the process of managing land resources. It involves the control of existing and new developments, as well as strategy preparation to ensure manage future requirements. It is a dynamic process that changes in response to policy, development proposals and local needs |
| Trace Gas | Any one of the less common gases found in the Earth's atmosphere. Nitrogen, oxygen, and argon make up more than 99 percent of the Earth's atmosphere. Other gases, such as carbon dioxide, water vapor, methane, oxides of nitrogen, ozone, and ammonia, are considered trace gases. Although relatively unimportant in terms of their absolute volume, they have significant effects on the Earth's weather and climate. |
| Transformation | Profound change in the fundamental characteristics of human and natural systems. In a social transformation, the communities initiate the change, which occurs in individual and collective values and behaviors, facilitating changes in political, cultural and 1 institutional power. |
| Troposphere | The lowest part of the atmosphere from the surface to about 10 km in altitude in mid-latitudes (ranging from 9 km in high latitudes to 16 km in the tropics on average) where clouds and "weather" phenomena occur. In the troposphere temperatures generally decrease with height. See ozone precursors, stratosphere, atmosphere. |
| Tundra | A treeless, level, or gently undulating plain characteristic of the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions characterized by low temperatures and short growing seasons |



Ultraviolet (UV)-B Radiation Solar radiation within a wavelength range of 280-320 nm, the greater part of which is absorbed by stratospheric ozone. Enhanced UV-B radiation suppresses the immune system and can have other adverse effects on living organisms

Ultraviolet Radiation The energy range just beyond the violet end of the visible spectrum. Although ultraviolet radiation constitutes only about 5 percent of the total energy emitted from the sun, it is the major energy source for the stratosphere and mesosphere, playing a dominant role in both energy balance and chemical composition. Most ultraviolet radiation is blocked by Earth's atmosphere, but some solar ultraviolet penetrates and aids in plant photosynthesis and helps produce vitamin D in humans. Too much ultraviolet radiation can burn the skin, cause skin cancer and cataracts, and damage vegetation.

Ultraviolet Rays Ultraviolet (UV) is a form of electromagnetic radiation with wavelength from 10 nm^[1] (with a corresponding frequency around 30 PHz) to 400 nm (750 THz), shorter than that of visible light, but longer than X-rays. UV radiation is present in sunlight, and constitutes about 10% of the total electromagnetic radiation output from the Sun. It is also produced by electric arcs and specialized lights, such as mercury-vapor lamps, tanning lamps, and black lights. Although long-wavelength ultraviolet is not considered an ionizing radiation because its photons lack the energy to ionize atoms, it can cause chemical reactions and causes many substances to glow or fluoresce. Consequently, the chemical and biological effects of UV are greater than simple heating effects, and many practical applications of UV radiation derive from its interactions with organic molecules.

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| Umbrella Group | A loose coalition of non-European Union developed countries formed following the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol. Although there is no formal membership list, the group usually includes Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and the United States. |
| UNCED | United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. |
| Uncertainty | An expression of the degree to which a value (e.g., the future state of the climate system) is unknown. Uncertainty can result from lack of information or from disagreement about what is known or even knowable. |
| Uncontrol Dumping sites | Uncontrolled dumps have significant environmental impacts. As the waste decomposes, it creates leachate—a mix of toxic and nontoxic liquids and rainwater—which may get into local water supplies and contaminate the drinking water. Uncontrolled dumps also release gases that are explosive and flammable. |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Program |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. |
| United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) | The global authority for the environment with programs focusing on climate, nature, pollution, sustainable development and more. |
| Uptake | The addition of a substance of concern to a reservoir. The uptake of carbon-containing substances, in particular carbon dioxide, is often called (carbon) sequestration. See also sequestration. |



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| Upwelling | Transport of deeper water to the surface, usually caused by horizontal movements of surface water |
| Urbanization | The conversion of land from a natural state or managed natural state (such as agriculture) to cities; a process driven by net rural-to-urban migration through which an increasing percentage of the population in any nation or region come to live in settlements that are defined as “urban centers. |
| Vector | An organism, such as an insect, that transmits a pathogen from one host to another. |
| Volcano | A volcano is a rupture in the crust of a planetary-mass object, such as Earth, that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface. On Earth, volcanoes are most often found where tectonic plates are diverging or converging, and most are found underwater. |
| Voluntary Commitments | A draft article considered during the negotiation of the Kyoto Protocol that would have permitted developing countries to voluntarily adhere to legally binding emissions targets. The proposed language was dropped in the final phase of the negotiations. The issue remains important for some delegations and continues to be discussed, currently in the context of the Bali Action Plan, in terms of what constitutes "voluntary". |

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| Vulnerability | The degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate variation to which a system is exposed; its sensitivity; and its adaptive capacity |
| Waste management | Waste management (or waste disposal) includes the processes and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal |
| Waste processing | Waste Processing means the treatment of solid waste after collection and before disposal. |
| Waste water treatment | Wastewater treatment is a process used to remove contaminants from wastewater and convert it into an effluent that can be returned to the water cycle |
| Wastewater | Water that has been used and contains dissolved or suspended waste materials. |
| Water Bron Disease | The pathogenic microorganisms, their toxic exudates, and other contaminants together, cause serious conditions such as cholera, diarrhea, typhoid, amebiasis, hepatitis, gastroenteritis, giardiasis, campylobacteriosis, scabies, and worm infections, to name a few. |
| Water falls | A waterfall is a point in a river or stream where water flows over a vertical drop or a series of steep drops |
| Water management | Water management is the control and movement of water resources to minimize damage to life and property and to maximize efficient beneficial use. |



Water
Pollution

Water pollution (or aquatic pollution) is the contamination of water bodies, usually as a result of human activities, in such a manner that negatively affects its legitimate uses.[1]: 6 Water pollution reduces the ability of the body of water to provide the ecosystem services that it would otherwise provide. Water bodies include for example lakes, rivers, oceans, aquifers, reservoirs and groundwater. Water pollution results when contaminants are introduced into these water bodies. Water pollution can usually be attributed to one of four sources: sewage, industry, agriculture, and urban runoff including stormwater.[2] For example, releasing inadequately treated wastewater into natural waters can lead to degradation of these aquatic ecosystems. Water pollution can also lead to water-borne diseases for people using polluted water for drinking, bathing, washing or irrigation. [3] Supplying clean drinking water is an important ecosystem service provided by some freshwater systems, but approximately 785 million people in the world do not have access to clean drinking water because of pollution

Water
Purification

The wet season (sometimes called the rainy season) is the time of year when most of a region's average annual rainfall occurs

Water
Security

Reliable availability of water in sufficient quantity and quality to sustain human health, livelihoods, and the environment.

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| Water Stress | A country is water-stressed if the available freshwater supply relative to water withdrawals acts as an important constraint on development. Withdrawals exceeding 20% of renewable water supply has been used as an indicator of water stress. |
| Water Vapor | The most abundant greenhouse gas, it is the water present in the atmosphere in gaseous form. Water vapor is an important part of the natural greenhouse effect. While humans are not significantly increasing its concentration through direct emissions, it contributes to the enhanced greenhouse effect because the warming influence of greenhouse gases leads to a positive water vapor feedback. In addition to its role as a natural greenhouse gas, water vapor also affects the temperature of the planet because clouds form when excess water vapor in the atmosphere condenses to form ice and water droplets and precipitation. |
| Water Withdrawal Watersheds | Amount of water extracted from water bodies A watershed is the area of land where all of the water that drains off of it goes into the same place—a river, stream or lake. The smallest watersheds are the drainage areas for small streams and lakes. Think about your local creek or river. Where does it start? What type of landscape does it flow through? Where does it end up? All of the area covered is a watershed. |



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| Water-Use Efficiency | Carbon gain in photosynthesis per unit water lost in evapotranspiration. It can be expressed on a short-term basis as the ratio of photosynthetic carbon gain per unit transpiration water loss, or on a seasonal basis as the ratio of net primary production or agricultural yield to the amount of available water. |
| WCC | World Climate Conference. |
| Weather | Atmospheric condition at any given time or place. It is measured in terms of such things as wind, temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, cloudiness, and precipitation. In most places, weather can change from hour-to-hour, day-to-day, and season-to-season. Climate in a narrow sense is usually defined as the "average weather", or more rigorously, as the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities over a period of time ranging from months to thousands or millions of years. The classical period is 30 years, as defined by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). These quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, precipitation, and wind. Climate in a wider sense is the state, including a statistical description, of the climate system. A simple way of remembering the difference is that climate is what you expect (e.g., cold winters) and 'weather' is what you get (e.g., a blizzard). See climate. |
| Weathering | Weathering is the breaking down or dissolving of rocks and minerals on Earth's surface |
| Wet Fall | The fall of polluting substance in rain or snow |

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| Wet Season | The wet season (sometimes called the rainy season) is the time of year when most of a region's average annual rainfall occurs |
| Wetlands | A wetland is a distinct ecosystem that is flooded by water, either permanently (for years or decades) or seasonally (for weeks or months). Flooding results in oxygen-free (anoxic) processes prevailing, especially in the soils.[1] The primary factor that distinguishes wetlands from terrestrial land forms or water bodies is the characteristic vegetation of aquatic plants, adapted to the unique anoxic hydric soils.[2] Wetlands are considered among the most biologically diverse of all ecosystems, serving as home to a wide range of plant and animal species. Methods for assessing wetland functions, wetland ecological health, and general wetland condition have been developed for many regions of the world. These methods have contributed to wetland conservation partly by raising public awareness of the functions some wetlands provide. |
| Who | World Health Organization. |
| Wild life refuge | A wildlife refuge is an area designated for the protection of wild animals, within which hunting and fishing are either prohibited |
| Wild life trust | The Wildlife Trusts are a federation of 46 independent wildlife conservation charities covering the whole of the UK. |
| Wildlife Conservation | Wildlife conservation refers to the practice of protecting wild species and their habitats in order to maintain healthy wildlife species or populations |



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| Wind | air that flows in relation to Earth's surface, generally horizontally. There are four areas of wind that are measured: direction, speed, character (gusts and squalls), and shifts. Surface winds are measured by wind vanes and anemometers, while upper-level winds are detected through pilot balloons, radiosonde for wind, or aircraft reports |
| Wind Dispersal | Referring to a type of seed dispersal in which the diaspores are carried away from the mother plant by the wind. |
| Wind Erosion | Wind erosion is a natural process that moves soil from one location to another by wind power. It can cause significant economic and environmental damage.. |
| Wind power | Wind power or wind energy is mostly the use of wind turbines to generate electricity. Historically, wind power has been used in sails, windmills |
| Wind turbine | A wind turbine is a device that converts the kinetic energy of wind into electrical energy |
| Winter | Winter is the coldest season of the year in polar and temperate climates. It occurs after autumn and before spring |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization. |
| Wood | A large number of trees growing together |
| Wood Burning Pollution | Pollution that is caused by burning wood |
| WSSD | World Summit on Sustainable Development. |
| Xeric | Referring to dry environment |
| Xerophyte | any plant adapted to life in a dry or physiologically dry habitat (salt marsh, saline soil, or acid bog) by means of mechanisms to prevent water loss or to store available water |

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| Yellowing | A condition where leaves of plant turn yellow due to lack of light, sign of diseases or of nutrient decency. |
| Yield | The quality of crops or product produce from plant or any area of land |
| Zero population Growth | A population that is unchanging – it is neither growing, nor declining; the growth rate is zero. |
| Zoology | Scientific study of animals |
| Zooplankton | The animal forms of plankton. They consume phytoplankton or other zooplankton. See also phytoplankton. |



