



Erasmus+ eTwinning
 NEMOPHILIST ECONUTS FOR GREEN PLANET

Environment Dictionary

Help Us Create an Environmental Dictionary!

As the Nemophilist Econuts for Green Planet Team, we are eager to design an environmental dictionary. We would love your assistance in gathering the words that should be included. Please share the words you would like to know the meanings of!

Fauna
 Herbicide
 VOCs
 smog
 Nutrient cycle
 toxic waste
 upcycling
 thermal pollution
 Deforestation
 Green energy
 Afforestation
 poaching
 quarrying
 ultraviolet rays
 wetlands
 xylene
 zero waste
 reforestation
 Flora
 Monoculture
 Keystone species
 Jet stream
 research
 Biodiversity
 youth
 activism
 Kelp forest
 Legislation
 Ecosystem
 Kyoto Protocol
 Carbon footprint



Air pollution – Harmful gases and particles in the air.

Alternative energy – Clean energy sources like wind or solar.

Acid rain – Rain mixed with chemicals that harm the environment.

Aquifer – Underground layer that holds fresh water.

Afforestation – Planting trees in areas without forests.



Biodiversity – *Variety of life in an ecosystem.*

Biodegradable – *Can naturally break down without harming nature.*

Biofuel – *Fuel made from living things like plants.*

Biomass – *Organic material used as fuel.*

Brownfield – *Abandoned land previously used for industry.*



Carbon footprint – Amount of carbon emissions from activities.

Climate change – Long-term shift in global weather patterns.

Compost – Organic waste turned into plant food.

Conservation – Protecting nature and resources.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) – Gas that contributes to global warming.



Deforestation – Cutting down trees in forests.

Desertification – Land turning into desert due to poor care.

Dump – Place where waste is thrown.

Decomposer – Organism that breaks down dead matter.

Drought – Long period with little or no rain.



Ecosystem – A system of living things and their environment.

Emissions – Gases released into the air.

Endangered species – Animals at risk of extinction.

Environmentalist – Someone who works to protect nature.

Erosion – Wearing away of soil or land by wind or water.



Fossil fuels – Coal, oil, and gas used for energy.

Flood – Overflow of water onto normally dry land.

Food chain – A path of energy through living things.

Flora – Plant life in a region.

Fauna – Animal life in a region.



Global warming – *Rising temperature of the Earth.*

Greenhouse gases – *Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere.*

Geothermal energy – *Energy from Earth's heat.*

Green energy – *Energy from clean, renewable sources.*

Groundwater – *Water stored under the Earth's surface.*



Habitat – *The natural home of a living thing.*

Hazardous waste – *Dangerous trash that needs special disposal.*

Hydropower – *Electricity made from flowing water.*

Herbicide – *Chemical used to kill weeds.*

Humus – *Rich, dark soil made from decayed plants.*



Invasive species – *Non-native species that harm ecosystems.*

Industrial waste – *Pollution from factories.*

Insulation – *Material that saves energy in buildings.*

Incineration – *Burning waste to reduce its volume.*

Ice cap – *Thick layer of ice covering a polar region.*



Junk – Useless or thrown-away materials.

Junkyard – Place for collecting scrap and waste.

Justice (Environmental) – Fairness in how the environment affects people.

Jute – A natural fiber used as an eco-friendly material.

Jet stream – High-speed winds that affect weather and climate.



Kyoto Protocol – *International agreement to cut greenhouse gases.*

Kilowatt-hour – *A measure of electric energy used.*

Keystone species – *A species critical to ecosystem balance.*

Kelp forest – *Underwater areas rich in seaweed and biodiversity.*

Kerosene – *A polluting fuel often used for heating or light.*



Landfill – Site for burying garbage.

Litter – Waste scattered in public places.

Legislation – Environmental protection laws.

Leachate – Toxic liquid from waste soaking into soil.

Locavore – Person who eats locally grown food to reduce impact.



Marine pollution – Harmful waste in oceans and seas.

Methane – Powerful greenhouse gas from animals and waste.

Microplastics – Small plastic particles that pollute water.

Monoculture – Growing only one crop, reducing soil health.

Mangrove – Coastal trees that protect shorelines and biodiversity.



Natural resources – *Materials from Earth used by humans.*

Noise pollution – *Loud sounds that harm humans and animals.*

Nonrenewable energy – *Energy from sources that can't be replaced.*

Nutrient cycle – *Movement of nutrients through an ecosystem.*

Nitrogen cycle – *Process of nitrogen moving through soil, air, and life.*



Ozone layer – Atmospheric layer that protects from UV rays.

Organic farming – Growing food without synthetic chemicals.

Oil spill – Oil leakage into oceans, harming marine life.

Overfishing – Taking too many fish, damaging sea life.

Oxidation – A chemical reaction often involved in pollution.



Pollution – Harmful substances added to the environment.

Plastic waste – Non-degradable plastic trash.

Photosynthesis – Plants making food using sunlight.

Poaching – Illegal hunting that threatens wildlife.

Preservation – Keeping nature safe and untouched.



Quarrying – *Extracting rocks, harming landscapes.*

Quicksand – *Wet sand that traps living things.*

Quiet zones – *Areas with limited noise for wildlife.*

Quality (Air/Water) – *How clean and healthy air or water is.*

Quarantine (Plants) – *Isolating plants to stop the spread of pests.*



Recycling – Reusing materials to reduce waste.

Renewable energy – Energy that naturally replenishes.

Rainforest – Wet forests rich in life and rain.

Reforestation – Planting trees to rebuild forests.

Reservoir – A large water storage area, often man-made.



Sustainability – *Using resources without harming the future.*

Solar power – *Energy from sunlight.*

Smog – *Air pollution made of smoke and fog.*

Species extinction – *Complete loss of a species.*

Soil erosion – *Loss of topsoil by wind or water.*



Toxic waste – Waste that can poison the environment.

Tsunami – Giant wave affecting coastal ecosystems.

Tree planting – Adding trees to support the Earth.

Turbine – Machine that makes electricity from wind or water.

Thermal pollution – Heated water released into nature, harming life.



Urbanization – *Growth of cities into natural areas.*

Upcycling – *Creatively reusing materials.*

Ultraviolet rays – *Sun rays blocked by the ozone layer.*

Urban sprawl – *Uncontrolled city growth into nature.*

Unleaded fuel – *Gasoline without harmful lead.*



Volcano – *A mountain releasing lava and gases.*

Veganism – *Avoiding animal products to protect nature.*

Vegetation – *Plants in an area.*

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) – *Pollutants from paints and cleaners.*

Vehicle emissions – *Pollution from cars and trucks.*



Waste management – Collecting and treating garbage.

Water conservation – Using water wisely.

Wind energy – Power made from wind.

Wildlife – Animals living in the wild.

Wetlands – Land with water, home to many species.



Xeriscaping – Landscaping that saves water.

Xylene – Harmful chemical found in products.

X-ray pollution – Radiation pollution from overexposure.

Xenobiotic – Chemical not naturally found in organisms.

Xenophyte – A plant species growing in a foreign area.



Youth activism – *Young people protecting the planet.*

Yellowing leaves – *Sign of pollution or poor soil.*

Yard waste – *Plant debris like grass and leaves.*

Yield (Crop) – *Amount of produce from farming.*

Yam farming – *Growing yams, which can be sustainable.*



Zero emissions – *No pollution released.*

Zooplankton – *Tiny animals in water ecosystems.*

Zoning laws – *Rules on land use to protect nature.*

Zero waste – *Lifestyle that avoids creating trash.*

Zebra mussel – *Invasive species harmful to freshwater systems.*

Nemophilist Econuts for Green Planet

A To Z

ENVIRONMENTAL DICTIONARY

