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conservation areas	
phytoplankton	Planktonic plant life.
silence	
ore deposit	Rocks containing minerals of economic value in such amount that they can be profitably exploited.
space water	
antinuclear shelters	
affluents	A stream or river that flows into a larger one; a tributary.
waterfalls	A perpendicular or steep descent of the water of a stream, as where it crosses an outcrop of resistant rock overhanging softer rock that has been eroded or flows over the edge of a plateau or cliffed coast.
forest biological reserve	Forest areas which are protected and guarded from deforestation because of the fragility of its ecosystems, and because they provide habitats for hundreds of species of plants and animals.
terrestrial environment	The continental as distinct from the marine and atmospheric environments. It is the environment in which terrestrial organisms live.
rats	
dairy farm	A commercial establishment for processing or selling milk and milk products.
epicentral intensity	
old housing	
cornfield species	
rockery plant	
adventitious plants	

residential area with speed bumps	Residential zones where raised areas are built across roads so that vehicles are forced to move more slowly along it.
metallic mineral	Minerals containing metals, such as bauxite, pyrite, etc.
thermal bath	
	Shall be interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment.
soil air	The air and other gases in spaces in the soil; specifically that which is found within the zone of aeration. Also known as soil atmosphere.
shipyard	A yard where ships are built or repaired.
necrophagous bird	
cryosphere	The frozen part of the Earth's surface. The cryosphere includes the polar ice caps, continental ice sheets, mountain glaciers, sea ice, snow cover, lake and river ice, and permafrost.
salt layer	
water-sediment interface	
wind power station	Power station which uses wind to drive a turbine which creates electricity.
stratosphere	The layer of the atmosphere which is sandwiched between the troposphere and mesosphere. Of the energy that reaches the Earth from the sun, only 3%
ports	A place by the shore where ships may run in for shelter from storms, or to load and unload.
pilot plant	A small version of a planned industrial plant, built to gain experience in operating the final plant.
farming land	
plant community	Any group of plants belonging to a number of different species that co-occur in the same habitat or area and interact through trophic and spatial relationships; typically characterized by reference to one or more dominant species.
river bed	Lowest part of a river valley shaped by the flow of water and along which most of the sediment and runoff moves in interflood periods.
reusable packaging	Any packaging which has been conceived and designed to accomplish within its life cycle a minimum number of trips or rotations in order to be refilled or reused for the same purpose for which it was conceived.
volcanic eruption	The ejection of solid, liquid, or gaseous material from a volcano.
digestion	
higher plant	
pteridophytes	
indigenous plant	
medicinal plant	Plants having therapeutic properties.
lake ecosystem	
sea spray	Ensemble of water droplets torn by the wind from the surface of an extensive body of water, generally from the crests of waves, and carried up a short distance into the air.
protected flora	

electric installation	
chemical plants	Plants where basic raw materials are chemically converted into a variety of products.
rural habitat	The biotopes located in areas where agriculture is practiced.
<settlements by form>	
recreation facility	
managed resource area	
paths	A route or track between one place to another.
coniferous trees	
water self-purification	The ability of a body of water to rid itself of pollutants. The removal of organic material, plant nutrients, or other pollutants from a lake or stream by the activity of the resident biological community. Biodegradable material added to a body of water will gradually be utilized by the microorganisms in the water, lowering the pollution levels. If excessive amounts of additional pollutants are not added downstream, the water will undergo self-cleansing. This process does not apply to pollution by non-biodegradable organic compounds or metals.
inversion layer	The atmosphere layer through which an inversion occurs.
living space	Any room, structure or area used as a residence and associated with subsistence activities, including sleeping, relaxing or eating.
fault	A fracture or a zone of fractures along which there has been displacement of the sides relative to one another parallel to the fracture.
interplanetary space	Space extending between the sun and the planets of the solar system. Interplanetary space is not empty, but contains dust, particles with an electric charge, and the magnetic field of the sun (also called the IMF, or Interplanetary Magnetic Field).
saprophytes	Any plant that depends on dead plant or animal tissue for a source of nutrition and metabolic energy, e.g., most fungi (molds) and a few flowering plants, such as Indian pipe and some orchids. Most saprophytes do not produce chlorophyll and therefore do not photosynthesize; they are thus dependent on the food energy they absorb from the decaying tissues, which they help to break down.
continental drift	The theory that the continental land masses have drifted apart over the course of geological time.
lavic rocks	
hail	Precipitation in the form of balls or irregular lumps of ice, always produced by convective clouds, nearly always cumulonimbus.
clouds	Suspensions of minute water droplets or ice crystals produced by the condensation of water vapour.
digestive system	
stomach	
small intestine	
fishing ground	Area of sea or freshwater where fish are caught.

streets	A public road that is usually lined with buildings, especially in a town.
torrents	A fast, short stream of water with strong changes in flow.
salt water	Water of the seas, distinguished by high salinity.
soil fertility	The status of a soil with respect to the amount and availability to plants of elements necessary for plant growth.
flora (biology)	The plant life characterizing a specific geographic region or environment.
meanders	One curved portion of a sinuous or winding stream channel, consisting of two consecutive loops, one turning clockwise and the other anticlockwise.
submarine morphology	That aspect of geological oceanography which deals with the relief features of the ocean floor and with the forces that modify them.
subsidised housing	
artificial lakes	Lakes created behind manmade barriers.
man-made lake	Lakes created behind manmade barriers.
brackish water	Water, salty between the concentrations of fresh water and sea water; usually 5-10 parts x thousand.
blood plasma	
surface water	Water which flows over or is stored on the ground surface.
atmospheric processes	Atmospheric processes are distinguished in physical and chemical processes and both types may be operating simultaneously in complicated and interdependent ways. The physical processes of transport by atmospheric winds and the formation of clouds and precipitation strongly influence the patterns and rates of acidic deposition, while chemical reactions govern the forms of the compounds deposited.
Rayleigh waves	
multiple family dwelling	Any shelter containing two or more dwellings, units, or both.
critically endangered species	A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence (severe population decline, very small population, very small geographic area occupied, or a calculated probability of extinction during the next 10 years of >50%) indicates that it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
rain water pollution	
lead-in-petrol law	
utilities	A service which is used by the public, such as an electricity or gas supply or a train service.
sound wave	
water bird	
regional park	
sinking	

monsoon	A name for seasonal winds, first applied to the winds over the Arabian Sea that blow for six months from the northeast and for six months from the southwest. The term has been extended to similar winds in other parts of the world (i.e., the prevailing west to northwest winds of summer in Europe have been called the "European monsoon"). The primary cause for these seasonal winds is the much greater annual variation of temperature over large land areas compared with neighboring ocean surfaces, causing an excess of pressure over the continents in winter and a deficit in summer, but other factors, such as topography of the land, also have an effect. The monsoons are strongest in the southern and eastern sides of Asia, but also occur along the coasts of tropical regions wherever the planetary circulation is not strong enough to inhibit them. The monsoon climate can be described as a long winter-spring "dry season", which includes a "cold season" followed by a short "hot season" just preceding the rains; a summer and early autumn rainy season, which is gene
seismic intensity	
test organism	Any animal organism used for scientific research.
soil	The top layer of the land surface of the earth that is composed of disintegrated rock particles, humus, water and air.
seascape	
flood plain	Nearly level land along a stream flooded only when the streamflow exceeds the water carrying capacity of the channel.
bathing areas	
matter flow	
gauging station	Site selected on a stream at which systematic measurements of water level or discharge are made.
recreational dock	
seaport	A port, harbor or town on the seacoast or accessible (as by a connecting river) to seagoing ships and active in shipping or other marine activities.
interspecific competition	
ancient cities	
cork forests	
municipal heating network	System of heating all houses in a urban district from a central source (as from hot springs in Iceland or by cooling water from a power station).
natural environment	The complex of atmospheric, geological and biological characteristics found in an area in the absence of artifacts or influences of a well developed technological, human culture.
earthquake-proof construction	

mountains	A feature of the earth's surface that rises high above the base and has generally steep slopes and a relatively small summit area. Mountains are an important source of water, energy, minerals, forest and agricultural products, and recreation. They are storehouses of biological diversity and endangered species and an essential part of the global ecosystem. About 10% of the world's population depend on mountain resources and nearly half of these people are affected by the degradation of mountain watershed areas.
atmospheric inversion	A temperature inversion in the atmosphere in which the temperature, instead of falling, increases with height above the ground.
building areas	Land and other places on, under, in or through which the temporary and permanent works are to be executed and any other lands or places needed for the purposes of construction.
factories	A building or groups of buildings where goods are manufactured.
ridge	
ionosphere	A region of the earth's atmosphere, extending from about 60 to 1000 kilometers above the earth's surface, in which there is a high concentration of free electrons formed as a result of ionizing radiation entering the atmosphere from space.
surface wave	
soil nature	
ecological valency	
gorge	A narrow, deep valley with nearly vertical rocky walls, enclosed by mountains, smaller than canyon, and more steep-sided than a ravine; especially a restricted, steep-walled part of a canyon.
ravine	
solar wind	The supersonic flow of gas, composed of ionized hydrogen and helium, which continuously flows from the sun out through the solar system with velocities of 300 to 1000 km/sec; it carries magnetic fields from the sun.
seism power	
orientation	
overwintering	To spend winter in a particular place.
hexachlorobutadiene	
freight village	An integrated system of logistics, rail and road infrastructures designed for the transport of freight. It is directly connected to the national railway line and motorway system.
river silt	1) Fine mineral material formed from the erosion of rock fragments and deposited by rivers. Its particles are the intermediate form between sand and clay. 2) Sedimentary material suspended in running or standing water, especially sediment composed of silt-sized particles.
avalanche	A fall or slide of a large mass, as of snow or rock, down a mountainside.
bicycle industry	

high tide	
bracken	
settlement	Small village or colony where people have settled.
bays	An open, curving indentation made by the sea or a lake into a coastline.
oceanic circulation	
gulfs	An inlet of the sea of large areal proportions, more indented than a bay and generally more enclosed.
microbial resource	Any available source of supply derived from microbes, which would be used for beneficial purposes, such as for the production of food substances and drugs.
poriferan	The sponges, a phylum of the animal kingdom characterized by the presence of canal systems and chambers through which water is drawn in and released; tissues and organs are absent.
geological process	Dynamic actions or events that occur at the Earth's surface due to application of natural forces resulting from gravity, temperature changes, freezing and thawing, chemical reactions, seismic shaking, and the agencies of wind and moving water, ice and snow. Where and when a force exceeds the strength of the earth material, the material is changed by deformation, translocation, or chemical reactions.
blossoming	
dormitory town	A residential community consisting of homes for sleeping and personal activities from which the majority of the working population commute to places of employment, trade and recreation.
natural scenery	An area where human effects, if present, are not significant to the landscape as a whole.
valleys	Any low-lying land bordered by higher ground; especially an elongate, relatively large, gently sloping depression of the Earth's surface, commonly situated between two mountains or between ranges of hills or mountains, and often containing a stream with an outlet. It is usually developed by stream erosion, but may be formed by faulting.
brown earths	A group of zonal soils whose surface horizon is dark and highly organic, below which is a lighter-coloured horizon and an accumulation of lime. It is developed under conditions of temperate to cool subhumid climate.
reserves	Any area of land or water that has been set aside for a special purpose, often to prevent or reduce harm to its wildlife and ecosystems.
mainland	
settling basins	
trunk road	A main road, especially one that is suitable for heavy vehicles.

air movement	Air movements within the Earth's atmospheric circulation; also called planetary winds. Two main components are recognized: first, the latitudinal meridional component due to the Coriolis force (a deflecting motion or force discussed by G.G. de Coriolis in 1835. The rotation of the Earth causes a body moving across its surface to be deflected to the right in the N hemisphere and to the left in the S hemisphere); and secondly, the longitudinal component and the vertical movement, resulting largely from varying pressure distributions due to differential heating and cooling of the Earth's surface.
advection	Process of transfer of air-mass properties by the velocity field of the atmosphere.
submarine area	
water bottom	The floor upon which any body of water rests.
predators	Animal which kills and eats other animals.
breeding birds	The individuals in a bird population that are involved in reproduction during a particular period in a given place.
nesting bird	
macroinvertebrate	
troposphere	The lowest of the concentric layers of the atmosphere, occurring between the Earth's surface and the tropopause. It is the zone where atmospheric turbulence is at its greatest and where the bulk of the Earth's weather is generated. It contains almost all the water vapour and aerosols and three-quarters of the total gaseous mass of the atmosphere. Throughout the troposphere temperature decreases with height at a mean rate of $6.5^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{km}$ and the whole zone is capped by either an inversion of temperature or an isothermal layer at the tropopause.
tropopause	The boundary between the troposphere and stratosphere, usually characterized by an abrupt change of lapse rate; the change is in the direction of increased atmospheric stability from regions below to regions above the tropopause.
alpine ecosystem	The natural habitat of a wide variety of flora and fauna, some of it unique to the area. The alpine forests protect houses and winter sports centres against rock falls and landslides and also stabilize the banks of its rivers. However they have been badly affected by acid rain and air pollution. Large dams have destroyed the ecological balance of rivers and wetlands, and many rivers were polluted to such an extent that the fish are contaminated. Some animal species, including the otter, lynx, brown bear and wolf, have virtually disappeared from the Alps. Bearded vultures, bred in captivity, have been returned to the area. Conservation groups have been very active in the Alps, particularly on issues like acid rain and the pressure of tourism.

pressure variation	
nesting	The building of nests for egg laying and rearing of offspring.
firebreak zone	
minor bed	Stream channel occupied during periods of low flow.
sea outfall	The point, location or structure where effluent discharges into a body of marine waters such as a sea, ocean, etc.
lymphatic system	A system of vessels and nodes conveying lymph in the vertebrate body, beginning with capillaries in tissue spaces and eventually forming the thoracic ducts which empty in the subclavian veins.
natural accretion	The slow addition to land by deposition of water-borne sediment. An increase in land along the shores of a body of water, as by Alluvial deposit. Accretion and alluvion are often used synonymously.
world	The Earth with all its inhabitants and all things upon it.
fen	Waterlogged, spongy ground containing alkaline decaying vegetation, characterized by reeds, that may develop into peat. It sometimes occurs in the sinkholes of karst region.
vulnerable species	A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence (substantial population decline, small population, fairly small geographic area occupied, or a calculated probability of extinction during the next 100 years is >10%) indicates that it is considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
biomass energy	A renewable energy source that makes use of such biofuels as methane (biogas) generated by sewage, farm, industrial, or household organic waste materials. Other biofuels include trees grown in so-called "energy forests" or other plants, such as sugar cane, grown for their energy potential. Biomass energy relies on combustion and therefore produces carbon dioxide; its use would not, therefore, alleviate the greenhouse effect.
high voltage line	An electric line with a voltage on the order of thousands of volts.

caverns	1) A cave, especially when large and formed by underground water, or a large chamber in a cave. 2) A natural cavity, chamber or recess which leads beneath the surface of the earth, generally in a horizontal or obliquely inclined direction. It may be in the form of a passage or a gallery, its shape depending in part on the joint pattern or structure of the rock and partly on the type of process involved in its excavation. Thus, caves worn by subterranean rivers may be different in character from, and of considerably greater extent than, a sea-cave eroded by marine waves. 3) A natural underground open space, generally with a connection to the surface and large enough for a person to enter. The most common type of cave is formed in limestone by dissolution.
whirlwind	A small-scale, rapidly rotating column of wind, formed thermally and most likely to develop on clear, dry, hot afternoons. Often called a dust devil when visible by the dust, dirt or debris it picks up. Also slang for a landspout or a tornado.
sieving	The size distribution of solid particles on a series of standard sieves of decreasing size, expressed as a weight percent.
sports field	
wild fauna	Not domesticated animals living independently of man.
animals for slaughter	Animals bred and killed for the production of food.
underwood	
nesting species	
structure-activity relationship	The association between a chemical structure and carcinogenicity.
leaf	The main organ of photosynthesis and transpiration in higher plants, usually consisting of a flat green blade attached to the stem directly or by a stalk.
bioclimate	A small-scale climatic condition generated by living organisms.
gas generators	An apparatus that supplies a high-pressure gas flow to drive compressors, airscrews, and other machines.
domestic heating	The operation or process of transporting and distributing heat energy into a home or domestic environment through a controllable heating device such as a furnace, boiler or heat pump, for purposes of occupant comfort and maintenance of indoor environmental temperature.
clean air areas	Areas where significant reductions in ozone forming pollutants have been achieved through industrial initiatives to control and/or prevent pollution, through implementation of transportation improvement plans, national efforts to reduce automobile tailpipe emissions and lower the volatility (evaporation rate) of gasoline.
atmospheric pressure	The pressure at any point in an atmosphere due solely to the weight of the atmospheric gases above the point concerned.

zooplankton	Animal portion of the plankton; the animal community in marine and fresh-water situations which floats free in the water, independent of the shore and the bottom, moving passively with the currents.
alternative energies	Energy derived from source other than the burning of coal, petroleum or natural gas, or from nuclear fusion or nuclear fission; usually derived on a domestic or small-community scale. Examples of alternative energy installations include those on small-scale based on bio-gas, solar power, hydroelectric power or wind power.
temperature	A property that determines the direction of heat flow when an object is brought into thermal contact with other objects: heat flows from regions of higher to those of lower temperatures.
larva	Among invertebrates, an immature stage in the life cycle which usually is much smaller than, and morphologically different from, the adult. In insects with metamorphosis, the larva must become a pupa before reaching adulthood.
macroseismicity	Seismicity of a level such that it implies significant,coherent,sustained tectonic activity.
subduction zone	A zone of mountain building,usually at the edge of a continent,where one tectonic plate slips beneath another and is consumed(re-melted)at depth along a sloping fault zone.
<geographic factors>	
sediment discharge	Discharge of sediment material of a stream at a given cross section.
colonisation	The successful invasion of a new habitat by a species.
sex ratio	
aerobiosis	Life or metabolic reactions in the presence of molecular oxygen.
energy flow	The passage of energy through the trophic levels of a food chain. Energy, almost all of it from sunlight, is trapped by the autotrophic organisms of the first trophic level. Because much energy is dissipated during respiration, about 90 percent of the available chemical energy is lost each time energy is transferred from one trophic level to the next higher one.
sulphur concentration	Sulphur content in a solution.
human settlement	Cities, towns, villages, and other concentrations of human populations which inhabit a given segment or area of the environment. Human settlements are associated with numerous and complex environmental, pollution, and living condition problems for planning and management.
flow regime	The pattern of flow in a river which can be described in terms of quantity, frequency, duration and seasonal nature of water flows.

tracheophyte	A large group of plants characterized by the presence of specialized conducting tissues (xylem and phloem) in the roots, stems, and leaves.
tracks	A path or rough road which is made of earth rather than having a surface covered with stone or other material.
wave erosion	Erosion of the ocean floor by sediment moved by ocean waves.
wind erosion	The breakdown of solid rock into smaller particles and its removal by wind. It may occur on any soil whose surface is dry, unprotected by vegetation (to bind it at root level and shelter the surface) and consists of light particles. The mechanisms include straightforward picking up of dust and soil particles by the airflow and the dislodging or abrasion of surface material by the impact of particles already airborne.
○	
humic acid	Any of various complex organic acids obtained from humus; insoluble in acids and organic solvents.
natural monument	A natural/cultural feature which is of outstanding or unique value because of its inherent rarity, representative of aesthetic qualities or cultural significance. Guidance for selection of a natural monument is: a) The area should contain one or more features of outstanding significance (appropriate natural features include spectacular waterfalls, caves, craters, fossil beds, sand dunes and marine features, along with unique or representative fauna and flora; associated cultural features might include cave dwellings, cliff-top forts, archaeological sites, or natural sites which have heritage significance to indigenous peoples).; b) The area should be large enough to protect the integrity of the feature and its immediately related surroundings.
marine food chain	
milk factory	
high water	State of the tide when the water level is highest.
national reserve	
animal foodstuffs industry	
longshore bar	
business policy	The guiding procedure for an enterprise or company organized for commercial purposes.
antifreeze	A liquid substance, often consisting of ethylene glycol or alcohol mixed with another liquid, which is used to lower the freezing point of a solvent, particularly the water in a cooling system of an internal-combustion engine.
<sensitive natural areas, hazard areas>	
morphogenesis	
wildlife	Animals and plants that grow independently of people, usually in natural conditions.
fuel oil tank	
storage tank	

equipment	Any collection of materials, supplies or apparatuses stored, furnished or provided for an undertaking or activity.
pollutant immission	The transfer of solid, liquid, or gaseous contaminants in the air, water, and soil.
anemometer	An instrument for measuring and indicating the force or speed of the wind.
lacquer	A material which contains a substantial quantity of a cellulose derivative, most commonly nitrocellulose but sometimes a cellulose ester, such as cellulose acetate or cellulose butyrate, or a cellulose ether such as ethyl cellulose; used to give a glossy finish, especially on brass and other bright metals.
environmental resource	Those elements, features, conditions and areas valued by man that can be characterized as physiographic, biological, cultural, and aesthetic.
dunes	A low mound, ridge, bank, or hill of loose, windblown granular material (generally sand, sometimes volcanic ash), either bare or covered with vegetation, capable of movement from place but always retaining its characteristic shape.
atmospheric scrubbing	The cleansing of the atmosphere by natural precipitation (rain or snow) entraining airborne contaminants to the surface of the earth.
rain runoff	The topographic flow of water from precipitation to stream channels located at lower elevations. Occurs when the infiltration capacity of an area's soil has been exceeded.
alternative materials	Materials employed in the place of others which are more dangerous for the environment, such as phosphate substitutes in detergents.
firework	
seasonal variation	In time series, that part of the movement which is assigned to the effect of the seasons on the year.
whirlpool	Large eddy or vortex in a water body.
sandstone	A medium-grained clastic sedimentary rock composed of abundant rounded or angular fragment of sand size set in a fine-grained matrix (silt or clay) and more or less firmly united by a cementing material.
uncontrolled dump	Place where waste is left on the ground and not buried in a hole.
precipitation enhancement	Increase of precipitation resulting from changes in the colloidal stability of clouds. This can be either intentional, as with cloud seeding, or unintentional, as with air pollution, which increases aerosol concentrations and reduces sunlight.
meteorological parameter	Variables, such as pressure, temperature, wind strength, humidity, etc. from which conclusions as to the forthcoming weather are drawn.
high mountain	
hills	A natural elevation of the land surface, rising rather prominently above the surrounding land, usually of limited extent and having a well-defined outline, rounded rather than peaked or rugged, with no specific definition of absolute elevation.

undergrowth	
recreational facility	Any type of structure or improvement planned, designed, developed and managed for recreational purposes.
zoological garden	Area in which animals, especially wild animals, are kept so that people can go and look at them, or study them.
zoological park	
embryogenesis	The formation and development of an embryo from an egg.
differentiation	The development of cells so that they are capable of performing specialized functions in the organs and tissues of the organisms to which they belong.
biosystems	
Moon	The natural satellite of the earth.
artificial satellites	Any man-made object placed in a near-periodic orbit in which it moves mainly under the gravitational influence of one celestial body, such as the earth, sun, another planet, or a planet's moon.
solar radiation	Energy from the Sun. Also referred to as short-wave radiation. Of importance to the climate system, solar radiation includes ultra-violet radiation, visible radiation, and infra-red radiation.
dipterous	
submerged soil	
construction sites	A piece of land on which a house or other building is being built.
wind	The motion of air relative to the earth's surface; usually means horizontal air motion, as distinguished from vertical motion.
alkali lands	
arid soils	
arid southern soil	
azonal soils	Any group of soils without well developed profile characteristics, owing to their youth, conditions of parent material, or relief that prevents development of normal soil-profile characteristics.
<climate type>	Weather conditions typical of areas roughly corresponding to lines of latitude.
desert climate	A climate type which is characterized by insufficient moisture to support appreciable plant life; that is, a climate of extreme aridity.
salt plug	A mass of salt which is injected as a diapir (a dome in which the overlying rocks have been ruptured by the squeezing-out of plastic core material) into overlying sedimentary rocks, thereby piercing and deforming them. The mechanism is similar to that of an intrusive magma, with the salt deforming and behaving plastically under pressure. It is of great economic importance because it assists in the formation of a ""trap"" structure for oil accumulation, in addition to its associated deposits of anhydrite, gypsum and sulphur.

landform	Any physical, recognizable form or feature of the Earth's surface, having a characteristic shape and produced by natural causes; it includes major forms such as plane, plateau and mountain, and minor forms such as hill, valley, slope, esker, and dune. Taken together the landforms make up the surface configuration of the Earth's.
magnitude	a rating of a given earthquake independent of the place of observation; it is calculated from measurements on seismographs and it is properly expressed in ordinary numbers and decimals based on a logarithmic scale.
flood routing	The process of determining progressively the timing, shape, and amplitude of a flood wave as it moves downstream to successive points along the river.
hermaphroditism	
insular flora	
ecological load capacity	
marine ecosystem	Any marine environment, from pond to ocean, in which plants and animals interact with the chemical and physical features of the environment.
shooting range	Area designed for target shooting.
coastal ecosystem	Marine environments bounded by the coastal land margin (seashore) and the continental shelf 100-200 m below sea level. Ecologically, the coastal and nearshore zones grade from shallow water depths, influenced by the adjacent landmass and input from coastal rivers and estuaries, to the continental shelf break, where oceanic processes predominate. Among the unique marine ecosystems associated with coastal and nearshore waterbodies are seaweed-dominated communities, coral reefs and upwellings.
den	A shelter, natural or constructed, used for sleeping, for giving birth and raising young, and/or for providing shelter during winter.
earth crust	The outer layers of the Earth's structure, varying between 6 and 48 km in thickness, and comprising all the material above the Mohorovicic Discontinuity (a seismic discontinuity occurring between the crust of the earth and the underlying mantle; the discontinuity occurs at an average depth of 35 km below the continents and at about 10 km below the oceans). The earlier idea of a cool solid skin overlaying a hot molten interior has now been replaced by a concept of a crust composed of two shells: an inner basic unit composed of sima (oceanic crust) and an outer granitic unit composed of sial (continental crust).
special conservation zone	
freshwater/saltwater interface	Surface separating a body of fresh water and one of brackish or salt water, taken somewhere within the transition zone between the two fluids.

microorganisms	A general term for a unicellular or multicellular microscopic organism. Classifications of microorganisms include algae, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and viruses.
urban landscape	The traits, patterns and structure of a city's specific geographic area, including its biological composition, its physical environment and its social patterns.
tropical climate	A climate which is typical of equatorial and tropical regions, that is, one with continually high temperatures and with considerable precipitation, at least during part of the year.
lair	The resting place of a wild animal.
sedimentation tanks	Wastewater tanks in which floating wastes are skimmed off and settled solids are removed for disposal.
pollination	The transfer of pollen from a stamen to a pistil.
vineyards	A plantation of grapevines, especially where wine grapes are produced.
coniferous forests	A forest type characterized by cone-bearing, needle-leaved trees. They are generally, but not necessarily, evergreen and relatively shallow-rooted. Since they grow more rapidly than most broad-leaved trees, conifers are extensively planted as a source of softwood timber and pulp. They are tolerant of wide-ranging climatic conditions, of many different types of soil and of considerable differences in terrain. Thus, they are found from the polar latitudes to the tropics, on most types of soils (especially, thin acid soils) and from mountain summits to coastal environments.
catalytic converters	Catalytic converters are designed to clean up the exhaust fumes from petrol-driven vehicles, which are otherwise the major threat to air quality standards in congested urban streets and on motorways. Converters remove carbon monoxide, the unburned hydrocarbons and the oxides of nitrogen. These compounds are damaging to human health and the environment in a variety of ways. The converter is attached to the vehicle's exhaust near the engine. Exhaust gases pass through the cellular ceramic substrate, a honeycomb-like filter. While compact, the intricate honeycomb structure provides a surface area of 23.000 square metres. This is coated with a thin layer of platinum, palladium and rhodium metals, which act as catalysts that simulate a reaction to changes in the chemical composition of the gases. Platinum and palladium convert hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide and water vapour. Rhodium changes nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons into nitrogen and water, which are harmless.

natural heritage	Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view.
coastal environment	The areas where the land masses meet the seas. Coastal environments include tidal wetlands, estuaries, bays, shallow near-shore waters, mangrove swamps, and in-shore reef systems. The critical habitats of these zones are: feeding, breeding, nursery, and resting areas. Coastal areas throughout the world are under enormous environmental stress, which is caused by a wide range of factors, including pollution and the destruction and deterioration of marine habitats.
marine phanerogam	
relief (land)	The physical shape, configuration or general unevenness of a part of the Earth's surface, considered with reference to variation of height and slope or to irregularities of the land surface; the elevation or difference in elevation, considered collectively, of a land surface.
architectural structures	
tropical plant	Plants growing in tropical areas in conditions of constant rain and high temperature.
gravel extraction	Obtaining a mixture of coarse sand and small water-worn or pounded stones, from the earth.
herbivorous animal	
industrial product	
abyssal zone	The sea bed at water depths greater than about 2000 meters. The term may be also applied to the zone in lakes below the depth of effective (i.e. for photosynthesis) penetration of light.
windstorm	A storm with high winds or violent gusts but little or no rain.
cardiovascular system	Those structures, including the heart and blood vessels, which provide channels for the flow of blood.
industrial site	The location for the individual manufacturing firm.
biological production	1) The amount and rate of production which occur in a given ecosystem over a given time period. It may apply to a single organism, a population, or entire communities and ecosystems. 2) The quantity of organic matter or its equivalent in dry matter, carbon, or energy content which is accumulated during a given period of time.
elutriators	An apparatus used to separate suspended particles according to size by shooting a slow stream of fluid upward through the particle mixture, so that the lighter particles float upward and the heavier particles float downward.
cosmos	The vast extraterrestrial regions of the universe.
subsurface water	Water in the lithosphere in solid, liquid, or gaseous form. It includes all water beneath the land surface and beneath bodies of surface water.
age ratio	Ratio which expresses the percentage of young individuals within a given population.

caravan parks	
footpath	A narrow path for walkers only.
steppe	The steppes occupy the heartland of the two great land masses of the Northern Hemisphere and are the granaries of these two parts of the world. Their climatic characteristics are light rainfall in the spring and early summer, which are the growing seasons, and dry, sunny conditions in the rest of the summer, which are ideal for ripening and harvesting. Since they are inland and far away from the moderating influences of the oceans, the steppelands' climate is one of large diurnal, or 24-hour, variation and some large annual ranges of temperature and precipitation. During the warm summers, monthly mean temperatures vary between 17°C and 20°C. Winter is long, with freezing temperatures well below 0°C for months. However, the vulnerability of the agriculture of the steppes has been demonstrated more than once this century. Climatic fluctuations have caused a decrease in the moisture-bearing westerly winds that nourish crops.
resource reserve	
barrier ice	
information technology industry	A sector of the economy in which an aggregate of commercial enterprises is engaged in the design, manufacture and marketing of electronic machines designed to accept information or data that is easily manipulated for some result based on a program or some set of instructions, and the technology or materials used with these machines, such as storage devices, terminals and peripheral equipment.
dry year	A (hypothetical) year in which the flow of water is less than that of a hypothetical average year based on statistical criteria.
concentration value	In solutions, the mass, volume, or number of moles of solute present in proportion to the amount of solvent or total solution.
sea water	Aqueous solution of salts in more or less constant ratio, whose composition depends on several factors among which predominate living organisms, detrital sedimentation and the related chemical reactions. Sea-water accounts for more than 98% of the mass of the hydrosphere and covers just over 70% of the globe. Because of the composition and stability of the oceans, and the way they are controlled, they are of great importance to the climate, and great attention has been given to studying the effects of pollution. Man's activities are believed to be accelerating the change in the composition of sea-water.
timber producing chain	All interrelated steps of the lumber manufacturing process including tree felling, the removal of tops, branches and bark, the piling and sawing of logs, and the transportation and loading of finished boards or other products.

soil leaching	The removal of water or any soluble constituents from the soil. Leaching often occurs with soil constituents such as nitrate fertilizers with the result that nitrates end up in potable waters.
satellites	An object that orbits around a larger one. Artificial satellites orbiting the Earth are used for communications, the gathering of military intelligence, the monitoring of weather and other environmental phenomena, etc.
environmental component	Those information processes concerned with the collection and maintenance of data which describe the community to be served or affected by an action.
anthropological reserves	Area of protection of the life style of societies where traditional human activities are still maintained and the exploitation of natural resources is still carried out without compromising their future availability.
stratification	The arrangement of a body of water, as a lake, into two or more horizontal layers of different characteristics, especially densities.
thunderstorm	A storm caused by strong rising air currents and characterized by thunder and lightning and usually heavy rain or hail.
hydroelectric power station	Power station that functions with the free renewable source of energy provided by falling water.
weather modification	
artificial precipitation	
watercourse	A natural stream arising in a given drainage basin but not wholly dependent for its flow on surface drainage in its immediate area, flowing in a channel with a well-defined bed between visible banks or through a definite depression in the land, having a definite and permanent or periodic supply of water, and usually, but not necessarily, having a perceptible current in a particular direction and discharging at a fixed point into another body of water.
consumer organisms	Eterotrophic organism that feeds on living or dead organic material. Two main cathegories are recognized: a) macroconsumers, mainly animals which wholly or partly ingest other living organism or organic particulate matter; b) microconsumers, mainly bacteria and fungi, which feed by breaking down complex organic compound in dead protoplasm.
island ecosystem	Unique but fragile and vulnerable ecosystems due to the fact that the evolution of their flora and fauna has taken place in relative isolation. Many remote islands have some of the most unique flora in the world; some have species of plants and animals that are not found anywhere else, which have evolved in a specialized way, sheltered from the fierce competition that species face on mainland.
agroecosystem	Any field agricultural activity. It is important to realize that these are interconnected with the adjacent ecosystems.

ocean	The mass of water occupying all of the Earth's surface not occupied by land, but excluding all lakes and inland seas.
mulch	A layer of organic material applied to the surface of the ground to retain moisture; mulching is the spreading of leaves, straw or other loose material on the ground to prevent erosion, evaporation or freezing of plant roots.
predator chain	
biological diversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources, including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. It includes cultivated species and varieties and agricultural ecosystems as well as natural ecosystems and their components.
saline soils	
equatorial zone	
embankment	A narrow depositional feature, such as a spit, barrier, or bar, built out from the shore of a sea or lake by the action of waves and currents that deposits excess material at its deep end; it may be merged or submerged.
subduction	The zone of convergence of two tectonic plates, one of which usually overrides the other.
geological formation	
ecological factor	An environmental factor that, under some definite conditions, can exert appreciable influence on organisms or their communities, causing the increase or decrease in the number of organisms and/or changes in the communities.
climate	The average weather condition in a region of the world. Many aspects of the Earth's geography affect the climate. Equatorial, or low, latitudes are hotter than the polar latitudes because of the angle at which the rays of sunlight arrive at the Earth's surface. The difference in temperature at the equator and at the poles has an influence on the global circulation of huge masses of air. Cool air at the poles sinks and spreads along the surface of the Earth towards the equator. Cool air forces its way under the lower density warmer air in the lower regions, pushing the lighter air up and toward the poles, where it will cool and descend.
tundra	An area supporting some vegetation (lichens, mosses, sedges and low shrubs) between the northern upper limit of trees and the lower limit of perennial snow on mountains, and on the fringes of the Antarctic continent and its neighbouring islands.
coasts	A line or zone where the land meets the sea or some other large expanse of water.
warehouse	A building used for storing merchandise and commodities.

air-water interactions	The physical processes at the air-water interface: momentum, heat and mass transfer across the air-water interface, mixing of surface water by wind stress and wave breaking, directional wave spectra and wave forces on offshore structures. The air-water interaction is measured by the turbulence and gas exchanges resulting from the mixing of the water column by wind.
aquatic mammals	No definition.
macrofungus	
yeast	Any of various unicellular fungi of the genus <i>Saccharomyces</i> , especially <i>S. cerevisiae</i> , reproducing by budding and from ascospores and capable of fermenting carbohydrates.
animal reproduction	Any of various processes, either sexual or asexual, by which an animal produces one or more individuals similar to itself.
ecological pyramid	An ecological pyramid shows the trophic structure of an ecosystem as a graph representing biomass, organism number, or energy content of each trophic level in a food web. The base of the pyramid represents the producer trophic level, and from there the consumer trophic level is stacked, with the apex representing the highest consumer trophic level.
sports zone	
surgical waste	Material that has been contaminated as the result of surgical procedures. Examples of this category include: soiled dressings; used sponges; soiled surgical drapes; contaminated drainage tubes; hypodermic needles and syringes; pipettes; glass tubes and scalpel blades.
passenger ships	
stonewort	A group of what are usually recognized as algae, found in still or slow moving fresh or brackish water. The filamentous thallus bears whorls of branches and the plant often becomes heavily encrusted with lime.
insularity	
teeth	
seismicity	Phenomenon of the Earth's movements.
instrumental seismicity	
drainage network	System of interconnected stream channels found in a drainage basin.
electric power transmission line	
landslide	Mass-movement landforms and processes involving the downslope transport, under gravitationary influence of soil and rock material en masse.
air circulation	
biotope network	Intersection of corridors connecting patchy ecological communities. Species survival tends to be higher in patches that have higher connectivity.
biological attributes	Properties or features belonging to living organisms.
pediment	A broad, flat or gently inclined, low-relief erosional surface developed on bedrock at the foot of a receding mountain slope.

flood area	The land bordering a stream which is subject to floods of about equal frequency; for example, a strip of the floodplain subject to flooding more often than once, but not as frequently as twice in a century.
volcanic zone	
fluvial flora	No definition.
farming technique	The business, art, or skill of agriculture.
mountain plant	
fluvial fauna	
endemic species	Species native to, and restricted to, a particular geographical region.
benthos	Those organisms attached to, living on, in or near the sea bed, river bed or lake floor.
noise tax	
indoor climate	The synthesis of day-to-day values of physical variables in a building e.g. temperature, humidity, air movement and air quality, etc, which affect the health and/or comfort of the occupants.
traffic route	
river basin	The area drained by a river and its tributaries.
hazard area	Any site or region in which there is a physical or chemical agent capable of causing harm to property, persons, animals, plants or other natural resources.
seismic area	An area of the earth's crust in which movements, sometimes with associated volcanism, occur.
discharge	Weight or volume of flowable material flowing per unit time.
river flow rate	Volume of water flowing per unit time.
fruit species	
mammal	Any animal of the Mammalia, a large class of warm-blooded vertebrates having mammary glands in the female, a thoracic diaphragm, and a four-chambered heart. The class includes the whales, carnivores, rodents, bats, primates, etc.
weather	The state of the atmosphere at a definite time and place with respect to air temperature, humidity, wind, precipitation, cloudiness, etc.
deciduous tree	Tree losing its leaves in autumn and growing new ones in the spring.
national fishing reserve	Limited portion of a water body belonging to the State where angling is allowed.
Ta	
substitution reaction	
inversion	A reversal in the usual direction of a process, as in the change of density of water at 4°C.
coagulation	A separation or precipitation from a dispersed state of suspensoid particles resulting from their growth; may result from prolonged heating, addition of an electrolyte, or from a condensation reaction between solute and solvent.
biological morphology	The branch of biology concerned with the form and structure of organisms.
urban land	

landfill	<p>Site where solid municipal wastes are disposed following the oldest method. Landfill sites are usually disused quarries and gravel pits. When they were filled, previous practice was to cover them up with soil and forget about them. Housing estates have been built, often with disastrous consequences, on old landfill dumps. Waste burial has now become a serious technology and a potential source of energy. Landfill sites can be designed to be bioreactors, which deliberately produce methane, gas as a source of biofuel or alternative energy. Traditionally, waste tips remained exposed to air and aerobic microbes - those which thrive in air - in order to turn some of the waste into compost. However, open tips also encourage vermin, smell in hot weather and disfigure the landscape. In the 1960s, as a tidier and safer option, landfill operators began to seal each day's waste in a clay cell. While excluding vermin, the clay also excluded air. Decomposition relied on anaerobic microbes, which die in air. However, the process produced methane (natural gas), which was a safety h</p>
wetland	<p>""Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres"" (Ramsar Convention). In other words wetlands are areas ""transitional between terrestrial or aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface of the land or the land is covered by shallow water"" (definition proposed by the United States Fish and Wildlife service). SWP covers both inland and coastal wetlands, although mangroves are excluded (see below) and sea-grass beds are included. Please note that SWP gives priority to natural wetlands above artificial wetlands such as reservoirs (dams), fish-farming and aquaculture ponds, and irrigated lands and paddies. Major wetland types on which SWP focuses include: swamps (including swamp forests, peat swamps, etc.); marshes or ""herbaceous swamps"", floodplains, shallow waterbodies (shallow lakes, oxbow-lakes, natural ponds, lagoons, etc.), wet</p>
sedimentary basin fracture	<p>A depression in the crust of the Earth formed by plate tectonic activity in which sediments accumulate. Continued deposition can cause further depression or subsidence. Sedimentary basins, or simply basins, vary from bowl-shaped to elongated troughs. If rich hydrocarbon source rocks occur in combination with appropriate depth and duration of burial, hydrocarbon generation can occur within the basin.</p>

hydrologic cycle	Succession of stages through which water passes from the atmosphere to the earth and returns to the atmosphere: evaporation from the land or sea or inland water, condensation to form clouds, precipitation, accumulation in the soil or in bodies of water, and re-evaporation.
energy balance	The energetic state of a system at any given time.
crushers	
mortar	A mixture of cement, lime or gypsum plaster, sand and water or any other material used to bind bricks or stones together permanently.
DNA	The principal material of inheritance. It is found in chromosomes and consists of molecules that are long unbranched chains made up of many nucleotides. Each nucleotide is a combination of phosphoric acid, the monosaccharide deoxyribose and one of four nitrogenous bases: thymine, cytosine, adenine or guanine. The number of possible arrangements of nucleotides along the DNA chain is immense. Usually two DNA strands are linked together in parallel by specific base-pairing and are helically coiled. Replication of DNA molecules is accomplished by separation of the two strands, followed by the building up of matching strands by means of base-pairing, using the two halves as templates. By a mechanism involving RNA, the structure of DNA is translated into the structure of proteins during their synthesis from amino acids.
deoxyribonucleic acid	
marginal land	Low quality land the value of whose production barely covers its cultivation costs.
central park area	The core area of a park or of a reserve where there can be no interference with the natural ecosystem.
stocktaking	
bark	
cell wall	A semirigid, permeable structure that is composed of cellulose, lignin, or other substances and that envelops most plant cells.
swell	A regular movement of marine waves created by wind stress in the open ocean which travels considerable distances away from the generating field and into another wind field. The waves are characterized by relatively smooth, generally unbroken, crests and a fairly regular wavelength, but swell increases in wavelength and decreases in wave height as it moves away from the generating area. Local wind waves may be superimposed upon swell waves as they approach a coastline, thereby creating sharper crests and a choppy sea.
landscape	The traits, patterns, and structure of a specific geographic area, including its biological composition, its physical environment, and its anthropogenic or social patterns. An area where interacting ecosystems are grouped and repeated in similar form.

terrestrial predator	
voltaic generators	
enzyme	Any of a group of catalytic proteins that are produced by living cells and that mediate and promote the chemical processes of life without themselves being altered or destroyed.
PBB	Polybrominated biphenyl (s).
amalgam	A solution of a metal in mercury.
state of the environment	Condition and trends of different environmental compartments and systems, as regards the influence of human populations, the consumption of non-renewable resources and sustainable development.
aftershock	
phytocoenosis	A collection of plants that are distinct from one another, yet share the same habitat.
retarding basin	Basin which reduces peak flood flows of a stream through temporary storage.
viscosity	Measure of the internal resistance of a fluid to flow, usually expressed by a coefficient which varies with temperature.
pinniped	Belonging to the Pinnipedia, an order of aquatic placental mammals having a streamlined body and limbs specialized as flippers: includes seals, sea lions, and the walrus.
brackish environment	Environment that is influenced by seawater with a salinity less than 35 parts per thousand (usually caused by the presence of an inflow of fresh water).
fortification	
amphibians	A class of vertebrate animals characterized by a moist, glandular skin, gills at some stage of development, and no amnion during the embryonic stage.
bovids	Any animal belonging to the Bovidae family.
pig sty	
landscape after mining	The process of mining disfigures the surface of the land, and in the absence of reclamation leads to permanent scars. The process spoils the vital topsoil, disrupts drainage patterns, destroys the productive capacity of agricultural and forest land and impairs their aesthetic and social value.
mustelid	A large, diverse family of low-slung, long-bodied carnivorous mammals including minks, weasels, and badgers; distinguished by having only one molar in each upper jaw, and two at the most in the lower jaw.
animal textile fibres	A filament or threadlike strand derived from animals that manufacturers use to produce clothes or other goods that require weaving, knitting or felting, which include silk, wool, mohair and other forms of animal hair.

erosion	The general process or the group of processes whereby the materials of Earth's crust are loosened , dissolved, or worn away and simultaneously moved from one place to another, by natural agencies, which include weathering, solution, corrosion, and transportation, but usually exclude mass wasting.
polder	A generally fertile tract of flat, low-lying land (as in Netherlands and Belgium) reclaimed and protected from the sea, a lake, a river, or other body of water by the use of embankments, dikes, dams, or levees. The term is usually reserved for coastal areas that are at or below sea level and that are constantly protected by an organized system of maintenance and defense.
clay pits	A pit where clay is dug.
wet scrubber	1) An air cleaning device that literally washes out the dust. Exhaust air is forced into a spray chamber, where fine water particles cause the dust to drop from the air stream. The dust-laden water is then treated to remove the solid material and is often recirculated. 2) Equipment through which a gas is passed to remove impurities (solid, liquid, or gaseous particles) by intimate contact with a suitable liquid, usually an aqueous medium.
dredged material	Material removed from the bottom of rivers, canals, water courses and harbours with scooping machines.
millstone	
isolated settlement	
drainage system	A surface stream, or a body of impounded surface water, together with all other such streams and water bodies that are tributary to it and by which a region is drained. An artificial drainage system includes also surface and subsurface conduits.
humus	The more or less decomposed organic matter in the soil. Besides being the source of most of the mineral salts needed by plants, humus improves the texture of the soil and holds water, so reducing the loss of nutrients by leaching.
allogamy	Fertilization occurring between different species or varieties in which hybrids may occur.
desert ecosystem	
non-migratory game	
alluvial plains	A level or gently sloping tract or a slightly undulating land surface produced by extensive deposition of alluvium, usually adjacent to a river that periodically overflows its banks; it may be situated on a flood plain, a delta, or an alluvial fan.
city roadways	
dangerous material	
triazine	Azines that contain three nitrogen atoms in their molecules.
butanols	

compounds	A substance whose molecules consists of unlike atoms and whose constituents cannot be separated by physical means.
algae	Simple, green, aquatic plants without stems, roots or leaves. They are among the microscopic organisms that form the start of the food chain. Algae are found floating in the sea and fresh water, but they also grow on the surface of damp walls, rocks, the bark of trees and on soil. They contain chlorophyll and other pigments that let them grow by photosynthesis. On land, algae can be useful in improving the fertility of soil by nitrogen fixation.
garrigue	Mediterranean bush consisting of low evergreen shrubs and abundant herbaceous plants.
heating plant	Plant for producing and supplying heat.
protected site	
waterspout	A cyclonic storm similar to a tornado that occurs over water and forms a dense funnel-shaped cloud by entraining water droplets from the surface.
repellent (ecology)	
sensitive natural area	Terrestrial or aquatic area or other fragile natural setting with unique or highly-valued environmental features.
peripheral park area	A zone of the park where scientific research is allowed. Beyond this there is a buffer zone which protects the whole reserve from agricultural, industrial and urban development.
air humidity	Atmospheric water vapor content.
moisture	1) The water vapour content of the atmosphere, or the total water substances (gaseous, liquid and solid) present in a given volume of air. 2) Water that is dispersed through a gas in the form of water vapour or small droplets, dispersed through a solid, or condensed on the surface of a solid.
special protection zone	
alkali soils	Soil that contains sufficient exchangeable sodium to interfere with water penetration and crop growth, either with or without appreciable quantities of soluble salts.
lake basin	1) The depression in the Earth's surface occupied or formerly occupied by a lake and containing its shore features. 2) The area from which a lake receives drainage.
black earths	A group of zonal soils whose surface horizon is dark and highly organic, below which is a lighter-coloured horizon and an accumulation of lime. It is developed under conditions of temperate to cool subhumid climate.
mineral matter	Inorganic materials having a distinct chemical composition, characteristic crystalline structure, colour, and hardness.
soil condition	Description of the character of the surface of the ground at the time of observation, especially in relation to the influence of rain and snow.
urban flows	

latitude	An angular distance in degrees north or south of the equator (latitude 0°), equal to the angle subtended at the centre of the globe by the meridian between the equator and the point in question.
pyridine	
dipteran	
omnivorous animal	
foreshore	The part of the shore lying between the crest of the berm (or upper limit of wave wash at high tide) and the ordinary low-water mark, ordinarily traversed by the uprush and backrush of the waves as the tides rise and fall.
timber forest	Forest whose trees are all in the adult stage and have reached the reproductive period.
land	A specified geographical tract of the Earth's surface including all its attributes, comprising its geology, superficial deposits, topography, hydrology, soils, flora and fauna, together with the results of past and present human activity, to the extent that these attributes exert a significant influence on the present and future land utilization.
restored village	
oil drilling platform	
internationally important ecosystem	Ecosystems whose importance is recognised at international level and which are, in some cases, protected by international conventions.
	A underground passageway, especially one for trains or cars that passes under a mountain, river or a congested urban area.
sleep	A periodic state of physiological rest during which consciousness is suspended and metabolic rate is decreased.
seismic reflection	
seepage loss	1) The slow movement of water through small cracks, pores, interstices, etc.; in the surface of unsaturated material into or out of a body of surface or subsurface water. 2) The loss of water by infiltration from a canal, reservoir, or other body of water or from a field. It is generally expressed as flow volume per unit time. Seepage into a body is referred to as "influent seepage"; that away from a body, as "effluent seepage". During the process of priming, such loss is termed as "absorption loss". 3) Water escaping through or emerging from the ground along an extensive line or surface as contrasted with a spring where the water emerges from a localized spot.
nuclear research centre	A facility in which scientists and other researchers study the behavior and characteristics of atomic nuclei through testing and other forms of experimentation, often to invent new technology with scientific, medical and industrial purposes.

excavation site	The location chosen for an excavation, meaning the act or process of removing soil and/or rock materials by digging, blasting, breaking, loading either at the surface or underground.
hydrogeologic processes	
catchment areas	Area having a common outlet for its surface runoff.
catchment basins	An area from which all the drainage water passes into one stream or other body of water.
reclaimed land	Disturbed and unproductive land that has been rehabilitated and/or converted to productive uses.
permanent residence	
coal mining	The technical and mechanical job of removing coal from the earth and preparing it for market.
medicinal product	Any substance or combination of substances presented for treating or preventing disease in human beings or animals and any substance or combination of substances which may be administered to human beings or animals with a view to making a medical diagnosis or to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions in humans or in animals.
medicines (product)	
plasticiser	An additive that gives an otherwise rigid plastic flexibility.
laterite	
graphite	
alcohols	An organic chemical containing one or more hydroxyl groups (-OH). Alcohols can be liquids, semisolids, or solids at room temperature.
ethanol	A colorless liquid, miscible with water, used as a reagent and solvent. Also known as alcohol; ethyl alcohol; grain alcohol.
degradation product	Those chemicals resulting from partial decomposition or chemical breakdown of substances.
viticulture	That division of horticulture concerned with grape growing, studies of grape varieties, methods of culture, and insect and disease control.
decibel	A unit used to express relative difference on power, usually between acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten times the common logarithm of the ratio of the two level.
gas network	Interconnected system of pipes for the distribution and supply of gas.
biotic potential	The rate at which a population will grow if all individuals survive and reproduce at maximum capacity.
plasma	
private park	
transport (physics)	Transfer of mass, momentum, or energy in a system as a result of molecular agitation, including such properties as thermal conduction and viscosity.
non-ferrous metal	Any metal other than iron and its alloys.
dairy factory	

forest resource	Forest resources consist of two separate but closely related parts: the forest land and the trees (timber) on that land.
forest heritage	
distress area	
subtropical zone	
agricultural buildings	The buildings and adjacent service areas of a farm.
brackish water ecosystem	A complex and dynamic habitat found in estuaries, lagoons, backwaters and mangrove forests since these areas are connected to sea and thereby fluctuation in salinity due to tidal effects, rainfall and floods etc. The brackish water areas has been recognised as the most productive ecosystem on our planet since these areas are rich in nutrients especially nitrogen and phosphates needed for plant and animal growth. The supply of these nutrients is continuously replenished by flow from rivers, seas and the adjacent land. The estuarine/brackish water areas are well recognised as nursery grounds, feeding grounds and as spawning areas for many fin fishes, several crustaceans of commercial importance and many other invertebrates.
social housing	
squatter settlement	Settlement on land or property to which there is no legal title.
corrosion	A process in which a solid, especially a metal, is eaten away and changed by a chemical action.
research institute	Institute where systematic investigation to establish facts or principles or to collect information on a subject is performed.
road system	
salina	A place where crystalline salt deposits are formed or found, such as a salt flat or pan, a salada, or a salt lick.
mud flat	The low coastal strip that is usually under sea water at high tide, and which possesses peculiar ecological features.
animal behaviour	Behaviour of animals in their normal environment, including all the processes, both internal and external, by which they respond to changes in their environment.
birds of prey	Any of various carnivorous bird of the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes which feed on meat taken by hunting.
storm surge	Elevation of sea or estuary level caused by the passage of a low pressure centre.
animal breeding	
maritime navigation	Travelling on the sea by means of boats, ships, etc.
maritime traffic	
tidal power station	Power station where the generation of power is provided by the ebb and flow of the tides. The principle is that water collected at high tide behind a barrage is released at low tide to turn a turbine that, in turn, drives a generator.

computers	A device, usually electronic that processes data according to a set of instructions.
water softening	Reduction of the hardness of water by removing hardness-forming ions (chiefly calcium and magnesium) by precipitation or ion exchange, or sequestering them as by combining them with substances such as certain phosphates, that form soluble but non-ionized salts.
hydroelectric company	
chimney stacks	A flue, conduit or opening permitting particulate or gaseous emissions into the open air, or constructed or arranged for such purpose.
phenols	A white crystalline soluble poisonous acidic derivative of benzene, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant and in the manufacture of resins, nylon, dyes, explosives and pharmaceuticals.
estrus	A period of sexual excitement and mating readiness of female mammals, also called "heat".
service company	Any vocation or work activity that involves the provision of services or accommodations, such as lodging and food, health, legal and educational services, for individuals or organizations.
canids	Carnivorous mammal in the superfamily Canoidea, including dogs and their allies.
haze	Reduced visibility in the air as a result of condensed water vapour, dust, etc., in the atmosphere.
mist	Fine water droplets suspended in the air, which reduce visibility. Usually mists form at night, when the temperature falls because the sky is clear. If visibility falls below 1,000 metres, the mist becomes a fog.
primary consumer	An animal that subsists on the producers (plants) for nourishment, usually herbivores.
ecological carrying capacity	Represents the point of balance between reproduction potential and environmental resistance, that is the maximum population of a species that a specific ecosystem can support indefinitely without deterioration of the character and quality of the resource. The level of use, at a given level of management, which a natural or man-made resource can sustain itself over long period of time. For example, the maximum level of recreational use, in terms of numbers of people and types of activity, that can be accommodated before the ecological value of the area declines.
soil moisture	Moisture contained in the portion of the soil which is above the water table, including water vapour, which is present in the soil pores.
geomorphology	
reef	A line of rocks in the tidal zone of a coast, submerged at high water but partly uncovered at low water.
protected species	Threatened, vulnerable or endangered species which are protected from extinction by preventive measures.

seepage basin	A basin impounding water so that it may infiltrate into the ground.
infiltration basins	
dune landscape	
soil formation	The combination of natural processes by which soils are formed. It is also known as pedogenesis. The most important soil-forming factors are parent material, terrain, climate, aspect, vegetation cover, microorganisms in the soil and the age of the land surface. Some pedologists would add to this list the influence of human activities. All the factors exhibit varying degrees of interrelationship and some are more important than others, with climate often being singled out as the most important.
lowland bog	A bog that is at or only slightly above the water table, on which it depends for accumulation and preservation of peat (chiefly the remains of sedges, reeds, shrubs and various mosses).
tropical rain forest	The most valuable and the richest ecosystem on Earth. It plays a critical part in the Earth's life support systems and house 50%, and possibly as much as 90%, of all the species on Earth. It is a key storehouse of foods, oils and minerals, and a source of ingredients that make up a range of medical treatments. It also represents home and livelihood for many people. However, more than half of the rainforests have disappeared, chopped down for valuable tropical hardwoods, or cleared to provide areas for cattle grazing or human habitation. The forests play an important part in climate patterns, and deforestation is thought to be responsible for 18% of global warming. Furthermore, as they disappear there is also an albedo effect - a damaging increase in the sunlight reflected - which affects wind and rainfall patterns.
parturition	
electric power generation	
power production	
parking provision	Area where a vehicle can be left for a period of time.
emergency shelter	Shelter given to persons who are deprived of the essential needs of life following a disaster.
taste	
fuel enrichment	
reprocessing	Restoration of contaminated nuclear fuel to a usable condition.
flue gas	The air coming out of a chimney after combustion in the burner it is venting. It can include nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides, water vapor, sulfur oxides, particles and many chemical pollutants.
corpses	
artificial ecosystems	A man made environment which supports some kind of plant or animal life (which includes man himself).
lentic water	Standing bodies of water like ponds and lakes.

flying sport	A recreational activity where one floats or passes through the air by using some agent, such as a glider, often without targeted destination.
estuary	Area at the mouth of a river where it broadens into the sea, and where fresh and sea water intermingle to produce brackish water. The estuarine environment is very rich in wildlife, particularly aquatic, but it is very vulnerable to damage as a result of the actions of humans.
visitor centre	A building or group of buildings that provides interpretation of the place of interest through a variety of media, such as video displays and exhibitions of material, and, often, includes facilities such as refreshment rooms and gift shops.
Earth-Sun relationship	The Earth depends on the sun for its existence as a planet hospitable to life, and solar energy is the major factor determining the climate. Hence, conditions on the sun and conditions on Earth are inextricably linked. Although the sun's rays may appear unchanging, its radiation does vary. Many scientists suspect that sunspot activity has a greater influence on climatic change than variations attributed to the greenhouse effect.
scattered settlement	A pattern of rural settlement where most of the people live in scattered farm houses and cottages.
temperate ecosystem	The interacting system of a biological community and its non-living environmental surroundings in regions of or related to moderate climates, intermediate between tropical and polar zones and having distinct warm to hot summer seasons and cool to cold winter seasons.
physical environment	The material surroundings of a system, process or organism.
earth surface	
mountain lake	No definition.
wind shear	Change in the direction or speed of the wind over a comparatively short distance. Shear is usually horizontal in direction, but under certain conditions it may be vertical. Microburst wind shear is an extremely violent downward blast of air that hits the earth and radiates outward. With its sharp shifts in wind direction and relative wind speed, it can cause an aircraft to lose lift and crash, especially during takeoff or landing.
wildlife refuge	Areas set aside to shelter, feed, and protect wildlife; due to political and economic pressures, refuges often allow hunting, trapping, mineral exploitation, and other activities that threaten wildlife.

sulphur cycle	A biogeochemical cycle in which plants pick up sulfate to synthesize organic compounds. Consumers use the plant organic material containing sulfur. Decomposition with oxygen available releases sulfate. Decomposition in anaerobic environments (e.g., wetland sediments) releases hydrogen sulfide that becomes oxidized in the atmosphere. The release of sulfur oxides as primary pollutants and the conversion of these into sulfuric acid (a secondary pollutant contributing to acid decomposition) are changing the sulfur cycle.
rhizosphere	The soil in the immediate vicinity of plant root, in which the abundance or composition of the microbial population is affected by the presence of the roots.
cold areas	
monumental tree	
P	
cyanate	A salt or ester of cyanic acid containing the radical OCN.
non-target organism	A plant or animal other than the one against which the pesticide is applied.
fallout shelter	
underground shelter	
green corridor	Avenues along which wide-ranging animals can travel, plants can propagate, genetic interchange can occur, populations can move in response to environmental changes and natural disasters, and threatened species can be replenished from other areas.
living environment	External conditions or surroundings in which people live or work.
energy utilisation	
corals	The skeleton of certain solitary and colonial anthozoan coelenterates; composed chiefly of calcium carbonate.
surface runoff	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.
low water	1) State of the tide when the water level is lowest for any given tide (tidal) cycle. 2) Lowest level reached in a river or a lake.
atmospheric condensation	
invertebrate	Any animal lacking a backbone, including all species not classified as vertebrates.
riverine vegetation	Relating to watercourses or small islands in river beds; describes vegetation growing close to water.
plant (biology)	Any living organism that typically synthesizes its food from inorganic substances, possesses cellulose cell walls, responds slowly and often permanently to a stimulus, lacks specialized sense organs and nervous system, and has no powers of locomotion.
natural regeneration	The replacement by an organism of tissues or organs which have been lost or severely injured.

microfiltration	The separation or removal from a liquid of particulates and microorganisms in the size range of 0.1 to 0.2 microns in diameter.
tidal wave	
tidal surge	An extremely large wave caused by a seismic disturbance or a great storm, which often causes overflow of low lying lands not usually inundated by ordinary wave or tidal action.
bathyal zone	
disused military site	Military site where all activity has ceased. Such areas, being extremely well sheltered against outside disturbances and in many ways less affected by human landuse than many other open landscapes, can contain significant natural habitats and rare or endangered wildlife. Abandoned military territories constitute an important source of natural landscapes to be managed and restored in an environmentally sound way.
waste land	Area of land which is no longer usable for agriculture or for any other purpose; for instance overgrazing has produced waste lands in Central Africa.
mid-frequency sound	
high-pitched sound	
digging	
radioelement	An element that is naturally radioactive.
sexual hormone	
propanol	
islands	A land mass entirely surrounded by water.
oil shale	A kerogen-bearing, finely laminated brown or black sedimentary rock that will yield liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons on distillation.
toxic waste	Refuse posing a significant hazard to the environment or to human health when improperly handled; includes carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic or phytotoxic wastes, or wastes harmful to aquatic species, or poisonous wastes.
demolition waste	Waste arising from any land excavation or formation, civil/building construction, roadwork, building renovation or demolition activities. It includes various types of building debris, rubble, earth, concrete, timber and mixed site clearance materials.
fermentation	Any enzymatic transformation of organic substrates, especially carbohydrates, generally accompanied by the evolution of gas; a physiological counterpart of oxidation, permitting certain organisms to live and grow in the absence of air; used in various industrial processes for the manufacture of products, such as alcohols, acids, and cheese by the action of yeasts, molds, and bacteria; alcoholic fermentation is the best-known example. Also known as zymosis.
volcanic bomb	An isolated piece of magma blown out of a volcano separately \bar{A} which forms a rounded, bomb like shape when it hardens.

species	A taxonomic category ranking immediately below a genus and including closely related, morphologically similar individuals which actually or potentially inbreed.
offshore oil deposit	
glacier	Slow moving masses of ice which have accumulated either on mountains or in polar regions. They are found where warm, moist air or warm water meets cold air or water. They move, influenced by the force of gravity and the pressure of the ice, above the underlying slush layers and slide downhill, eventually melting at lower levels to form rivers or reaching sea-level, where they form ice shelves or fall into the water as icebergs.
Cl ₂	
waste ground	
water flow	
metropolis	A term applied loosely to any large city, but specifically to that city in a country which is the seat of government, of ecclesiastical authority, or of commercial activity.
saprobies	An organism deriving its food from the dead body or nonliving products of another organism.
euphotic zone	Upper layer of a water body where light penetration is sufficient to support effective photosynthesis.
insectivore	Any placental mammal of the order Insectivora, being typically small, with simple teeth, and feeding on invertebrates. The group includes shrews, moles, and hedgehogs.
deciduous forest	The temperate forests comprised of trees that seasonally shed their leaves, located in the east of the USA, in Western Europe from the Alps to Scandinavia, and in the eastern Asia. The hardwood of these forests have been exploited since the 16th century. The trees of deciduous forests usually produce nuts and winged seeds.
animal park	
test animal	Animals on which experiments are conducted in order to provide evidence for or against a scientific hypothesis, or to prove the efficacy of drugs or the reaction to certain products.
plant species	Species belonging to the plant kingdom.
ecozone	A broad geographic area in which there are distinctive climate patterns, ocean conditions, types of landscapes and species of plants and animals.
vertical zonation	
landslip	The sliding of a large mass of rock material, soil, etc., down the side of a mountain or cliff.
wadi	Channel which is dry except in the rainy season.
air temperature	The temperature of the atmosphere which represents the average kinetic energy of the molecular motion in a small region and is defined in terms of a standard or calibrated thermometer in thermal equilibrium with the air.
Earth	

Mediterranean climate	A type of climate characterized by hot, dry, sunny summers and a winter rainy season; basically, this is the opposite of a monsoon climate. Also known as etesian climate.
granite	A coarsely crystalline acid igneous rock with quartz (at least 10%) and alkali feldspar as the essential minerals. Granite is used chiefly as aggregate and as polished facing for buildings.
gravel	A mixture of rock fragments and pebbles that is coarser than sand.
high atmospheric pressure	
seaquake	
torrential erosion	
contaminated areas	An area of land having contaminated groundwater or soil.
contaminated lands	Lands which are mixed with biological or chemical substances and must be treated in order to render them fit for handling and normal use.
biogeographical regions	Area of the Earth's surface defined by the species of fauna and flora it contains.
protected fauna	No definition.
tornado	A rapidly rotating column of air developed around a very intense low-pressure centre. It is associated with a dark funnel-shaped cloud and with extremely violent winds (>300km/h) blowing in a counterclockwise spiral, but accompanied by violent downdraughts. The precise mechanisms are not fully understood but the following atmospheric conditions appear to be necessary for tornado development: a layer of warm moist air at low altitude; a layer of dry air at higher altitude with an inversion of temperature at about 1.000 m; a triggering mechanism, usually in the form of an active, intense cold front or solar heating of the ground which will create a vortex.
quartz	
geosyncline	A downwarping of the Earth's crust, either elongate or basin-like, measured in scores of kilometers, in which sedimentary and volcanic rocks accumulate to thicknesses of thousands of meters. Not in current use since the development of plate tectonic theory.
pylon	A large vertical steel tower-like structure supporting high-tension electrical cables.
insectivorous animal	
piscivorous animal	
secondary consumers	
territory	An area that an animal or group of animals defends, mainly against members of the same species.
soil organism	Organisms which live in the soil.
monocotyledon	

flowing water ecosystem	Any spring, stream, or river viewed as an ecological unit of the biotic community and the physiochemical environment. Lotic ecosystems are characterized by the interaction between flowing water with a longitudinal gradation in temperature, organic and inorganic materials, energy, and the organisms within a stream corridor. These interactions occur over space and time.
swimming area	No definition.
hunting reserve	Area of land where the pursuit and killing or capture of game and wild animals is permitted.
pollution control equipment	Devices for the reduction and/or removal of those emissions to the environment which have the potential to cause pollution.
mixed woodland	Woodland covered with a combination of conifers and deciduous trees and shrubs.
<settlements by function>	
sea inlet	
seed (biology)	A mature fertilized plant ovule, consisting of an embryo and its food store surrounded by a protective seed coat (testa).
ocean circulation	Water current flow in a closed circular pattern within an ocean.
storm	An atmospheric disturbance involving perturbations of the prevailing pressure and wind fields on scales ranging from tornadoes to extratropical cyclones; also the associated weather and the like.
low atmospheric pressure	Region of the atmosphere in which the pressures are lower than those of the surrounding region at the same level. It is represented on a synoptic chart by a system of isobars at a specified altitude level (or a system of contours at a specified pressure level) which enclose relatively low values of pressure (or altitude).
sunspot	Dark areas that appear periodically on the surface of the sun. Each one is between 2,000-3,000 km (1,250 to 1,850 miles) in diameter, and they are darkest at the centre. Sunspots appear in the mid-latitudes of the disc and migrate toward the equator. They seldom occur individually but appear in groups of two or three, and tend to be short-lived, forming and disappearing again over two or three weeks. However, the frequency and size of the development of sunspots fluctuates, reaching a peak roughly every 11 years. Many scientists suspect that sunspot activity has a greater influence on climatic change than variations attributed to the green-house effect. A survey of 1,500 experts in climatology carried out in 1990 for the scientific magazine Nature found that 71% believed that temperature rises experienced over the last 100 years are within a natural range of fluctuation. Consequently, they must ascribe the change to a natural cause of global warming. The most obvious natural cause is solar activity. The Earth depends on the sun for its existence as a planet hospitable to life, a

capillary water	Water held in, or moving through, small interstices or tubes by capillarity.
tidal zone	Area along the coastline that is influenced by the rise and fall of tides.
ocean water	
ocean temperature	A measure, referenced to a standard value, of the heat or coldness in a body of oceanic water.
dicarboxylic acid	
cycle track	
phreatic eruption	Steam-driven explosions that occur when water beneath the ground or on the surface is heated by magma, lava, hot rocks, or new volcanic deposits (for example, tephra and pyroclastic-flow deposits). The intense heat of such material (as high as 1,170Å° C for basaltic lava) may cause water to boil and flash to steam, thereby generating an explosion of steam, water, ash, blocks, and bombs.
sulphurated insecticide	A chemical compound consisting primarily of sulfur, which is used specifically to kill or prevent the growth of insects and has been determined to be non-toxic and does not cause adverse effects in the environment and poses little or no hazard to non-target organisms.
waste heat utilisation	Waste heat applications include space heating and refrigeration in urban areas, thawing of ice-bound seaways, agricultural use to stimulate growth and to extend the growing season and in aquaculture to stimulate the growth of algae, shellfish, and other potential marine food sources.
deep sea	Region of open ocean beyond the continental shelf.
waterproofing	
groat	
landfill leachate	Liquid (which may be partly produced by decomposition of organic matter) that has seeped through a landfill or a compost pile and has accumulated bacteria and other possibly harmful dissolved or suspended materials. If uncontrolled, leachate can contaminate both groundwater and surface water.
water turbines	A rotating prime mover driven by water under pressure, often used for driving an electric generator.
airports	A landing and taking-off area for civil aircraft, usually with surfaced runways and aircraft maintenance and passenger facilities.
tail	
high altitude lake	No definition.
polar lake	Lakes in which temperatures never rise above 4Å° C and water is inversely stratified with a single period of summer circulation.

red alga	A large, diverse, mostly marine group of algae. Most are red, owing their colour to the presence of large amounts of phycoerythrin, which masks the chlorophyll and other pigments that they contain. Some species are microscopic, others membranous or filamentous, and often much branched. Red seaweeds are relatively small compared with the brown ones and grow at greater depths or in rock pools too shady for the brown to thrive. Calcareous species are common, especially in tropical seas, where they often play a part in the formation of coral reefs. Some yield agar-agar, other are edible.
selenium	A highly toxic, nonmetallic element; used in analytical chemistry, metallurgy, and photoelectric cells.
shellfish farming	Raising of shellfish in inland waters, estuaries or coastal waters, for commercial purposes. All commercial shellfish beds producing bivalve molluscs must be monitored for microbial contamination. Samples of water and shellfish flesh must be tested for the presence of algal toxins. Periodic monitoring of fish and shellfish must be carried out to check for the presence of contaminants.
female	
hybrid	
geothermal energy	An energy produced by tapping the earth's internal heat. At present, the only available technologies to do this are those that extract heat from hydrothermal convection systems, where water or steam transfer the heat from the deeper part of the earth to the areas where the energy can be tapped. The amount of pollutants found in geothermal vary from area to area but may contain arsenic, boron, selenium, lead, cadmium, and fluorides. They also may contain hydrogen sulphide, mercury, ammonia, radon, carbon dioxide, and methane.
lighthouse	A tower or other building equipped to light navigators by means of a powerful light that gives a continuous or interrupted signal.
artificial accretion	Artificial buildup of land due to the construction of a groin, breakwater, dam or beach fill.
flowers	The reproductive structure of angiosperm plants, consisting of stamens and carpels surrounded by petals and sepals all borne on the receptacle.
coastal erosion	The gradual wearing away of material from a coast by the action of sea water.
tropospheric ozone	Tropospheric ozone is a secondary pollutant formed from emissions of nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds and carbon monoxide. Ozone scars lung tissue, makes eyes sting and throats itch. It has been implicated as a contributor to forest dieback, damage to agricultural crops, etc.

biological invasion	The introduction of an organism into a new environment or geographical region followed by rapid multiplication and spread.
tamed animal	
sedimentation basins	A surface water runoff storage facility intended to trap suspended solids, suspended and buoyant debris, and adsorbed or absorbed potential pollutants that are carried by surface water runoff. The sedimentation basin may be part of an overall multipurpose detention and retention facility.
insect	A class of the Arthropoda typically having a segmented body with an external, chitinous covering, a pair of compound eyes, a pair of antennae, three pairs of mouthparts, and two pairs of wings.
leguminous plant	
household emission	
sea wave	A moving ridge or swell of water occurring close to the surface of the sea, characterized by oscillating and rising and falling movements, often as a result of the frictional drag of the wind.
waste assimilation capacity	The ability of an ecosystem to absorb and stabilize pollutants and toxins without experiencing harmful effects.
secondary production	1) The production of biomass (by animals, microorganisms or parasitic plants) through the use of primarily produced plant materials. 2) The production of biomass by heterotrophic organisms (i.e. organisms that do not photosynthesize), for example, animals.
remote sensing centre	Centre where remote sensing data are stored, handled and analyzed.
vegetable compost	A mixture of decaying plant materials such as grass clippings, hay, tree leaves and peat that is used to fertilize the soil and increase its humus content.
glacier ecosystem	
gully	Channel deeply eroded by water which flows only due to storm-water runoff and/or during the melting of snow.
exotic species	Plants, animals or microorganisms which are introduced by humans into areas where they are not native. Exotics are often associated with negative ecological consequences for native species and the ecosystems.
protozoan	A diverse phylum of eukaryotic microorganisms; the structure varies from a simple uninucleate protoplast to colonial forms, the body is either naked or covered by a test, locomotion is by means of pseudopodia or cilia or flagella, there is a tendency toward universal symmetry in floating species and radial symmetry in sessile types, and nutrition may be phagotrophic or autotrophic or saprozoic.
microbes	
ocean thermal energy	

wastewater disposal	Collection and removal of wastewater deriving from industrial and urban settlements by means of a system of pipes and treatment plants.
productivity trend	
monetary policy	Central government policy with respect to the quantity of money in the economy, the rate of interest and the exchange rate. Monetary policy is now broadly accepted as having the predominant role in the control of aggregate demand, and therefore of inflation.
polyacrylonitrile	Polymer of acrylonitrile; semiconductive; used like an inorganic oxide catalyst to dehydrogenate tert-butyl alcohol to produce isobutylene and water.
centrifugal pumps	
reactors	A device that introduces either inductive or capacitive reactance into a circuit, such as a coil or capacitor.
coppices with standards	A traditional system of woodland management whereby timber trees are grown above a coppiced woodland. It is used in particular as a method of exploiting oakwoods, in which all the trees except a rather open network of tall, well-formed oaks - the standards at about fifty per hectare - are felled, leaving plenty of space for hazels and other underwood to grow and be coppiced at intervals of ten to fifteen years.
planktonic fauna	
energy supply	Energy made available for future disposition. Supply can be considered and measured from the point of view of the energy provider or the receiver.
crustacea	A class of arthropod animals having jointed feet and mandibles, two pairs of antennae, and segmented, chitin-encased bodies.
tsunami	A fast-moving, large sea wave caused by submarine earthquakes, landslides or volcanoes. They can travel at up to 90km per hour in deep water and, as they approach coastal areas, can reach a height of 30 metres. These waves can cause serious floods in low-lying areas, resulting in loss of life and extensive damage to property.
basalts	
water reservoir	Artificial or natural area of water, used for storing water for domestic or industrial use.
mountain forest	An extensive area of woodland that is found at natural elevations usually higher than 2000 feet.
fodder plant	Plants used to feed livestock.
structures	
forage plant	
land mammal	
aquatic ecosystem	Any watery environment, from small to large, from pond to ocean, in which plants and animals interact with the chemical and physical features of the environment.
physiological process	
processing	The act of converting material from one form into another desired form.

heat reclamation	An economy measure whereby the heat of exhaust gases is used in a cyclic process to pre-heat combustion air and/or fuel-gas.
waste incineration	The transformation of waste by heating and oxidation, resulting in the formation of flue gas, ash and slag.
green building	A movement in contemporary architecture. This movement aims to create environmentally friendly, energy-efficient buildings and developments by effectively managing natural resources. This entails passively and actively harnessing solar energy and using materials which, in their manufacture, application, and disposal, do the least possible damage to the so-called 'free resources' water, ground, and air.
marine organism	Organisms which live in sea water.
biological rhythms	
coves	A narrow inlet or bay, especially of the sea.
amusement parks	An open-air entertainment area consisting of stalls, side shows etc.
chlorobenzene	A colourless, mobile, volatile liquid with an almondlike odour; used to produce phenol, DDT, and aniline. Also known as chlorobenzol.
waterworks	Plant for treating and purifying water before it is pumped into pipes for distribution to houses, factories, schools, etc.
mountainous zone	
mountain range	A single, large mass consisting of a succession of mountains or narrowly spaced mountain ridges, with or without peaks, closely related in position, direction, formation, and age.
inundation	1) Overflowing by water of the normal confines of a stream or other body of water, or accumulation of water by drainage over areas which are not normally submerged. 2) Controlled spreading of water for irrigation, etc.
language	
buried tanks	
fetus	
cell membrane	A protein-containing lipid bilayer that surrounds a cell, defining the interface between the cell and its environment and providing a semipermeable barrier to the entry of molecules into the cell.
brominated hydrocarbons	
germination	The beginning or the process of development of a spore or seed.
motorways	A wide road built for fast moving traffic travelling long distances, with a limited number of points at which drivers can enter and leave it.
sex	
male	
crossroads	
verge	
roadside verge	
endangered species	Species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

organosilicon compound	Any natural substance composed of two or more unlike atoms held together by chemical bonds and containing silicon, a non-metallic element often found in rocks or minerals.
fluid bed	
documentation centre	Centre for assembling, coding, and disseminating recorded knowledge comprehensively treated as an integral procedure, utilizing various techniques for giving documentary information maximum accessibility and usability.
aluminum industry	A sector of the economy in which an aggregate of commercial enterprises is engaged in the mining and processing of aluminum.
distilling industry	A sector of the economy in which an aggregate of commercial enterprises is engaged in the manufacture and marketing of alcoholic beverages made by a distillation process of vaporization and condensation, such as vodka, rum, whiskey and other related beverages.
lithosphere	The solid portion of the Earth, as compared with the atmosphere and the hydrosphere.
limnic eruption	Gas-driven eruptions that take place in lakes. The water is initially enriched in a dissolved gas; as the gas-bearing liquid becomes oversaturated, a gas exsolves through bubble nucleation and growth. Because the density of gas bubbles is much lower than that of the liquid, the volume of the bubbly system expands. When conditions permit, rapid gas exsolution leads to explosive volume expansion upward to the surface. A massive gas release from Lake Nyos, Cameroon, in 1986, killed ~1700 people. A similar though smaller event occurred at Lake Monoun in 1984, killing ~40 people.
seismic activity	The phenomenon of Earth movements.
specialisation (biological)	Evolutionary adaptation to a particular mode of life or habitat.
carbohydrates	Any of the group of organic compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, including sugars, starches and celluloses.
rice paddy	A heavily irrigated or lightly flooded piece of land in which rice is grown.
ammonification	Addition of ammonia or ammonia compounds, especially to the soil.
marine sediment	Solid fragmental material, originated from weathering of rocks, that has settled down from a state of suspension in the water.
soil structure	The combination or aggregation of primary soil particles into aggregates or clusters, which are separated from adjoining peds by surfaces of weakness. Soil structure is classified on the basis of size, shape, and distinctness into classes, types, and grades.
autogamy	Any of various types of self-fertilization, especially the fertilization of a flower by its own pollen, or the union of two closely related cells or nuclei of protozoans or fungi.

suspended matter	Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, sewage or other liquids and which are removable by filtering.
areas of potential pollution	Area which is supposedly causing dangers to human health and environment.
hydrographic basin	1) The drainage basin of a stream. 2) An area occupied by a lake and its drainage basin.
cyclogenesis	The process that creates a new low pressure system or cyclone, or intensifies a pre-existing one. It is also the first appearance of a trough (e.g. an elongated area of low atmospheric pressure that is associated with an area of minimum cyclonic circulation).
acetonitrile	A colorless liquid that is soluble in water and alcohol; used as a polar solvent for the separation of fatty acids from vegetables oils, and in manufacturing synthetic pharmaceuticals.
glaze	A coating of ice, generally clear and smooth but usually containing some air pockets, formed on exposed objects by the freezing of a film of supercooled water deposited by rain, drizzle, or fog, or possibly condensed from supercooled water vapour.
building sites	A piece of land on which a house or other building is being built.
oceanographic parameters	
abandoned town	
fluidisation	Process by which solid particles are suspended in a moving fluid and flowing with it.
hexachlorobenzene	
abiotic environment	The non-living components of the environment (rocks, minerals, soil, water and climate).
sensitive environment	Any parcel of land, large or small, under public or private control, that already has, or with remedial action could achieve, desirable environmental attributes. These attributes contribute to the retention and/or creation of wildlife habitat, soils stability, water retention or recharge, vegetative cover, and similar vital ecological functions. Environmentally sensitive areas range in size from small patches to extensive landscape features. They can include rare or common habitats, plants and animals.
lateritisation	The complex weathering process by which a soil or rock is converted into laterite through the removal of silica and bases and the increase of aluminum or iron oxides.
nitrate	Any salt or ester of nitric acid, such as sodium nitrate.
thermal sea power	The concept of utilizing the temperature differences of 20°C or more that occur between the surface of an ocean and its depths to achieve a continuous supply of power; this temperature difference may be found in the tropical regions of the world. Various small plants have been constructed to demonstrate the principle.

exhaust-pipes	A duct through which engine exhaust is discharged.
alkanes	Paraffins. A homologous series of saturated hydrocarbons having the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} . Their systematic names end in -ane. They are chemically inert, stable, and flammable. The first four members of the series (methane, ethane, propane, butane) are gases at ordinary temperatures; the next eleven are liquids, and form the main constituents of paraffin oil; the higher members are solids. Paraffin waxes consists mainly of higher alkanes.
krill	Collective name for some 80 species of shrimp-like crustaceans, about 15 cm long, which live exclusively in the cold waters around the poles, particularly in Antarctica. They feed on plankton and form the second level of the marine food chain. Krill have a high level of protein and are an important food source for fish, five species of baleen whales, some species of seal and several species of birds, including penguins.
shrimp	
riparian zone	Land areas directly influenced by a body of water. Usually such areas have visible vegetation or physical characteristics showing this water influence. Stream sides, lake borders, and marshes are typical riparian areas. Generally refers to such areas along flowing bodies of water.
outer space (astronomy)	A general term for any region that is beyond the earth's atmosphere.
solar activity	Disturbances on the surface of the sun; examples are sunspots, prominences, and solar flares.
nature itinerary	
sweat	
insular fauna	
soil fauna	
arid land ecosystem	The interacting system of a biological community and its non-living environmental surroundings in a climatic region where the annual precipitation averages less than 10 inches per year.
cumulonimbus	A towering, precipitation-producing cumulus cloud that is vertically developed across altitudes associated with other clouds; frequently associated with lightning and thunder and thus designated a thunderhead.
pelagic waters	Pertaining to water of the open portion of an ocean, above the abyssal zone and beyond the outer limits of the littoral zone.

coastal waters	Coastal waters are typically characterized by a shallow continental shelf, gently sloping seaward to a continental slope, which drops relatively abruptly to the deep ocean. The proximity of coastal water to land also influences the water circulation. In the vicinity of freshwater inflows, the nearshore circulation is altered by the presence of density-driven motions. Coastal waters are under enormous environmental stress, caused by a wide range of factors including pollution and the destruction and deterioration of marine habitats.
parasites	Organism which lives and obtains food at the expense of another organism, the host.
gas plant	Place where gas, especially coal gas, is made.
atolls	Roughly circular, elliptical, or horseshoe-shaped island or ring of islands of reef origin, composed of coral, algal rock, shellfish and calcareous sand; enclosing an open lagoon.
archipelagoes	A chain of many islands including the waters that surround them.
imbibition	Absorption of liquid by a solid or a semisolid material.
residual amount of water	Amount of water left in a water course after it has fed a hydropower plant in order to maintain a satisfactory dry-weather-flow for allowing the survival of biotic communities.
sand drifts	
measuring station	
new installation	A device, system, or piece of equipment that has been recently installed.
marine conservation area	
microclimate	The local, rather uniform climate of a specific place or habitat, compared with the climate of the entire area of which it is a part.
caves	1) An underground hollow with access from the ground surface or from the sea, often found in limestone areas and on rocky coastlines. 2) A natural cavity, chamber or recess which leads beneath the surface of the earth, generally in a horizontal or obliquely inclined direction. It may be in the form of a passage or a gallery, its shape depending in part on the joint pattern or structure of the rock and partly on the type of process involved in its excavation. Thus, caves worn by subterranean rivers may be different in character from, and of considerably greater extent than, a sea-cave eroded by marine waves. 3) A natural underground open space, generally with a connection to the surface and large enough for a person to enter. The most common type of cave is formed in a limestone by dissolution.
horticultural plant	
ice pack	Large areas of floating ice, usually occurring in polar seas, consisting of separate pieces that have become massed together.

IUCN red list categories	Red Data Book categories provide an easily and widely understood method for highlighting those species under higher extinction risk, so as to focus attention on conservation measures designed to protect them.
lava flood	
sediment yield	Total sediment outflow from a watershed or past a given location in a specified period of time. It includes bed load as well as suspended load. Usually expressed in weight per unit of time.
rain forests	A forest of broad-leaved, mainly evergreen, trees found in continually moist climates in the tropics, subtropics, and some parts of the temperate zones.
top soil	The surface layer of soil, usually to a depth of about 30 centimetres, which is the depth disturbed by ploughing or other cultivation. This layer is enriched with humus.
flow	The forward continuous movement of a fluid through closed or open channels or conduits.
controlled landfills	
gully erosion	
slurry	Farm slurry: mixture of animal excrement, urine and water which can be used as fertilizer.
fish-eating bird	
wading bird	
shore bird	
atmospheric fallout	The sedimentation of dust or fine particles from the atmosphere.
typical year	A year characterized by the climate and the meteorological values which are expected in a location throughout a year. The typical meteorological year data are compiled from statistical sampling of hourly data over a period of many years.
convection	In meteorology, atmospheric motions that are predominantly vertical, resulting in vertical transport and mixing of atmospheric properties. Sometimes caused when large masses of air are heated by contact with a warm land surface.
pavement	
volcanoes	A vent in the surface of the Earth through which magma and associated gases and ash erupt; also, the form or structure, usually conical, that is produced by the ejected material.
grazing	The consumption of forage in situ by animals.
soil water balance	The sum of all gains and losses of water over a given period of time; mm/period. Also called field water balance.
water regime	The flow characteristics of a stream with respect to velocity, volume, form of and alterations in the channel, capacity to transport sediment, and the amount of material supplied for transportation.
flood frequency	Number of times a flood above a given discharge or stage is likely to occur over a given number of years.
twin-hull craft	

waste of energy	
nitrification	The process by which ammonia compounds, including man-made fertilizer and the humus provided by organic matter or plant and animal origin, are converted into nitrites and then nitrates, which are then absorbed as a nutrient by crops. Excess nitrate can be leached into surface waters and groundwaters, causing pollution. Excess nitrate may also be converted by microbes back into gaseous nitrogen, which is an important greenhouse gas, and released back into the atmosphere. The ultimate source of nitrogen in the ecosystem is the molecular nitrogen in the atmosphere. To a very limited extent, some dissolves in water. However, none is found in rock.
ungulate	Hoofed mammals, including the Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla.
chemical industry	Industry related with the production of chemical compounds. The chemical processing industry has a variety of special pollution problems due to the vast number of products manufactured. The treatment processes combine processing, concentration, separation, extraction, by-product recovery, destruction, and reduction in concentration. The wastes may originate from solvent extraction, acid and caustic wastes, overflows, spills, mechanical loss, etc.
land setup	The formulation of regional objectives, plans and programmes and the harmonization of the regional effects of sectorial planning.
dope	Any substance that, when taken into the human or animal organism, may produce dependence, whether physical or psychic.
electricity company	Company which is responsible for the supply and distribution of electric energy to a given area.
atomic bombs nuclear bombs	A bomb with large explosive power due to the sudden release of energy resulting from the splitting of heavy nuclei material such as plutonium or uranium, which would set off a very rapid chain reaction and would release shock, blast, heat, light and lethal radiation.
storm water	Water which falls as rain during a storm and which is cleared by storm-water channels.
plain	An extensive, broad tract of level or rolling, almost treeless land with a shrubby vegetation, usually at a low elevation.
sea turbulence	
harmful plant	
rural zone	
salt pan	A pool used for obtaining salt by the natural evaporation of sea water.
lagoon	A body of water cut off from the open sea by coral reefs or sand bars.

speciation	The evolutionary process whereby populations of a single species separate and, through being exposed to different forces of natural selection, gradually develop into distinct species.
ecological parameter	A variable, measurable property whose value is a determinant of the characteristics of an ecosystem.
drought year	
pulp	The cellulosic material produced by reducing wood mechanically or chemically and used in making paper and cellulose products. Also known as wood pulp.
angiosperms	The class of seed plants that includes all the flowering plants, characterized by the possession of flowers. The ovules, which become seeds after fertilization, are enclosed in ovaries. The xylem contains true vessels. The angiospermae are divided into two subclasses: Monocotyledoneae and Dicotyledoneae.
flowering plant	Plants capable of producing conspicuous flowers.
ruminant	
subsidence	The sudden sinking or gradual downward settling of the Earth's surface with little or no horizontal motion. The movement is not restricted in rate, magnitude, or area involved. Subsidence may be caused by natural geologic processes, such as solution, thawing, compaction, slow crustal warping, or withdrawal of fluid lava from beneath a solid crust; or by man's activity, such as subsurface mining or the pumping of oil or ground water.
bauxites	
non-built-up area	Areas which are not intensely developed for housing, commerce, industry, etc.
blooming	
rocky area	
atmospheric structure	The constituting elements that characterize the atmosphere, including wind direction, velocity, altitude, air density, and velocity of sound.
alumina	A natural or synthetic oxide of aluminum widely distributed in nature, often found as a constituent part of clays, feldspars, micas and other minerals, and as a major component of bauxite.
avifauna	All the birds in a particular region.
agricultural landscapes	Landscape created or modified by agricultural activity. The agricultural landscape generally includes elements such as farmland, meadows, pastures, dry stone walls, farm roads, waterways, animals and farm buildings.
primary production	The total quantity of organic matter newly formed by photosynthesis.
road salt	Salt used against the formation of ice on roads; when excess salt washes off the roads, it can poison roadside vegetation or raise salt concentrations in streams and reserves of underground water. It also accelerates the deterioration of concrete and metal.
power supply	

building industry	The art and technique of building houses.
disaster zone	Zone that has been stricken by a disaster and where measures must be taken to reduce the severity of the human and material damage caused by it.
hunting shelter	
dimethylformamide	
hearing (sense)	The general perceptual behaviour and the specific responses made in relation to sound stimuli.
petrol station	
marshland	A transitional land-water area, covered at least part of the time by estuarine or coastal water, and characterized by aquatic and grasslike vegetation, especially without peatlike accumulation.
tide	The periodic rise and fall of the water resulting from gravitational interaction between the sun, moon and earth. In each lunar day of 24 hours and 49 minutes there are two high tides and two low tides.
enterovirus	Any of a subgroup of the picornaviruses infecting the gastrointestinal tract and discharged in feces, including coxsackieviruses, echoviruses, and polioviruses; may be involved in respiratory disease, meningitis, and neurological disease.
farm animal	Animals reared in farms for working and producing food such as meat, eggs and milk.
earthquake	The violent shaking of the ground produced by deep seismic waves, beneath the epicentre, generated by a sudden decrease or release in a volume of rock of elastic strain accumulated over a long time in regions of seismic activity (tectonic earthquake). The magnitude of an earthquake is represented by the Richter scale; the intensity by the Mercalli scale.
anaerobic condition	A mode of life carried on in the absence of molecular oxygen.
biological parameters	
grass	A very large and widespread family of Monocotyledoneae, with more than 10.000 species, most of which are herbaceous, but a few are woody. The stems are jointed, the long, narrow leaves originating at the nodes. The flowers are inconspicuous, with a much reduced perianth, and are wind-pollinated or cleistogamous. The fruit is single-seeded, usually a caryopsis. Grasses are the most important of all plants for food.
banks	Rising land bordering a river margin of a channel at the left-hand (right-hand) side when facing downstream.
artificial beaches	
trophic level	Any of the feeding levels through which the passage of energy through an ecosystem proceeds; examples are photosynthetic plants, herbivorous animals, and microorganisms of decay.
headland (geography)	A cape or promontory jutting seawards from a coastline, usually with a significant sea cliff.
fruit tree	Any tree that bears edible fruit.

continental climate	A climate characterized by hot summers, cold winters, and little rainfall, typical of the interior of a continent.
olive oil mill waste water	
refining	The processing of raw material to remove impurities.
food product	
pools	A small, natural body of standing water, usually fresh; e.g. a stagnant body of water in a marsh, or a still body of water within a cave.
temporary pond	Depressions which temporarily hold water on poorly drained soils. Temporary pools require sufficient catchment area for recharge; contours to hold water long enough to balance losses to infiltration or evaporation; and impervious soils to hold water.
distribution	In an environmental context, the term refers to the dispersion of air pollutants and depends on the type of pollution source (point source, line source, diffuse source), the wind velocity and the wind direction. Distribution can be active or passive.
ceramic	Hard brittle material made by firing clay and similar substances.
sea bird	
<human settlements by economic base>	
running water	Any body of water exhibiting continuous unidirectional flow.
antiseismic device	
songbird	Any passerine bird of the suborder Oscines, having highly developed vocal organs and, in most, a music call.
soil resource	
freshwater resource	The network of rivers, lakes, and other surface waters that supply water for food production and other essential human systems.
lava stream	
connective tissue	
solar cells	A device for converting sunlight into electrical power using a semiconductor sensitive to the photovoltaic effect. Solar cells are used on space satellites to power electronic equipment, and as their price falls they may come to be used to provide energy on the Earth.
carbon 14	
carbon disulphide	
seeping water	Water that moves slowly through a porous material such as soil.
turbulence	Irregular movement of a moving fluid produced by an obstruction, friction or vortex action.
geomagnetism	
biotic factors	The influence upon the environment of organisms owing to the presence and activities of other organisms, as distinct from a physical, abiotic, environmental factor.
seaweed	A marine plant, especially algae.
birds	Any of the warm-blooded vertebrates which make up the class Aves.

raptor	
reagent	
oxidant	
Cl	
fixing bath	A solution that removes any light-sensitive silver-halide crystals not acted upon by light or developer, leaving a black-and-white negative or print unalterable by further action of light. Also referred to as hypo.
two-stroke engines	An internal combustion engine whose cycle is completed in two strokes of the piston.
thermoregulation	A mechanism by which mammals attempt to balance heat gain and heat loss in order to maintain a constant body temperature when exposed to variations in cooling power of the external medium.
spleens	
mountain level	
sandy soils	
dwelling	Any enclosed space wholly or partially used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, and eating.
crevasses	Fissure formed in a glacier.
carnivorous animals	
water well	A well sunk to extract water from a zone of saturation.
coal refining	The processing of coal to remove impurities.
groundwater recharge	Process by which water is added from outside to the zone of saturation of an aquifer, either directly into a formation, or indirectly by way of another formation.
limicolous fauna	Animal organisms living in mud, margin of pools or lakes.
tropics	The region of the earth's surface lying between two parallels of latitude on the earth, one 23°27' north of the equator and the other 23°27' south of the equator, representing the points farthest north and south at which the sun can shine directly overhead and constituting the boundaries of the Torrid Zone.
fishing firm	
silo	A large round tower on a farm for storing grain or winter food for cattle.
gaseous state	State of matter in which the matter concerned occupies the whole of its container irrespective of its quantity.
technology park	A technology park is a development to accommodate companies engaged in the commercial application of high technology, with activities including research and development, production sales and servicing.
botanic gardens	
rocky zone	
genetic diversity	The variation between individuals and between populations within a species.

sand dunes	An accumulation of loose sand heaped up by the wind, commonly found along low-lying seashores above high-tide level, more rarely on the border of large lakes or river valleys, as well as in various desert regions, where there is abundant dry surface sand during some part of the year.
ecological diversity	The variety of species present in a habitat or ecosystem. High diversity indicates environmental health.
sea level	The level of the surface of the ocean; especially, the mean level halfway between high and low tide, used as a standard in reckoning land elevation or sea depths.
hydrologic parameters	
hydrologic flow	The characteristic behaviour and the total quantity of water involved in a drainage basin, determined by measuring such quantities as rainfall, surface and subsurface storage and flow, and evapotranspiration.
vertebrae	
arid zones	1) Zone in which precipitation is lacking to the extent that irrigation must be practised to support cultivation. 2) Zone in which average evaporation exceeds precipitation.
deserts	A wide, open, comparatively barren tract of land with few forms of life and little rainfall.
textile plant	Plant producing material suitable to be made into cloths.
rural settlement	A collection of dwellings located in a rural area.
survival capacity	The act or fact of surviving or condition of having survived.
volcanic area	
terraced landscape	Landscape resulting from the method of cultivating land by cutting terraces or benches into slopes to create areas of flat land. The practice is common in mountainous areas where land is scarce and rainfall uncertain.
slaughterhouse	A place where animals are butchered for food.
plant parts	The constituent parts of a plant.
gullying	The removal of soil by an excessive concentration of running water, resulting in the formation of deep channels.
ozone layer	The general stratum of the upper atmosphere in which there is an appreciable ozone concentration and in which ozone plays an important part in the radiative balance of the atmosphere.
wildlife corridor	Avenues along which wide-ranging animals can travel, plants can propagate, genetic interchange can occur, populations can move in response to environmental changes and natural disasters, and threatened species can be replenished from other areas.
migratory game	
marl	A calcareous clay; or mixture of clay and particles of calcite or dolomite, usually fragments of shells.
dead matter	Dead organic matter.

oasis	
grassland	Grassland cover nearly one-fifth of the Earth's land surface. They include savannah, the prairies of North America, and the steppes of Russia and Central Asia. Grassland ecosystems support thousands of different species, above and below the ground, and have a vital part to play maintaining the ecological balance of the world.
polychloroterphenyl	
dithiocarbamate	
fireproofing agents	A chemical used as a coating for or a component of a combustible material to reduce or eliminate a tendency to burn; used with textiles, plastics, rubbers, paints, and other materials.
dissolved oxygen	The amount of oxygen dissolved in a stream, river or lake is an indication of the degree of health of the stream and its ability to support a balanced aquatic ecosystem. The oxygen comes from the atmosphere by solution and from photosynthesis of water plants. The maximum amount of oxygen that can be held in solution in a stream is termed the saturation concentration and, as it is a function of temperature, the greater the temperature, the less the saturation amount. The discharge of an organic waste to a stream imposes an oxygen demand on the stream. If there is an excessive amount of organic matter, the oxidation of waste by microorganisms will consume oxygen more rapidly than it can be replenished. When this happens, the dissolved oxygen is depleted and results in the death of the higher forms of life.
thermal parameters	
mining	The act, process or industry of extracting coal, ores, etc. from the earth.
phreatic explosion	A volcanic eruption of steam, mud, and debris caused by the expansion of steam formed when magma comes in contact with groundwater or seawater.
multispectral scanner	A remote sensing term referring to a scanning radiometer that simultaneously acquires images in various wavebands at the same time. A multispectral scanner can be carried aboard an aircraft or satellite. The Landsat multispectral scanner records images in four wavebands of visible and near infrared electromagnetic radiation to enable objects with different reflectance properties to be distinguished.
spring	A place where ground water flows naturally from a rock or the soil onto the land surface or into a body of surface water.
torrential flood	A sudden flood of great volume, usually caused by a heavy rain. Also, a flood that crests in a short length of time and is often characterized by high velocity flows. It is often the result of heavy rainfall in a localized area.

waterfowl	Aquatic birds which constitute the order Anseriformes, including the swans, ducks, geese, and screamers.
grassland ecosystem	Ecosystem whose dominant species is grass. Found in regions where average precipitation is not great enough to support the growth of shrublands or forest.
nuclear waste disposal	
mines	An opening or excavation in the earth for extracting minerals.
canyons	A long deep, relatively narrow steep-sided valley confined between lofty and precipitous walls in a plateau or mountainous area, often with a stream at the bottom; similar to, but largest than, a gorge. It is characteristic of an arid or semiarid area (such as western U.S.) where stream downcutting greatly exceeds weathering.
rock fall	
cliff stability	
marble	Metamorphic rock composed of recrystallized calcite or dolomite.
fern	Any of a large number of vascular plants composing the division Polypodiophyta, without flowers and fruits.
aquaria	
urban centre	The heart on any large city which contains the highest land values, the most intensive building development and the highest concentration of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.
waste derived fuel	Fuel made from wastes which can be loose, e.g. shredded paper and plastics from municipal solid waste (MSW) or compressed ("densified") into pellets. Other waste derived fuels can be based on agricultural residues such as rice hulls, sawdust, logging residues and straw. Waste oil and spent solvents can also be used as fuels, preferably in specially adapted boilers. However, contamination with PCBs can lead to dioxin emissions.
industrial complex	
biogeochemical cycles	Movement of chemical elements in a circular pathway, from organisms to physical environment, back to organisms. The process is termed a nutrient cycle if the elements concerned are trace elements, which are essential to life. A biogeochemical cycle occurs when vegetation decomposes and minerals are incorporated naturally in the humus for future plant growth.
urea	A natural product of protein metabolism found in urine.
<deteriorated natural areas>	
hotel industry	The industry related with the provision of lodging and usually meals and other services for travelers and other paying guests.
mistral	A violent cold dry northerly wind of the Mediterranean provinces of France.

breeze	A wind speed between force 2 (light breeze) and force 6 (strong breeze) on the Beaufort scale. The term is generally applied to winds caused by convection.
water infiltration	The slow movement of water through small openings and spaces in the surface of unsaturated soil into or out of a body of surface or subsurface water.
atmospheric dynamics	
seaside footpath	A route or track running along the coast.
hydroquinone	
geogenic factor	Geogenic factors are those which originate in the soil, as opposed to those of anthropic origin (anthropogenic).
game (animals)	Wild animals, including birds and fish, hunted for sport, food or profit.
highland ecosystem	
atmospheric circulation	The general movement and circulation of air, which transfers energy between different levels of the atmosphere. The mechanisms of circulation are very complicated. They involve the transfer of energy between the oceans and the atmosphere, the land and the atmosphere, as well as the different levels of the atmosphere.
nature	All natural phenomena and plant and animal life, as distinct from man and his creations.
ecological processes	1) The actions or events that link organisms (including humans) and their environment, such as disturbance, successional development, nutrient cycling, productivity, and decay. 2) A continuous action or series of actions governed or strongly influenced by one or more ecosystems
genetic mutation	
subalpine level	
fauna	The entire animal life of a given region, habitat or geological stratum.
land sinking	
ultraviolet	The energy range just beyond the violet end of the visible spectrum. Although ultraviolet radiation makes up only about 5 percent of all energy from the sun, it is the major energy source for the stratosphere and mesosphere, playing an important role in both energy balance and chemical composition. Most ultraviolet radiation is blocked by Earth's atmosphere, but some solar ultraviolet makes it through 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.
microwaves	An electromagnetic wave which has a wavelength between about 0.3 and 30 centimeters, corresponding to frequencies of 1-100 gigahertz; however there are no sharp boundaries between microwaves and infrared and radio waves.
coastal current	
land space	

nutrient cycle	A biogeochemical cycle, in which inorganic nutrients move through the soil, living organisms, air and water or through some of these.
air	A predominantly mechanical mixture of a variety of individual gases forming the earth's enveloping atmosphere.
geyser	A type of hot spring that intermittently erupts jets of hot water and steam, the result of ground water coming into contact with rock or steam hot enough to create steam under conditions preventing free circulation; a type of intermittent spring.
muscular system	The muscle cells, tissues, and organs that effect movement in all vertebrates.
environment	A concept which includes all aspects of the surroundings of humanity, affecting individuals and social groupings. The European Union has defined the environment as ""the combination of elements whose complex interrelationships make up the settings, the surroundings and the conditions of life of the individual and of society, as they are or as they are felt"". The environment thus includes the built environment, the natural environment and all natural resources, including air, land and water. It also includes the surroundings of the workplace.
railway	A permanent track composed of a line of parallel metal rails fixed to sleepers, for transport of passengers and goods in trains.
evolution	The biological process whereby species of plants and animals change with the passage of time so that their descendants differ from their ancestors, i.e. development from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations.
nursing	
macroclimate	The general large-scale climate of a large area or country.
marine waters	
feeding patch	A natural, sown, or planted area with grains, berry-bearing bushes, etc. supplying food for wildlife.
oxygen balance	1) The dissolved oxygen level at any point in a stream, resulting from the opposing forces of deoxygenation and reaeration. 2) The relation between the biochemical oxygen demand of a wastewater or treatment plant effluent and the oxygen available in the diluting water.
water collection area	
watershed divide	Summit or boundary line separating adjacent drainage basins.
polar cap	An ice sheet centered at one of the poles of the earth.
lead	A heavy toxic bluish-white metallic element that is highly malleable; occurs principally as galena and is used in alloys, accumulators, cable sheaths, paints, and as a radiation shield.
Pb	

spas	A mineral spring or a place or resort where such a spring is found; after Spa, a watering place in Belgium.
small power plant	
<single built works by form>	
GIS laboratories	A laboratory where GIS data drawn from different sources are stored, handled, analyzed and updated.
wave energy	Power extracted from the motion of sea waves at the coast.
Kr	
organofluoro compound	
iron ore	Ferruginous rock containing one or more distinct natural chemical compounds from which metallic iron may be profitably extracted.
epicentre	
water source	
spindrift	
antiquated plants	Old installation that do not comply with the new rules for the prevention of environmental pollution and whose redevelopment requires investments for adopting technologies related to the protection of waterways, waste management, noise reduction and emission control.
chrysotile	
navigation canal	A human-made waterway built to let boats navigate from one body of water to another.
human reproduction	
economic evaluation	
fish processing	Any of a series of actions taken in preparing fish for distribution or sale including cleaning, filleting, smoking, salting, marinating, cooking, drying, canning, packing, freezing or storing.
coal fired power station	
water reutilization	
water pretreatment	
nutrient balance	Condition in which there is equilibrium between intake and excretion of nutrients.
monitoring stations	Station where the presence, effect, or level of any polluting substance in air or water, noise and blasting, radiation, transport movements, land subsidence, or change in the character of vegetation are measured quantitatively or qualitatively.
cooling ponds	A water-filled tank in which used fuel element are placed while cooling(in the radioactive and the thermal sense)is allowed to proceed;the water provides both radiation shielding(conveniently transparent)and means of removing the heat of radioactive decay.
torrential rain	
winter sports resort	Resort where sports held in the open air on snow or ice, especially skiing are practiced.
landfill sealing	Sealing of a landfill with a relatively impermeable barrier designed to keep leachate inside. Liner materials include plastic and dense clay.

economic management instrument	A tool or method used by any organization in the management of developmental processes used in the production of, or in the regulation of, material resources.
salt meadow	A meadow subject to overflow by salt water.
	Amount of precipitation collected per unit time interval.
condensation nucleus	A particle, either liquid or solid, upon which condensation of water vapour begins in the atmosphere.
cyclone	A storm characterized by the converging and rising giratory movement of the wind around a zone of low pressure (the eye) towards which it is violently pulled from a zone of high pressure. Its circulation is counterclockwise round the center in the northern hemisphere, clockwise in the southern hemisphere.
acetates	A salt or ester of acetic acid; specifically, a synthetic textile fiber made from partially hydrolyzed cellulose acetate, or a plastic-like film made from cellulose triacetate.
broad-leaved trees	Deciduous tree which has wide leaves, as opposed to the needles on conifers.
isocyanate	
thiocyanate	
place of interest	
bog soils	An intrazonal, hydromorphic group of soils having a mucky or peaty surface horizon and an underlying peat horizon. These soils developed in swamps or marshes in humid or subhumid climates.
volcanic rocks	A generally finely crystalline or glassy igneous rock resulting from volcanic action at or near the Earth's surface, either ejected explosively or extruded as lava; e.g. basalt. The term includes near-surface intrusions that form a part of the volcanic structure.
<landscape type>	
polluted soil	
moult	
metamorphosis	The transformation of a larval into an adult stage which occurs in amphibia, some fishes and many groups of invertebrates.
melting point	The temperature at which a solid of a pure substances changes to a liquid.
softening agent	1) A substance added to another substance to increase its softness, pliability, or plasticity. 2) A substance, such as a zeolite, for softening water.
strict nature reserve	Areas allocated to preserve and protect certain animals and plants, or both. They differ from national parks, which are largely a place for public recreation, because they are provided exclusively to protect species for their own sake. Endangered species are increasingly being kept in nature reserves to prevent them from extinction. Nature reserves also serve as a place for more plentiful species to rest, breed or winter.

soil erosion	Detachment and movement of topsoil or soil material from the upper part of the profile, by the action of wind or running water, especially as a result of changes brought about by human activity, such as unsuitable or mismanaged agriculture.
forest decay	
plant reproduction	Any of various processes, either sexual or asexual, by which a plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself.
sporogenesis	
feathers	
Na	
potassium	
covering	
atmosphere	The gaseous envelope surrounding the Earth in a several kilometers-thick layer.
coal	The natural, rocklike, brown to black derivative of forest-type plant material, usually accumulated in peat beds and progressively compressed and indurated until it is finally altered in to graphite-like material.
lamps	A device that produces light, such as an electric lamp.
big game	Large wild animals that weigh typically more than 30 lb when fully grown, hunted for food, sport or profit.
waterfowl game	No definition.
sediment mobilisation	The transport or setting in motion by wind or water of insoluble particulate matter.
tropical zone	
incinerator	Device which burns waste.
thermosphere	The atmospheric shell extending from the top of the mesosphere to outer space; it is a region of more or less steadily increasing temperature with height, starting at 70 or 80 kilometers.
soil mechanics	The study of the physical properties of soil, especially those properties that affect its ability to bear weight such as water content, density, strength, etc.
atmospheric humidity	A measurable quantity of the moisture content found in the earth's atmosphere.
information centre	Any facility devoted to the collection, maintenance and distribution of materials or data compiled to convey knowledge on some subject, often with trained staff persons available to answer questions.
infrastructure	The basic network or foundation of capital facilities or community investments which are necessary to support economic and community activities.
aquifers	Permeable water-bearing formation capable of yielding exploitable quantities of water.
polar region	Area relating to the earth's poles or the area inside the Arctic or Antarctic Circles.
sea resource	Marine resources include food, energy and minerals.
biotope	A region of relatively uniform environmental conditions, occupied by a given plant community and its associated animal community.

rain-flow relationship	
mid-latitude storm	
epiphyte	A plant that grows on the outside of another plant, using it for support only and not as a source of nutrients. An example is lichen on trees.
single family dwelling	An unattached dwelling unit inhabited by an adult person plus one or more related persons.
railway line	A metal track on which trains run, or the whole system of such tracks, stations and trains.
seismic zone	
ecotone	A boundary and/or transition area (zone) between two or more communities. Commonly contains some of the organisms of overlapping communities besides those organisms characteristic of the ecotone.
bird migration	A group of birds migrating in a body.
detritivore	Animals (e.g., earthworms) that feed on detritus - the decomposing products of organisms.
suburb	A residential district situated on the outskirts of a city or town.
nematode	A group of unsegmented worms which have been variously recognized as an order, class, and phylum.
essential oil	
inland water transport	No definition.
living being	
forest flora	
cork	The thick light porous outer bark of the cork oak, used widely as an insulator and for stoppers for bottles, casks, etc.
underground railway	An electric passenger railway operated in underground tunnels.
woodland clearance	The permanent clear-felling of an area of forest or woodland. On steep slopes this can lead to severe soil erosion, especially where heavy seasonal rains or the melting of snow at higher levels cause sudden heavy flows of water. In the humid tropics it may also lead to a release of carbon dioxide from the soil.
scarichi di rifiuti	
urban agglomeration	Group of buildings forming an inhabited area.
typhoon	A severe tropical cyclone in the western Pacific.
exceptional flood	Flood that takes place on a area wider than the major bed of a river.
tropical ecosystem	The interacting system of a biological community and its non-living environmental surroundings in the land and water of the equatorial region between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
bird species	Any species of the warm-blooded vertebrates which make up the class Aves.
drying bed	A large area in which solids are placed for dewatering by gravity, drainage and evaporation.
galvanising bath	Dipping bath for metals to cover them with a protective metal coating by electrodeposition.
oxygen-deficient	

soil moisture regime	The water regime of the soil is determined by the physical properties and arrangement of the soil particles. The pores in a soil determine its water-retention characteristics. When all the pores are full of water, the soil is said to be saturated.
genital organ	
human body	The entire physical structure of an human being.
lorries	A large motor vehicle designed to carry heavy loads, especially one with a flat platform.
trucks	
leisure facility	Any type of structure or improvement planned, designed, developed and managed for recreational purposes.
straw	The dried stems and leaves of grain crops that remain after harvesting the grain, often used for animal bedding or for weaving hats, baskets and mats.
mixture	A substance consisting of two or more substances mixed together without any chemical bonding between them.
COD	Chemical oxygen demand.
content	
agricultural lands	Land used primarily for the production of plant or animal crops, including arable agriculture, dairying, pasturage, apiaries, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, animal husbandry and the necessary lands and structures needed for packing, processing, treating, or storing the produce.
water volume	
water level	Elevation of the free-water surface of a body of water relative to a datum level.
oleaginous plant	
settling ponds	
settling tanks	A tank into which a two-phase mixture is fed and the entrained solids settle by gravity during storage.
gaswork	Place where gas, especially coal gas, is made.
rubble	Consumer waste arising in connection with the demolition of buildings, building components and constructions.
offal	
dog excrement	
silt	Unconsolidated sediment, belonging to the finest fraction, most of the particles of which are smaller than sand and larger than clay particles (between 0,05 mm and 0,002 mm).
white frost	A deposit of needle-like ice crystals formed on the ground by direct condensation at temperatures below freezing point.
ponds	A natural body of standing fresh water occupying a small surface depression, usually smaller than a lake and larger than a pool.
benthic division	The bottom of a body of water often occupied by benthos.
urban canal	No definition.

smelting plant	A plant where ores or concentrates are heat-processed to yield a crude metal, which is then reduced or refined.
shielding devices	Barriers devised for keeping away from people harmful substances.
flood water discharger	Waterway in or about a dam or other hydraulic structure for the escape of excess flood waters, in the form of an open channel or closed conduit.
radioactive substance	Any substance that contains one or more radionuclides of which the activity or the concentration cannot be disregarded as far as radiation protection is concerned.
sand pits	A place where sand is extracted from the ground.
fertilisation	
crevices	
cell division	
tropical storm	A tropical cyclone that is stronger than a tropical depression but milder than a hurricane, with winds stronger than 34 knots but less than 65.
atmospheric ozone	A triatomic molecule of oxygen; a natural constituent of the atmosphere, with the highest concentrations in the ozone layer or stratosphere; it is found at a level between 15 and 30 km above the Earth, which prevents harmful ultraviolet B radiation, which causes skin cancer and threatens plant life, from reaching the ground. The fragile shield is being damaged by chemicals released on Earth. The main chemicals that are depleting stratospheric ozone are chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which are used in refrigerators, aerosols and as cleaners in many industries and halons, which are used in fire extinguishers. The damage is caused when these chemicals release highly reactive forms of chlorine and bromine.
succession (ecology)	The progressive natural development of vegetation towards a climax, during which one community is gradually replaced by others. A primary succession starts at sites that have not previously born vegetation. A secondary succession is one that follows the destruction of part or all of the original vegetation of an area. A natural succession has two components: the physiographic in which living organisms respond to topographical features; the biotic, in which organisms react with one another.
oil sand	Oil sands are naturally occurring mixtures of bitumen, water, sand and clay.
Ga	
epoxy resin	A polyester resin formed originally by the polymerization of biphenol A and epichlorohydrin, having high strength, and low shrinkage during curing; used as a coating, adhesive, casting, or foam.

thermoselect process	The Thermoselect process achieves complete conversion of waste materials in a closed-loop process based on high temperature gasification with an extended residence time for process gases. The combination of high temperature and long residence time destroys even the most complex organic compounds and generates a recoverable synthesis gas. Any remaining acid gases and volatile heavy metals are treated and recovered in-plant. The acid gases are treated and recovered as salts. Emissions are reduced dramatically and result primarily from the combustion of the clean synthesis gas to produce heat for the process and, through the use of high efficiency gas engines, to produce electricity. The process develops sufficient synthesis gas to heat and power the facility with excess electricity available for sale. The inert components of the waste stream are treated to produce a useful construction aggregate material and a metal alloy. Both materials are inert, non-toxic products. All process generated water is recovered, cleaned, and reused, thus eliminating the need to discharge any process water from the facility.
post-treatment	Treatment of treated water or wastewater to improve the water quality.
organic pollution	Pollution caused by animal or plant material derived from living and dead organisms that may contain pathogenic bacteria and negatively influences the environment.
estuarine conservation area	Estuarine area which has been reserved by legislation to protect part or all of the enclosed environment for conservation, scientific, educational and/or recreational purposes.
freeze	
azides	
orogenesis	
vegetation stage	
urban settlement	A collection of dwellings located in an urban area.
amitrole	
Antarctic ecosystem	The continent of Antarctica has a limited number of finely balanced ecosystems, most of which are marine based. Krill, the shrimp-like crustacea, is the key species in the marine food chain. On the continent itself, however, there are small areas around the fringes where the land is not permanently covered by ice. Such sites are very often home to lower forms of plant life, such as bacteria, lichens and mosses, and small animals, the largest of which is the wingless midge. The freshwater and saline lakes found in the oases around the continent may also support relatively simple ecosystems. Great variations in climatic conditions on Antarctica prevent the establishment of higher plant and animal species, and keep land-based ecosystems very simple.

substitutability (chemistry)	The capability of a substance of being replaced by another, for example sweeteners used in place of sugar.
speed of sound	
sound velocity	
cultivated landscapes	
canning factories	
waters (geographic)	Waters that form streams, lakes, and seas, and issue from the ground in springs.
evergreen oak grove	
calcareous soils	Soil containing sufficient calcium carbonate (often with magnesium carbonate) to effervesce visibly to the naked eye when treated with hydrochloric acid. Soil of alkaline in reaction, owing to the presence of free calcium carbonate; may be more or less cemented, depending upon concentration and time.
propagation process	Process by which a disturbance at one point is propagated to another point more remote from the source with no net transport of the material of the medium itself; examples include the motion of electromagnetic waves, sound waves, hydrodynamic waves in liquids, and vibration waves in solids.
drainage	1) Removal of groundwater or surface water, or of water from structures, by gravity or pumping. 2) The discharge of water from a soil by percolation (the process by which surface water moves downwards through cracks, joints and pores in soil and rocks).
hurricane	A tropical cyclone of great intensity; any wind reaching a speed of more than 73 miles per hour (117 kilometers per hour) is said to have hurricane force.
acclimatization	The physiological process through which an organism grows accustomed or adapts to a new environment.
monitoring equipment	Specific equipment used in remote sensing.
distillery	
fair	Exhibition of products or services in a specific area of activity held with the objective of promoting business.
chrysophyta	The golden-brown and orange-yellow algae; a diverse group of microscopically small algae which inhabit fresh and salt water, many being planktonic. They contain carotenoid pigments and may be unicellular, colonial, filamentous or amoeboid.
lichen	Composite organisms formed by the symbiosis between species of fungi and an algae. They are either crusty patches or bushy growths on tree trunks, stone walls, roofs or garden paths. Because they have no actual roots they get their sustenance from the atmosphere and rainwater. Lichens play an important role in the detection and monitoring of pollution, especially sulphur dioxide, as they are highly sensitive to pollution and different species disappear if pollution reaches specific levels.

thermal water	Water, generally of a spring or geyser, whose temperature is appreciably above the local mean annual air temperature.
snakes	Any reptile of the suborder Ophidia, typically having a scaly cylindrical limbless body, fused eyelids, and a jaw modified for swallowing large prey: includes venomous forms such as cobras and rattlesnakes, large nonvenomous constrictors, and small harmless types such as the grass snake.
terrestrial area	Subdivisions of the continental surfaces distinguished from one another on the basis of the form, roughness, and surface composition of the land.
road network	The system of roads through a country.
orthopteran	A heterogeneous order of generalized insects with gradual metamorphosis, chewing mouthparts, and four wings.
urban runoff	Runoff derived from urban or suburban land-uses as distinguished from agricultural or industrial sources.
garbage dump	
aromatic plants	
limiting factor	A condition or factor whose absence, short supply, or excessive concentration exerts some restraining or negative influence upon a population which is incompatible with a given species requirements or tolerance.
purifying power	Regenerative capacity of a system, of soils, water, etc.
irrigation network	
railway network	The whole system of railway distribution in a country.
abiotic factors	Physical, chemical and other non-living environmental factors (geochemical structure of the soil, air humidity and temperature, ecc.) which characterize an ecosystem.
atmospheric blocking	
sea current	A non-tidal horizontal movement of the sea.
frost	Covering of ice, in one of its many forms, produced by the sublimation of water vapour on objects colder than 0Å°C.
population dynamics	The process of numerical and structural change within populations resulting from births, deaths, and movements.
discharge regime	The characteristic succession of the seasonal discharges of a stream, which depend on meteorological factors and the properties of the drainage basin.
sponge	
domestic fuel oil	Liquid petroleum product used in domestic heaters.
lowland	
population (ecological)	A group of organisms of one species, occupying a defined area.
mixed forest	A forest composed of several tree species.

water balance	An accounting of all water inflow to, water outflow from, and changes in water storage within a hydrologic unit over a specified period.
acids	A compound capable of transferring a hydrogen ion in solution.
rhizome	A stem that grows entirely underground.
waste disposal site	Site where waste is deposited without cover material being applied at regular intervals.
preys	Animal constituting food for other animal.
alpine zone	
temperate zone	
water purification plant	Plant where water, through physical and chemical processes, is made suitable for human consumption and other purposes.
loam	A rich, permeable soil composed of a friable mixture of relatively equal and moderate proportions of clay, silt, and sand particles, and usually containing organic matter (humus). It usually implies fertility, and is sometimes called topsoil in contrast to the subsoils that contain little or no organic matter.
kaolinite	
impounded water	A body of water confined by a dam, dike, floodgate, or other barrier.
geophysical environment	The physical earth and its surroundings, consisting of the oceans and inland waters, lower and upper atmosphere, space, land masses and land forms.
Sun	The star about which the earth revolves; it has a globe of gas held together by its own gravity; thermonuclear reactions take place in the deep interior of the sun converting hydrogen into helium, releasing energy which streams out.
slate	A compact, fine-grained metamorphic rock that possesses slaty cleavage and hence can be split into slabs and thin plates. Most slate was formed from shale.
rental housing	Dwelling places occupied by tenants who make periodic payments to landlords or owners for use of the facilities as residences.
nitrile	

air-sea interface	<p>The sea and the atmosphere are fluids in contact with one another, but in different energy states - the liquid and the gaseous. The free surface boundary between them inhibits, but by no means totally prevents, exchange of mass and energy between the two. Almost all interchanges across this boundary occur most effectively when turbulent conditions prevail. A roughened sea surface, large differences in properties between the water and the air, or an unstable air column that facilitates the transport of air volumes from sea surface to high in the atmosphere. Both heat and water (vapor) tend to migrate across the boundary in the direction from sea to air. Heat is exchanged by three processes: radiation, conduction, and evaporation. The largest net exchange is through evaporation, the process of transferring water from sea to air by vaporization of the water.</p>
soil process	<p>The major processes in soils are gains, losses, transfers, and transformations of organic matter, soluble salts, carbonates, silicate clay minerals, sesquioxides, and silica. Gains consist normally of additions of organic matter, and of oxygen and water through oxidation and hydration, but in some sites slow continuous additions of new mineral materials take place at the surface or soluble materials are deposited from groundwater. Losses are chiefly of materials dissolved or suspended in water percolating through the profile or running off the surface.</p>
bovines	
retaining reservoir	Basin used to hold water in storage.
mechanical industry	A sector of the economy in which an aggregate of enterprises is engaged in the design, manufacture and marketing of mechanical apparatuses for commercial or industrial usage.
derivative	
abandoned industrial sites	Site that cannot be used for any purpose, being contaminated by pollutants, not necessarily radioactive.
animal heritage	The genetic variety and richness of animal species.
sensitive area	Areas of a country where special measures may be given to protect the natural habitats which present a high level of vulnerability.
vegetation zone	An extensive, even transcontinental, band of physiognomically similar vegetation on the earth's surface.
cetaceans	Aquatic mammals, including the whales, dolphins, and porpoises.
skyscraper	
autochthonous species	Species living in their natural (primary) biotope. Autochthonous species live at the place where they genetically evolved.
sea fauna	

nutrient content	The amount of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, inorganic salts (e.g. nitrates, phosphates), minerals (e.g. calcium, iron), and water.
ore	A mineral or mineral aggregate, more or less mixed with gangue, that can be worked and treated at a profit.
ecotype	Species that has special characteristics which allow it to live in a certain habitat.
public access building	A building to which there is free access by the public and which is available for the use of a community.
fields	A limited area of land with grass or crops growing on it, which is usually surrounded by fences or closely planted bushes when it is part of a farm.
storm wave	
natural site	
natural space	
phyllosilicate	
non-metallic mineral	Minerals containing non-metals, such as quartz, garnet, etc.
biological clock	
non-renewable resource	A natural resource which, in terms of human time scales, is contained within the Earth in a fixed quantity and therefore can be used once only in the foreseeable future (although it may be recycled after its first use). This includes the fossil fuels and is extended to include mineral resources and sometimes ground water, although water and many minerals are renewed eventually.
adaptation	The ability of an organism to change its mode of behaviour and even its physiology in order to survive under new conditions that would otherwise be too stressful.
controlled dumps	A planned landfill that incorporates to some extent some of the features of a sanitary landfill: siting with respect to hydrogeological suitability, grading, compaction in some cases, leachate control, partial gas management, regular (not usually daily) cover, access control, basic record-keeping, and controlled waste picking.
antifreeze products	
tropical forest ecosystem	The interacting system of a biological community and its non-living environmental surroundings in forests found in tropical regions near the equator, which are characterized by warm to hot weather and abundant rainfall.
permafrost ecosystem	

ecological balance	The condition of equilibrium among the components of a natural community such that their relative numbers remain fairly constant and their ecosystem is stable. Gradual readjustments to the composition of a balanced community take place continually in response to natural ecological succession and to alterations in climatic and other influences. By removing or introducing plants or animals, by polluting the environment, by destroying habitats and by rapidly increasing their own numbers, humans can cause major changes, some of which may be irreversible.
ion exchanger	A permanent insoluble material (usually a synthetic resin) which contains ions that will exchange reversibly with other ions in a surrounding solution. Both cation and anion exchangers are used in water conditioning. The volume of an ion exchanger is measured in cubic liters of exchanger after the exchanger bed has been backwashed and drained, and has settled into place.
protons	
scandium	
biphenyls	
visible radiation	Electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths capable of causing the sensation of vision, ranging approximately from 4000 (extreme violet) to 7700 angstroms (extreme red).
Antarctic region	An area within the Antarctic Circle that includes the fifth largest continent and its surrounding waters, consisting mostly of thick ice shelves.
bacteria	Group of single-cell micro-organisms, the smallest of the living organisms. Some are vital to sustain life, while others are responsible for causing highly dangerous human diseases, such as anthrax, tetanus and tuberculosis. Bacteria are found everywhere, in the soil, water and air.
aerobic bacteria	Any bacteria that require oxygen for growth and are dependent on a respiratory metabolism to generate energy, with molecular oxygen usually serving as the terminal electron acceptor.
route	Any established or selected course for passage or travel.
anaerobic bacteria	Any microorganisms that grow only in the absence of molecular oxygen and that generate energy by fermentative reactions.
blue-green algae	Microorganisms, formerly classified as algae but now regarded as bacteria, including nostoc, which contain a blue pigment in addition to chlorophyll.
cyanophyte	
benthic fauna	Animals living in or on the bottom substrate of an ocean, lake, stream, or other body of water.
secondary biotope	In the case of disruption of an existing biotope, secondary biotope can be created as a compensation and substitute measure for the loss of the natural one.

arachnids	A class of arthropods characterized by four pairs of thoracic appendages.
soil-plant relationship	
continental shelves	The gently sloping seabed of the shallow water nearest to a continent, covering about 45 miles from the shore and deepening over the sloping sea floor to an average depth of 400 ft. It continues until it reaches the continental slope. The continental shelf contains most of the important fishing grounds and a range of resources, including gas and oil, sand and gravel. However, the shelf is, in general, a structural extension of the continent, and so may also be a source of minerals found in that region, such as tin, gold and platinum.
aerodromes	
access roads	Any street or narrow stretch of paved surface that leads to a specific destination, such as a main highway.
captivity	
hormonal gland	
domestic waste water	Wastewater principally derived from households, business buildings, institutions, etc.
petrol alcohol mixture	
softener	
nuclear fuel	Nuclear fuels are obtained from inorganic minerals extracted by mining. Although they are at least partially consumed when used in nuclear reactors for the production of heat, they differ from fossil fuels in the way they release energy. Burning of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil and gas, is a chemical reaction. Nuclear fuels, such as uranium, are destroyed by a process of spontaneous disintegration, called fission, and prompted by natural radioactivity. If the process is left to occur naturally in uranium-bearing rock, the rate of change is imperceptibly small. In a man-made nuclear reactor the energy-releasing processes of disintegration, which in the natural state happen slowly over thousands of millions of years, are compressed into minutes. The release of energy is harnessed to generate steam which drives electricity generators.
hymenopteran	Insects including bees, wasps, ants, and sawflies, having two pair of membranous wings and an ovipositor specialized for stinging, sawing or piercing.
pet animals	An animal which is kept in the home as a companion and treated affectionately.
seism	
hunting species	
forage crop plant	
alkalis	Any compound having highly basic qualities.
pit	
single family settlement	
one-family house	
single family house	

tank farm	Storage space for containers of liquids or gases.
dust collector	A device which traps dust particles suspended in the air or gases passing through it.
laboratory animal	
indicator organism	Organisms whose presence indicates certain environmental conditions.
producer organisms	Any organism which brings energy into an ecosystem from inorganic sources. Most plants and many protists are producers.
infrasound	Vibrations of the air at frequencies too low to be perceived as sound by the human ear, below about 15 hertz.
distress zone	
waste incinerator	Establishment where waste is burnt.
soil settling	Compaction involves the close-packing of the individual grains mainly by the elimination of pore-space and expulsion of entrapped water; this is normally brought about by the weight of the overlying sediments.
animal species	Species belonging to the animal kingdom.
foundry	
respiration	The process in living organisms of taking in oxygen from the surroundings and giving out carbon dioxide.
fish ladder	A series of ascending pools of running water constructed to enable fish to swim upstream around or over a dam.
heating installation	
slope equilibrium	
land collapse	
halomethane	
rendzine	An intrazonal, calciomorph group of soils having a brown or black, friable surface horizon and a light gray or yellow, soft, calcareous underlying horizon. They are developed from highly calcareous parent material under grasses or grasses with forest, in a humid to semiarid climate.
chlorotoluenes	
age	The period of time that a person, animal or plant has lived or is expected to live.
soil water	Water suspended in the uppermost belt of soil, or in the zone of aeration near the ground surface, that can be discharged into the atmosphere by evapotranspiration.
salt dome	A diapir or piercement structure with a central, nearly equidimensional salt plug, generally one to two kilometers or more in diameter, which has risen through the enclosing sediments from a mother salt bed 5 km to more than 10 km beneath the top of the plug.
eelworm	
river resource	

environmental impact of trade	Trade impacts on the environment can be direct, such as trade of endangered species, of natural resources, of natural products such as tropical timber, etc., or indirect, such as deforestation, loss of habitats, pollution from mining, from energy production, oil spills, global warming, etc., increases in transport infrastructures.
commercial airports	
small airport	
tundra soils	A group of zonal soils having dark brown, highly organic upper horizons and grayish lower horizons. It is developed over a permafrost substratum in the tundra, under conditions of cold, humidity, and poor drainage.
fissured rocks	
polystyrene	A water-white, tough synthetic resin made by polymerization of styrene; soluble in aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents; used for injection molding, extrusion or casting for electrical insulation, fabric lamination, and molding of plastic objects.
primary water treatment	
<abandoned sites>	
organisms	An individual constituted to carry out all life functions.
reproductive organ	
lava emission	
special chemicals	Various fine chemical products like glue, adhesives, resins, rubber, plastic compounds, selective herbicide, etc.
permafrost	Permafrost or permanently frozen ground, is ground, either soil or rock, that remains at or below 0Å° C (32Å° F) for two or more years. Permafrost is not defined by soil moisture content, overlying snow cover, or location; it's defined solely by temperature. Permafrost may contain over 30 percent ice, or essentially no ice at all. It can be covered by several meters of snow, or be completely bare of snow. Underground, permafrost consists of frozen soils ranging from gravel to silt. Silty soil is composed of fine, powdery sedimentary particles. They possess great ""wicking"" capabilities that enable water to migrate and accumulate as large bodies of ice in the permanently frozen silt. Two main areas of permafrost are recognized. Permafrost areas which do not thaw at all during the year and permafrost areas whose upper layers thaw briefly during the warm season underlain by thicker layers which do not thaw even at mid-summer.
glycol ether	
polluted site	Any place that has been made unclean or unsafe by the discharge of high concentrations of hazardous or detrimental substances into its water, soil or atmosphere.
aquatic microorganisms	Microorganisms having a water habitat.

snowslide	An avalanche of relatively pure snow; some rock and earth material may also be carried downward.
avalanche areas	
metallurgical industry	Sector of industry dealing with the production of cast iron, steel and iron alloys. Emissions from these industries tend to settle quickly from the atmosphere and can lead to rising concentrations in the soil. The main raw material input to the production process is iron ore. Also recycled scrap is used.
animal imprint	
animal track	
genes	A unit of heredity composed of DNA occupying a fixed position on a chromosome. A gene may determine a characteristic of an individual by specifying a polypeptide chain that forms a protein or part of a protein (structural gene); or repress such operation (repressor gene).
bird sanctuaries	Special area where birds are protected.
climatic zones	A belt of the earth's surface within which the climate is generally homogeneous in some respect; an elemental region of a simple climatic classification.
seismic sea wave	A large seismically generated sea wave which is capable of considerable destruction in certain coastal areas, especially where submarine earthquakes occur. Although in the open ocean the wave height may be less than one meter it steepens to heights of 15 metres or more on entering shallow coastal water. The wavelength in the open ocean is of the order of 100 to 150 km and the rate of travel of a seismic sea wave is between 640 and 960 km/h.
scale removing agent	Any chemical or mechanical instrument used for cleaning scales or metallic oxides from the surface of a metal or from the inner surface of a pipe, boiler or other object.
soil compaction	An increase in bulk density (mass per unit volume) and a decrease in soil porosity resulting from applied loads, vibration, or pressure. More compacted soils (or other materials) can support greater loads (load-bearing capacity). Bulk density can be increased by controlling the moisture content, compaction forces and treatment procedures, as well as by manipulating the type of material being compacted.
landscape protection area	Area where landscape is protected for its particular features in order to maintain its role in contributing to the wider enjoyment of the countryside.
adapted species	Species that have adjusted to a new or altered environment through genetic changes brought about by natural selection.
open sea	The high seas lying outside the exclusive economic zones of states. All states have equal rights to navigate, to overfly, to lay submarine cables, to construct artificial islands, to fish, and to conduct scientific research within the high seas.

oil tankers	A very large ship which carries crude oil or other petroleum products in big tanks.
At	
oxidation ditches	A shaped ditch, usually oval, with a revolving drum-like aerator which circulates the liquid within it and supplies air to it, to reduce the organic material by the action of aerobic bacteria.
agricultural equipment	Machines utilized for tillage, planting, cultivation, and harvesting of crops.
agricultural machineries	Machines utilized for tillage, planting, cultivation and harvesting of crops. Despite its benefits in increasing yields, mechanisation has clearly had some adverse environmental effects: deep ploughing exposes more soil to wind and water erosion; crop residues can be removed as opposed to ploughing back into the soil; removal of residues can lead to a serious loss of organic content in the soil, which may increase the risk of soil erosion.
electronic material	
elements of group III	Group III consists of two subgroups: group IIIb and group IIIa. Group IIIa consists of scandium, yttrium, and lanthanum, which is generally considered with the lanthanoids, and actinium, which is classified with the actinoids. Group IIIb, the main group, comprises boron, aluminium, gallium, indium, and thallium.
semi-arid land ecosystem	The interacting system of a biological community and its non-living environmental surroundings in regions that have between 10 to 20 inches of rainfall and are capable of sustaining some grasses and shrubs but not woodland.
primary forest	Forest which originally covered a region before changes in the environment brought about by people.
soil contamination	Modifications of soil features or, more generally, of its chemical and biological balance, caused by the discharge of polluting substances.
gas powered plant	Power station which burns gas, as opposed to a coal-fired station or nuclear power station.
refining area	
tar distillation	
natural habitat	Habitats with a dominant or significant indigenous natural character. They do not include modified areas, such as farm or forestry land, where the indigenous vegetation has been largely replaced, although these areas may still provide important habitat for indigenous species.
construction industry	
slum	
process water	Water used in a manufacturing or treatment process or in the actual product manufactured.
soil capability	The suitability of soils for various uses, e.g. sustained production of cultivated crops, pasture plants, etc., depending on depth, texture, kinds of minerals, salinity, kinds of salts, acidity, etc.

tin (plate)	A thin sheet of iron or steel coated with a silvery, malleable metallic element that prevents corrosion or rusting, which is used especially to make cans and pots.
state biological reserve	An area of land and/or of water designated as having protected status for purposes of preserving certain biological features. Reserves are managed primarily to safeguard these features and provide opportunities for research into the problems underlying the management of natural sites and of vegetation and animal populations. Regulations are normally imposed controlling public access and disturbance.
catalysis	A phenomenon in which a relatively small amount of substance augments the rate of a chemical reaction without itself being consumed.
Bi	
garbage bag	
minerals	A naturally occurring substance with a characteristic chemical composition expressed by a chemical formula; may occur as individual crystals or may be disseminated in some other material or rock.
bioconcentration	The net increase in concentration of a substance in plants and animals above what is found in the natural surroundings.
high-rise building	Any tall, multistoried structure or edifice that is equipped with elevators.
genetic variation	Change in one or more phenotypic characteristics, due to gene mutation or rearrangement, environmental effects, etc.
residential building	A building allocated for residence.
metal industry	
open sea fishing	Fishing in the deepest parts of the sea.
sensory organ	
auditory organ	
tympanum	
polyethylene glycol	
bituminous rocks	Sedimentary rock that is naturally impregnated with, contains, or constitutes the source of bitumen.
shock wave	
overturn	The circulation, especially in the fall and spring, of the layers of water in a lake or sea, whereby surface water sinks and mixes with bottom water; it is caused by changes in density differences due to changes in temperature, and is especially common wherever lakes are icebound in winter.
atmospheric composition	The chemical abundance in the earth's atmosphere of its constituents including nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide, water vapour, ozone, neon, helium, krypton, methane, hydrogen and nitrous oxide.

temperate forest	Mixed forest of conifers and broad-leaf deciduous trees, or mixed conifer and broad-leaf evergreen trees, or entirely broad-leaf deciduous, or entirely broad-leaf evergreen trees, found in temperate regions across the world; characterized by high rainfall, warm summers, cold winters occasionally subzero, seasonality; typically with dense canopies, understory saplings and tall shrubs, large animals, carnivores dominant, very rich in bird species.
mountainous area	Area characterized by conspicuous peaks, ridges, or mountain ranges.
methyl parathion	
animal territory	An area that an animal or group of animals defends, mainly against members of the same species.
containment systems	
nitro compound	Any one of a class of usually organic compounds that contain the monovalent group, -NO ₂ (nitro group or radical) linked to a carbon atom.
urban effluent	The liquid wastes deriving from domestic, commercial and industrial activities of an urban settlement.
freshwater fauna	
thermal power plant	A power-generating plant which uses heat to produce energy. Such plants may burn fossil fuels or use nuclear energy to produce the necessary thermal energy.
peat bog	A bog in which peat has formed under conditions of acidity.
industrial waste	Unwanted materials produced in or eliminated from an industrial operation and categorized under a variety of headings, such as liquid wastes, sludge, solid wastes, and hazardous wastes.
electric power plant	A stationary plant containing apparatus for large-scale conversion of some form of energy (such as hydraulic, steam, chemical, or nuclear energy) into electrical energy.
thermophile plant	
green manure	Herbaceous plant material plowed into the soil while still green.
mountain resort	A place in the mountains where people spend their holidays and enjoy themselves.
marine environment	Includes all areas in which the ocean and coast are significant parts, and all natural and biological resources contained therein. Marine environments include estuaries, coastal marine and nearshore zones, and open-ocean-deep-sea regions.
rain water	Water which falls as rain from clouds.

	A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate.
data deficient species	
mountain zone	
static electricity	
extinction of animal species	
coniferous woods	A wood dominated by trees bearing cones and needle-like or scale-like leaves, such as pines, spruces and firs.
boundary layer	The layer of fluid adjacent to a physical boundary in which the fluid motion is significantly affected by the boundary and has a mean velocity less than the free stream value.
soil loading	In soil mechanics and civil engineering the term is used to denote the increased weight brought to bear on the ground surface.
subsoil drainage	The removal of surplus water from within the soil by natural or artificial means, such as by drains placed below the surface to lower the water table below the root zone.
trachea	
combustion plants	
steam generators	A pressurized system in which water is vaporized to steam by heat transferred from a source of higher temperature, usually the products of combustion from burning fuels. Also known as steam boiler.
spectrum	
plant morphology	The study of the form and structure of plant organisms, especially their external form.
xenobiotic substance	A substance which would not normally be found in a given environment, and usually means a toxic chemical which is entirely artificial, such as a chlorinated aromatic compound or an organomercury compound.
sexual heat	
national wildlife area	
Articulata	Animals characterized by the repetition of similar segments (metameres), exhibited especially by arthropods, annelids, and vertebrates in early embryonic stages and in certain specialized adult structures.
multistorey dwelling	Building intended to be used for living, having many storeys.
herbivore	An animal that feeds on grass and other plants.

coordinate system	A reference system used to measure horizontal and vertical distances on a planimetric map. A coordinate system is usually defined by a map projection, a spheroid of reference, a datum, one or more standard parallels, a central meridian, and possible shifts in the x- and y-directions to locate x, y positions of point, line, and area features. A common coordinate system is used to spatially register geographic data for the same area.
coastal fishing	Fishing in an area of the sea next to the shoreline.
industrial agriculture	
forest	A vegetation community dominated by trees and other woody shrubs, growing close enough together that the tree tops touch or overlap, creating various degrees of shade on the forest floor. It may produce benefits such as timber, recreation, wildlife habitat, etc.
drainage water	Incidental surface waters from diverse sources such as rainfall, snow melt or permafrost melt.
leaching	Extraction of soluble components of a solid mixture by percolating a solvent through it.
artificially induced rainfall	Rain caused by an artificial stimulus. Examples includes common salt, which forms large droplets because it is hygroscopic, dry ice (solid carbon dioxide) pellets which sublime at -72°C and so leave a trail of air cooled to near the temperature at which supercooled droplets freeze, or silver iodide which has a crystal structure close enough to that of ice to initiate crystal growth in droplets supercooled to below about -4°C .
pollen	Microspores of seed-producing plants. Each pollen grain contains a much-reduced male gametophyte. Pollen grains are transferred by wind, water, birds or other animals.
temperate zone ecosystem	
temporary housing	
mutability	The ability to change.
limestone	A sedimentary rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate, primarily in the form of the mineral calcite and with or without magnesium carbonate. Limestones are formed by either organic or inorganic processes, and may be detrital, chemical, oolitic, earthy, crystalline, or recrystallized; many are highly fossiliferous and clearly represent ancient shell banks or coral reefs.
shellfish	
natural drainage system	No definition.
built structures (single built works)	Any structure made of stone, bricks, wood, concrete, or steel, built with a roof and walls, such as a house or factory.
individual composting	
mountain refuge	Any shelter or protection from distress or danger located in a predominantly mountainous area.
weather condition	The complex of meteorological characteristics in a given region.

rainfall regime	The character of seasonal rainfall distribution at any place, including equatorial, tropical, monsoonal, oceanic, or continental westerlies, or mediterranean rainfall.
burrows	
handicraft business	The profession, commercial firm or trade involving the production and distribution of articles that are made through the skilled use of one's hands.
oil and fat industry	Industry for the production and processing of edible oils and fats.
oil refinery	System of process units used to convert crude petroleum into fuels, lubricants, and other petroleum-derived products.
food resource	
furriery	The business or trade of dressed furs and garments made from the coats of certain animals.
Cd	
Ar	
alpine level	
reafforestation	
non-reusable bottle	
wet process	Process used to remove particulate matter and/or gaseous pollutants by means of an aqueous stream or slurry.
washing	The removal of thin layers of surface material more or less evenly from an extensive area of gently sloping land, by broad continuous sheets of running water rather than by streams flowing in well-defined channels; e.g. erosion that occurs when rain washes away a thin layer of topsoil.
bogs	Waterlogged, spongy ground, chiefly composed of decaying vegetable matter, especially of rushes, cotton grass, and sphagnum moss.
phthalate	
protective clothing	A specially designed clothing that protects an individual against known hazards to which he or she would be exposed, such as what is worn by a radiation worker to prevent contamination of the body.
atrazine	Herbicide belonging to the triazine group, widely employed and particularly in maize crops. It is highly toxic for phytoplankton and freshwater algae and, being highly soluble in water, it easily contaminates aquifers.
clay soils	Clay soils are composed of extremely fine minerals, usually silicates of aluminum and/or iron and magnesium. Clay soils have an affinity for water, and are dense, heavy and sticky.
argillaceous soils	
submersible area	
protected space	
animal colonies	Members of the same animal species that live together as a group.
worm	
inflow	Flow of water into a stream, lake, reservoir, container, basin, aquifer system, etc.

root zone	The soil in the immediate vicinity of plant root, in which the abundance or composition of the microbial population is affected by the presence of the roots.
non-volatile substance	Substance that is not capable of changing from a solid or liquid form to a vapour.
warming	
electricity supply	
bioluminescence	The production of light of various colors by living organisms (e.g. some bacteria and fungi, glow-worms and many marine animals). Luminescence is produced by a biochemical reaction, which is catalyzed by an enzyme. In some animals the light is used as a mating signal; in others it may be a protective device. In deep-sea forms luminous organs may serve as lanterns.
horsetail	
stratopause	The boundary or zone of transition separating the stratosphere and the mesosphere; it marks a reversal of temperature change with altitude.
mycorrhiza	The symbiotic association of the root of a higher plant with a fungus. In an ectotrophic mycorrhiza (e.g., heath, pine trees) the fungal mycelium covers the outside of the roots; in an endotrophic mycorrhiza (e.g. orchids) the fungus grows inside the cells of the root cortex.
natural selection	The process of survival of the fittest, by which organisms that adapt to their environment survive and those that don't disappear.
	An analysis that delineates changes taking place in a productive system or some other unit, by quantifying inputs and outputs.
intertidal zone	The area between land and sea which is regularly exposed to the air by the tidal movement of the sea.
permeability	The ability of a membrane or other material to permit a substance to pass through it.
low water bed	
river current	The gravity-induced seaward flow of fresh water originating from the drainage basin of a river. In the fresh water portion of the river below head of tide, the river current is alternately increased and decreased by the effect of the tidal current. After entering a tidal estuary, river current is the depth averaged mean flow through any cross-section and finally, into the ocean.
artificial reefs	A man-made marine habitat constructed for the purpose of improving fisheries.
microflora	
crude oil	A comparatively volatile liquid bitumen composed principally of hydrocarbon, with traces of sulphur, nitrogen or oxygen compounds; can be removed from the earth in a liquid state.
flash flood	Flood of short duration with a relatively high peak discharge.
industrial fallow	Area of land mainly occupied by industrial plants which are no longer operating.

audio-visual material	
hydroponics	Growing of plants in a nutrient solution with the mechanical support of an inert medium such as sand.
zoocoenosis	Combination of animal species occupying and interacting in a common area of relatively uniform habitat.
irradiation	To subject to or treat with light or other electromagnetic radiation or with beams of particles.
volcanic ash	The finest pyroclastic ash ejected by an explosive eruption. Volcanic dust sometimes travels great distances in the upper atmosphere, causing spectacular sunsets.
coppices	A growth of small trees that are repeatedly cut down at short intervals; the new shoots are produced by the old stumps.
soil function	The main soil function is participation in the material transformation and migrating processes occurring in the natural environment on which the functioning of ecosystems depends. The most active participants in the occurring processes are microorganisms and invertebrates, whose activity, different variety, complex structure, and abundance accurately reflect the soil type and its characteristics: so they are important indicators of ecological stability. The variety of soil organisms determine its self-regulatory and self-cleaning capacity.
touristic spot	
crocidolite	
blow	
heat recovery	The capture and use of heat generated as a byproduct of any chemical or mechanical process that would otherwise be lost as waste heat.
animal manure	Animal excreta collected from stables and barnyards with or without litter; used to enrich the soil.
nitrogenous fertiliser	Fertilizer materials, natural or synthesized, containing nitrogen available for fixation by vegetation, such as potassium nitrate or ammonium nitrate.
research centre	Place where systematic investigation to establish facts or principles or to collect information on a subject is performed.
factory building	
rocks	Any aggregate of minerals that makes up part of the earth's crust. It may be unconsolidated, such as sand, clay, or mud, or consolidated, such as granite, limestone, or coal.
boats	A small vessel propelled by oars, paddle, sails, or motor.
lagomorph	

natural forest	A forest area that has developed free from the influence of humans and remains largely unaffected by their activities. The natural forest may include, but is not necessarily equivalent to, an old-growth forest.
habitat	1) The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs. 2) The place occupied by an organism, population, or community. It is the physical part of the community structure in which an organism finds its home, and includes the sum total of all the environmental conditions present in the specific place occupied by an organism. Often a habitat is defined to include a whole community of organisms.
forest ecosystem	Any forest environment, in which plants and animals interact with the chemical and physical features of the environment, in which they live.
pumping station	The building in which are located and operated the pumps of a system of irrigation, drainage or the like.
<zone of cultural interest>	
anthracite (rocks)	A type of coal with a very high carbon content and a small amount of volatile matter. Anthracite is a hard, shiny coal, which burns with no smoke or flame and generates a great deal of heat.
pelage	
flooding area	Nearly level land along a stream flooded only when the streamflow exceeds the water carrying capacity of the channel.
plant environment	
climbing plants	A plant that lacks rigidity and grows upwards by twining, scrambling, or clinging with tendrils and suckers.
glacis	
surface tension	The force acting on the surface of a liquid, tending to minimize the area of the surface; quantitatively, the force that appears to act across a line of unit length on the surface. Also known as interfacial force; interfacial tension; surface intensity.
asexual reproduction	
cattle fodder	
hay	
clones	A set of organisms produced from one parent by vegetative (asexual) reproduction.
dispersion	A distribution of finely divided particles in a medium.
excretory organ	
biological properties	

hydrosphere	The waters of the Earth, as distinguished from the rocks (lithosphere), living things (biosphere), and the air (atmosphere). Includes the waters of the ocean; rivers, lakes, and other bodies of surface water in liquid form on the continents; snow, ice, and glaciers; and liquid water, ice, and water vapour in both the unsaturated and saturated zones below the land surface. Included by some, but excluded by others, is water in the atmosphere, which includes water vapour, clouds, and all forms of precipitation while still in the atmosphere.
water pipeline	System of pipes through which potable water is collected, conducted and distributed.
heptachlor	
resinous plant	Plants yielding or producing resin.
regional natural park	A park operated and managed by a region.
island flora	
methoxychlor	
metoxychlorine	
safari park	
land-based marine pollution	Marine pollution caused by waste from the land or from inland waterways.
floating ice	
ocean current	A net transport of ocean water along a definable path.
capes	An extensive, somewhat rounded irregularity of land jutting out from the coast into a large body of water, either as a peninsula or as a projecting point.
ocean outfall	Sewerage pipes which discharge to the ocean.
traffic infrastructure	The fundamental facilities and systems used for the movement of vehicles, often provided through public funding.
extra-tropical cyclone	A cyclone in the middle and high latitudes often being 2000 kilometers in diameter and usually containing a cold front that extends toward the equator for hundreds of kilometers.
old river course	Abandoned river channel left after a major shift in the river course due to natural or man-made causes.
zoomass	The dry weight of an animal. The planetary zoomass is the total dry weight of all animal material on the planet.
biological liquids	
upper atmosphere	The general term applied to the atmosphere above the troposphere.
paint room	A portion of space within a commercial establishment that is used for applying coloring substances to certain products or materials, providing a decorative or protective coating.
planets	
photodegradation	The capability of being decomposed by prolonged exposure to light.
earthquake resistant device	

biochemical oxygen demand	The amount of oxygen used for biochemical oxidation by a unit volume of water at a given temperature and for a given time. BOD is an index of the degree of organic pollution in water.
artificial pastures	
seeded pasture	
deep sea deposit	Any natural accumulation or hard mineral resource found on the seabed of an ocean floor.
mill	A building where grain is crushed into flour.
thermal property	
carnivorous	
oxides	Binary chemical compound in which oxygen is combined with a metal or nonmetal.
ria coast	
pheromone	Any substance secreted by an animal which influences the behaviour of other individuals of the same species.
vitamins	An organic compound present in variable, minute quantities in natural foodstuffs and essential for the normal processes of growth and maintenance of the body.
thiol	
sulphonamide	
<settlements by occupants>	
immunity	The ability of an organism to resist disease or toxins by natural or artificial means.
enclosed aquifer	Aquifer overlain and underlain by an impervious or almost impervious formation.
natural dynamics	
hydrographic network	The configuration or arrangement in plan view of the natural stream courses in an area. It is related to local geologic and geomorphologic features and history. Synonym: drainage pattern.
tortoises	Any herbivorous terrestrial chelonian reptile of the family Testudinidae, of most warm regions, having a heavy dome-shaped shell and clawed limbs.
smell (sense)	
biotype	Genetically homogeneous population composed only of closely similar individuals; a genotypic race or group of organisms.
temperate woodland	Forest dominated by broad-leaved hardwoods, which occurs over large tracts in the mid-latitudes of Europe, N. America, and eastern Asia, but which is restricted in the southern hemisphere to Chilean Patagonia.
nuclear facility	A place, including buildings, where all the activities relating to nuclear research are performed.
pasture	A type of grazing management unit enclosed and separated from other areas by fencing or other barriers and devoted to the production of forage for harvest primarily by grazing.
wild animal	Not domesticated animals living independently of man.
respiratory tract	The structures and passages involved with intake, expulsion, and exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the vertebrate body.

contaminated soils	Soil which because of its previous or current use has substances under, on or in it which, depending upon their concentration and/or quantity, may represent a direct potential or indirect hazard to man or to the environment.
carbon cycle	The cycle of carbon in the biosphere, in which plants convert carbon dioxide to organic compounds that are consumed by plants and animals, and the carbon is returned to the biosphere in inorganic form by processes of respiration and decay.
livestock	Cattle, horses, and similar animals kept for domestic use especially on a farm.
concrete ware industry	
waste minimisation potential	The capability of measures or techniques that reduce the amount of refuse or unwanted materials that is generated, particularly during industrial production processes.
Zr	
hedgerow	
continental environment	
energy process	Any natural phenomenon or series of actions by which energy is converted or made more usable.
iodine	A nonmetallic halogen element; the poisonous, corrosive dark plates or granules are readily sublimed; insoluble in water, soluble in common solvents; used as germicide and antiseptic, in dyes, tinctures, and pharmaceuticals, in engraving lithography, and as a catalyst and analytical reagent.
private household	Living quarters where a group of persons (family) live together.
extinct-in-the-wild species	A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.
agricultural holdings	As defined by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, an agricultural holding is simply a basic unit for agricultural production.
cephalopods	Exclusively marine animals constituting the most advanced class of the Mollusca, including squid, octopuses, and Nautilus.

	A soft, pure, earthy, fine-textured, usually white to light gray or buff limestone of marine origin, consisting almost wholly (90-99%) of calcite, formed mainly by shallow-water accumulation of calcareous tests of floating microorganisms (chiefly foraminifers) and of comminuted remains of calcareous algae (such as coccoliths and rhabdolites), set in a structureless matrix of very finely crystalline calcite. The rock is porous, somewhat friable, and only slightly coherent. It may include the remains of bottom-dwelling forms (e.g. ammonites, echinoderms, and pelecypods), and nodules of chert and pyrite. The best known and most widespread chalks are of Cretaceous age, such as those exposed in cliffs on both sides of the English Channel.
gypsum (minerals)	
alkalinisation	
saline deposition	
Ne	
vapour pressure	The partial pressure of water vapour in the atmosphere. For a liquid or solid, the pressure of the vapour in equilibrium with the liquid or solid.
isotope	One or two or more atoms with the same atomic number that contain different numbers of neutrons.
fishing area	Water areas in which fishing is frequently practised.
tertiary treatment	The process which remove pollutants not adequately removed by secondary treatment, particularly nitrogen and phosphorus; accomplished by means of sand filters, microstraining, or other methods (referring to wastewater treatment).
electrical industry	Industry for the production of electric energy.
plant nursery	Place where plants are grown until they are large enough to be planted in their final positions.
algoflon	PTFE elastomer. (polytetrafluoroethylene)
chlorophyll	A green pigment, present in algae and higher plants, that absorbs light energy and thus plays a vital role in photosynthesis. Except in Cyanophyta (blue-green algae), chlorophyll is confined to chloroplasts. There are several types of chlorophyll, but all contain magnesium and iron. Some plants (e.g., brown algae, red algae, copper beech trees) contain additional pigments that masks the green of their chlorophyll.
cell	The microscopic functional and structural unit of all living organisms, consisting of a nucleus, cytoplasm, and a limiting membrane.
low flow	Phase of lowest level of a water course.
sulphates	A salt or ester of sulfuric acid, widely distributed in nature and often found in the atmosphere.
medicinal water	Water which is thought to be beneficial in the treatment of disease.

tower cranes	A power operated machine mounted in a tower, which is used to hoist or move heavy materials by means of cables attached to a movable or pivoted boom that allows movement of loads horizontally as well as vertically, often used in the construction of tall structures.
river dike	An artificial wall, embankment, ridge, or mound, usually of earth or rock fill, built around a relatively flat, low-lying area to protect it from flooding; a levee. A dyke may be also be constructed on the shore or border of a lake to prevent inflow of undesirable water.
synthetic fibre	
purification through the soil	The act or process in which a section of the ground is freed from pollution or any type of contamination, often through natural processes.
peat	Unconsolidated soil material consisting largely of undecomposed or slightly decomposed organic matter accumulated under conditions of excessive moisture.
marker	1) Small amount of an easily detected substance that can be used to follow and quantify the flow of materials or movement of organisms not otherwise visible or detectable by ordinary means. 2) An isotope of an element, a small amount of which may be incorporated into a sample of material in order to follow the course of that element through a chemical, biological, or physical process, and thus also follow the larger sample. The tracer may be radioactive, in which case observations are made by measuring the radioactivity.
disturbance of the quiet	
incentive fund	
CO	
thiadiazole	
fireproofing substance	
biocides	A diverse group of poisonous substances including preservatives, insecticides, disinfectants and pesticides used for the control of organisms that are harmful to human or animal health or that cause damage to natural or manufactured products.
pressure equipment	Equipment operating with an internal pressure greater than atmospheric.
system	
radium	
Ra	
growth rate	An expression of the increase in size of an organic object per unit time, usually expressed in both absolute and relative increments.
growth curve	A graphic representation of the growth of a population of microorganisms in which the density of a cell culture is plotted as a function of time.
areas	
protected marine zone	Sea area where marine wildlife is protected.

beetles	Any insect of the order Coleoptera, having biting mouthparts and forewings modified to form shell-like protective elytra.
aquatic environment	Waters, including wetlands, that serve as habitat for interrelated and interacting communities and populations of plants and animals.
monomer	
marine zone	
ultrasound	Sound waves having a frequency above about 20,000 hertz.
thiourea derivative	
amines	One of a class of organic compounds which can be considered to be derived from ammonia by replacement of one or more hydrogens by organic radicals.
aniline	
aromatic compounds	Compounds characterized by the presence of at least one benzene ring.
polychlorobiphenyl	
extinction	1) The complete disappearance of a species of plant or animal from the planet.2) Disappearing of animals and plants from the biota.
ceramics industry	Manufacturing plant producing ceramic items.
fission	
water cycle	Succession of stages through which water passes from the atmosphere to the earth and returns to the atmosphere: evaporation from the land or sea or inland water, condensation to form clouds, precipitation, accumulation in the soil or in bodies of water, and re-evaporation.
hydroelectric power plant	Power station which operates with the free renewable source of energy provided by falling water.
streams	1) Body of water, generally flowing in a natural surface channel. 2) Water flowing in an open or closed conduit, a jet of water issuing from an orifice, or a body of flowing groundwater.
clearways	
shrubs	A woody perennial plant, smaller than a tree, with several major branches arising from near the base of the main stem.
lindane	An odourless and highly volatile insecticide. It was popular for use as a household fumigant and was sold in pellet form to attach to light bulbs or electric wall vaporizers. Tests later proved that it was dangerous to humans and pets.
data centre	An organization established primarily to acquire, analyze, process, store, retrieve, and disseminate data sets.
mangrove swamp	A wet, spongy area of land in tropical climates and along coastal regions that is dominated by mangrove trees and shrubs, particularly red mangroves (Rhizophora), black mangroves (Avicennia) and white mangroves (Laguncularia).

flood	1) Rise, usually brief, in the water level in a stream to a peak from which the water level recedes at a slower rate. 2) Relatively high flow as measured by stage height or discharge. 3) Rising tide.) Ecoulement relativement fort tel qu'il est mesuré par la hauteur d'eau ou le débit. 3) Marée montante. (Fonte: tr http://webworld.unesco.org/water/ihp/db/glossary/glu/EN/GF0460EN.HTM)
mooring	A place where or an object to which a craft can be made fast.
apartment buildings	A type of multiple dwelling comprising three or more dwelling units with shared entrances, and other essential facilities and services, and with shared exit facilities above the first storey.
fishing facility	
dangerous plant	
pipe	
dairy cattle	
energy efficiency	The amount of utility, either work performed or income generated, gained per unit of an energy resource.
household chemical	
impregnating agent	A material used to fill holes in wood, plaster, or other surfaces before applying a coating such as paint or varnish.
fishing vessels	Any vessel used in catching fish or collecting or transporting fish for landing.
drainage canal	Conduit or small open channel by which water is removed from a soil or an aquifer by gravity in order to control the water level.
metropolitan area	A very large urban settlement, or extended urban area.
tar production	The manufacture of dark, heavy, viscous substances or residue, which is obtained by the distillation of organic materials such as coal, wood and petroleum.
tyre	A rubber ring placed over the rim of a wheel of a road vehicle to provide traction and reduce road shocks.
mussel farming	Breeding of mussels for sale as food.
terphenyl	
americium	
beneficial organisms	Any pollinating insect, or any pest predator, parasite, pathogen or other biological control agent which functions naturally or as part of an integrated pest management program to control another pest.
vegetation type	A community of plants or plant life that share distinguishable characteristics.
tree	Any large woody perennial plant with a distinct trunk giving rise to branches or leaves at some distance from the ground.

karst	The karst geo-morphology is usually characterized by dolines (sinkholes), hums (towers), caves, and a complex subsurface drainage system. Karstification is the geologic process of differential chemical and mechanical erosion by water on soluble bodies of rock, such as limestone, dolomite, gypsum, or salt, at or near the Earth's surface. Karstification is exhibited best on thick, fractured, and pure limestones in a humid environment in which the subsurface and surface are being modified simultaneously. The term "karst" stems from the region Krs in Slovenia which is typified by stony barren rock. The Indo-European word "kar" for rock and the Italian word "carso" evolved to the Germanized term "karst," which is now the accepted term for solution-derived landscapes like those just north and east of the Adriatic Sea.
endocrine system	The chemical coordinating system in animals, that is, the endocrine glands that produce hormones.
<single built works by general type>	
cave fauna	
marine invertebrate	
marine vertebrate	
ecocycle	The continuous transfer of essential nutrients from living organisms to the physical environment and back in a cyclical process. Cycle times vary from two million years in the case of water to about two years for compost.
microbial action	
flour milling	
burnt-over area	Burning of the residues left on the forest ground after maintenance or exploitation activities or after natural accumulation.
marl extraction	
tree nursery	An area where trees, shrubs, or plants are grown for transplanting, for use as stocks for budding and grafting.
horticulture	Branch of agriculture concerned with the cultivation of garden crops, generally fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamentals such as plants used for landscaping. Propagation, the controlled perpetuation of plants, is the most basic horticultural practice. Its objectives are to increase the numbers of a plant and to preserve its essential characteristics. Propagation may be achieved sexually by using seeds or asexually by utilizing techniques such as cutting, layering, grafting and tissue culture.
antibiotics	A chemical substance, produced by microorganisms and synthetically, that has the capacity to inhibit the growth of, and even to destroy, bacteria and other microorganisms.
technetium	
tar sand	A sandstone in which hydrocarbons have been trapped; the lighter compounds evaporate, leaving a residue of asphalt in the rock pores.

ponding	1) Natural formation of a pond in a water course. 2) Creation of free standing water on the soil surface.
physical process	Process concerning the interactions between mass and energy and which do not imply changes in the state of matter.
craft industry	
Rh	
drink can	
stagnant water	Water in some part of a river, lake, pool or groundwater not moving or flowing.
granulometry	1) The determination of the different grain size in a granular material. 2) The proportion by weight of particles of different sizes in granular material.
aluminum oxide	A white, crystalline (sand-like) powder. It is used as an adsorbent, in abrasive and aluminum manufacturing, in paper, spark plugs, fluxes and heat resistant fibers, and in chromatographic analysis. Exposure can irritate the skin, eyes, nose and throat; breathing aluminum oxide in high concentrations can irritate the lungs causing coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath.
cyanide	Any of a group of compounds containing the CN group and derived from hydrogen cyanide, HCN.
cement factories	
sluice	Vertical sliding gate or valve to regulate the flow of water in a channel or lock.
polychlorinated biphenyl	PCBs are a family of chemical compounds which do not exist in nature but which are man-made. Commercial mixtures are clear, pale yellow liquids, manufactured by the replacement of hydrogen atoms on the biphenyl molecule by chlorine. Because of their physical properties, PCBs are commonly found in electrical equipment which requires dielectric fluid such as power transformers and capacitors, as well as in hydraulic machinery, vacuum pumps, compressors and heat-exchanger fluids. Other uses include: lubricants, fluorescent light ballasts, paints, glues, waxes, carbonless copy paper, inks including newspapers, dust-control agents for dirt roads, solvents for spreading insecticides, cutting oils. PCBs are stable compounds and although they are no longer manufactured they are extremely persistent and remain in huge quantities in the atmosphere and in landfill sites. They are not water-soluble and float on the surface of water where they are eaten by aquatic animals and so enter the food chain. PCBs are fat-soluble, and are therefore easy to take into the system, but difficult to excrete.
groundwater level	Elevation, at a certain location and time, of the water table or piezometric surface of an aquifer.
mountain pasture	
rising (geological)	
marine park	A permanent reservation on the seabed for the conservation of species.

benthic ecosystem	A type of marine or freshwater ecosystem consisting of organisms that live on the bottom.
wildlife sanctuary	Area designated for the protection of wild animals, within which hunting and fishing is either prohibited or strictly controlled.
rural ecosystem	
terrestrial biological resource	Any source of supply derived from plants, animals or other wildlife inhabiting land or ground, which may be used by humans for food, clothes and other necessities.
	A steep coastal declivity which may or may not be precipitous, the slope angle being dependent partly on the jointing, bedding and hardness of the materials from which the cliff has been formed, and partly on the erosional processes at work. Where wave attack is dominant the cliff-foot will be rapidly eroded and cliff retreat will take place, especially in unconsolidated materials such as clays, sands, etc., frequently leaving behind an abrasion platform at the foot of the cliff.
automobile parking	Area of ground or a building where there is space for vehicles to be parked.
lava flow	
apartment blocks	An apartment building in which each apartment is individually wholly owned and the common areas are jointly owned.
willow woodland	
equatorial climate	Climate characterized by constant temperatures, abundant rainfall and a very short dry season.
temperate climate	The climate of the middle latitudes; the climate between the extremes of tropical climate and polar climate.
river bank	
not evaluated species	A taxon is Not Evaluated when it is has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.
combustion improvers	
colloidal state	A system of particles in a dispersion medium, with properties distinct from those of a true solution because of the larger size of the particles. The presence of these particles can often be detected by means of the ultramicroscope.
hydrogen peroxide	
cultural facilities	
rut	A period of sexual excitement of male deer and other animals, corresponding to the period of estrus in the female.
aquatic plants	Plants adapted for a partially or completely submerged life.
urban structure	The built-up components, the street system and the facilities which make up an urban unit.
oxygen content	Amount of oxygen contained in a solution.
xylene	
germs	1) A small mass of protoplasm or cells from which a new organism or one of its parts may develop. 2) The earliest form of an organism; a seed, bud, or spore. 3) A microorganism, especially a pathogen.

hoofed animal	
Sr	
rural environment	Environment pertaining to the countryside.
breast-feeding	
mineral micropollutant	Pollutant of mineral origin which exists in very small traces in water.
photochemical reaction	Chemical reaction which is initiated by light of a specific wavelength. In an environmental context an example is the potential action of ultraviolet light on CFCs which may bring about the detrimental degradation of the ozone layer. Photochemical reactions initiate the process of photosynthesis in which plants convert carbon dioxide into sugars, which are incorporated into cell materials.
buried pipeline	
organooxygen compound	Compounds, both aliphatic and aromatic, which have a C-O bond, including alcohols, aldehydes, etc.
cryptogams	A large group of plants, comprising the Thallophyta, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta, the last of which are cryptogams.
iron and steel industry	Sector of industry dealing with the production of cast iron, steel and iron alloys. Emissions from these industries tend to settle quickly from the atmosphere and can lead to rising concentrations in the soil. The main raw material input to the production process is iron ore. Also recycled scrap is used.
breeding	The application of genetic principles to the improvement of farm animals and cultivated plants.
fishing zone	
open space	A relatively undeveloped green or wooded area provided usually within an urban development to minimize feelings of congested living.
underground construction	
underground structure	
boarding houses	
gas liquefaction	Conversion of a gas to the liquid phase by cooling or compression.
barrier reefs	An elongated accumulation of coral lying at low-tide level parallel to the coast but separated from it by a wide and deep lagoon or strait. The coral is thought to have formed initially on a flat surface: then as the sea-level rose in post-glacial times, thereby submerging the irregular wave-cut platform, the coral growth kept pace with the rising ocean level, so creating the great thickness witnessed today in such places as the Great Barrier Reef off the East coast of Queensland, Australia. This stretches for more than 1900 km and varies in width from about 30 km to 150 km.
asteroids	One of the many small celestial bodies revolving around the sun, most of the orbits being between those of Mars and Jupiter.
meteorites	Any meteoroid that has fallen to the earth's surface.

acetone	Inflammable liquid composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Under normal conditions, a colourless liquid having a mint-like odor; used as a solvent for fats, resins, and as an absorbent for acetylene gas.
Sc	
storage (process)	A series of actions undertaken to deposit or hold goods, materials or waste in some physical location, as in a facility, container, tank or dumping site.
alkaline cells	
molecule	
processing product	
hazardous preparation	
new species	
polar ecosystem	The interacting systems of the biological communities and their nonliving environmental surroundings located in the regions where the air temperature is perennially below 10Â° Celsius, usually at and near the North and South Poles.
extinguishing agent	A chemical or cooling agent used for putting out fire, such as water, foam, halogenated hydrocarbons, vaporizing liquids and carbon dioxide.
ink	A dispersion of a pigment or a solution of a dye in a carrier vehicle, yielding a fluid, paste, or powder to be applied to and dried on a substrate; writing, marking, drawing, and printing inks are applied by several methods to paper, metal, plastic, wood, glass, fabric, or other substrate.
touristic zone	Any section of a region which attracts travelers, often because of its scenery, objects of interest or recreational activities.
mutation	A change in the chemical constitution of the DNA in the chromosomes of an organism: the changes are normally restricted to individual genes, but occasionally involve serious alteration to whole chromosomes. When a mutation occurs in gametes or gametocytes an inherited change may be produced in the characteristics of the organisms that develop from them. Mutation is one of the ways in which genetic variation is produced in organisms. A somatic mutation is one that occurs to a body cell, and is consequently past on to all the cells derived from it by mitosis. Natural mutations, at this stage of biological evolution, when they occur in the cells of higher animals, almost always produce deleterious characteristics. Both natural and artificial mutations can be brought about by ionizing radiation (hence the genetic and carcinogenic dangers of nuclear weapons) and by certain chemical substances called mutagens.
industrial concentration	Market domination by one or a few large businesses.

cellular breathing	The conversion within the cell of nutrients (such as sugar molecules) into chemical energy in the form of ATP, by reacting the food with oxygen (O ₂) until the food has completely been degraded into CO ₂ and H ₂ O.
reed land	Wetlands dominated by stands of the common reed, wherein the water table is at or above ground level for most of the year. They tend to incorporate areas of open water and ditches, and small areas of wet grassland.
dry toilet	
transport of hazardous materials	
supersonic aircraft	Any flight vehicle designed for and capable of maintaining flight speeds at or above the speed of sound, about 1100 feet per second.
metal oxide	Any binary compound in which oxygen is combined with one or more metal atoms.
aquatic fauna	Animal organisms living in or near water.
indemnity	Compensation for damage, loss, or injury suffered.
natural area	An area in which natural processes predominate, fluctuations in numbers of organisms are allowed free play and human intervention is minimal.
biorhythms	A cyclically recurring pattern of physiological states in an organism or organ, such as alpha rhythm or circadian rhythm; believed by some to affect physical and mental states and behaviour.
breakers yards	
game reserve	
hunting preserve	
fish farming	The technique in which fish are bred and raised in specially constructed tanks or ponds. Since a controlled environment is provided, in which the competition for limited food supplies found in nature is removed, fish grow more rapidly in these conditions than they would in a natural state.
soya bean	A plant of the legume family, Glycine max, which is widely cultivated for its nutritious oil-rich seed and for forage and soil improvement.
food preparation	
inflammable liquid	
wind speed	Ratio of the distance covered by the air to the time taken to cover it. The "instantaneous speed" or, more briefly, the "speed", corresponds to the case of an infinitely small time interval. The "mean speed" corresponds to the case of a finite time interval.
seasonal change	
transitional settlement	A small village, community or group of houses, or other shelters, usually located in a thinly populated area and existing there for only a short time.
storm water tank	

treated soil	Soil which has undergone treatment at a soil treatment facility to reduce the levels of contaminants in the soil. Treated soil includes cleaned soil, soil which has undergone treatment but has not yet been analyzed, and soil which has undergone treatment but does not meet the definition of cleaned soil. Treated soil does not include soil which has been blended but not undergone any other treatment or processing at the facility.
saturated soil	
fuel treatment	
environmentally sensitive area	Areas requiring special management attention to protect important scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, historical and cultural values, and other natural systems or processes. ESAs for forestry include potentially fragile, unstable soils that may deteriorate unacceptably after forest harvesting, and areas of high value to non-timber resources such as fisheries, wildlife, water, and recreation.
landscape component	In visual assessment work, landscapes can be divided into four major elements. a) Form is the perceived mass or shape of an object that appears unified, and which provides a consciousness of its distinction and relation of a whole to the component parts. b) Line is the real or imagined path, border, boundary, or intersection of two planes, such as a silhouette, that the eye follows when perceiving abrupt differences in form, colour or texture. c) Colour is a visual perception that enables the eye to differentiate otherwise identical objects based on the wavelengths of reflected light. d) Texture is the visual feel of a landscape.
high-speed railway	The term "high-speed traffic" encompasses all trains running at speeds over 200 km/h but also trains running at 200 km/h if the terrain, population density or economic reasons do not justify higher speeds.
agrosystems	Ecosystem dominated by the continuous agricultural intervention of man.
edaphic factor	The various physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil that influence living organisms which are in association with it.
biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. It includes cultivated species and varieties and agricultural ecosystems as well as natural ecosystems and their components.
municipal woodland	
fur animal	Animals bred and slaughtered for their fur.
bioavailability	The accessibility of substances to be taken up by organisms.

food chain	A sequence of organisms on successive trophic levels within a community, through which energy is transferred by feeding; energy enters the food chain during fixation by primary producers (mainly green plants) and passes to the herbivores (primary consumers) and then to the carnivores (secondary and tertiary consumers).
iron scrap	Any metal cutting or reject from a manufacturing operation or any discarded metal object that may be suitable for recycling.
water sport	Various sports, such as swimming, water skiing, or windsurfing, that take place in or on water.
marine reserve	Sea area where marine wildlife is protected.
coral reef lagoons	A coastal stretch of shallow saltwater virtually cut off from the open sea by a coral reef.
maremma	
alkylation	A chemical process in which an alkyl radical is introduced into an organic compound by substitution or addition.
dangerous substance	
sports boat	Sailing boats, row boats and motor boats used for leisure and competition.
large combustion plant	Any sizable building which relies on machinery that converts energy released from the rapid burning of a fuel-air mixture into mechanical energy.
groundwater	Water that occupies pores and crevices in rock and soil, below the surface and above a layer of impermeable material. It is free to move gravitationally, either downwards towards the impermeable layer or by following a gradient.
savannah	Typical area of tropical grassland with a combination of abundant high grass and low tree growth in Africa. Savannahs have a seasonal climate with wet and dry seasons, and they extend across a wider area than tropical forest. They are the grazing ground for wild animals and, more recently, for domesticated species, such as cattle and goats.
edible wild plant	
bocage	The wooded countryside characteristic of northern France, with small irregular-shaped fields and many hedges and copses. In the French language the word bocage refers both to the hedge itself and to a landscape consisting of hedges. Bocage landscapes usually have a slightly rolling landform, and are found mainly in maritime climates. Being a small-scale, enclosed landscape, the bocage offers much variations in biotopes, with habitats for birds, small mammals, amphibians, reptiles and butterflies.
national landscape	
ammonium nitrate	
fallout	Polluting particles which come down again towards the ground.
seepage water	Water that moves slowly through small openings of a porous material such as soil or the amount of water that has been involved in seepage.

electricity generation	
salt content	Concentration of dissolved salts in water.
salinity	The relative concentration of salts, usually sodium chloride, in a given water.
salt balance	A condition in which specific or total dissolved solids removed from a specified field, stratigraphic zone, political area, or drainage basin equals the comparable dissolved solids added to that location from all outside sources during a specified period of time.
mountain pass	
demesnial forest	
carnivores	
soil dynamics	
proboscidean	An order of herbivorous placental mammals characterized by having a proboscis, incisors enlarged to become tusks, and pillarlike legs with five toes bound together on a broad pad.
rodent	Any of the relatively small placental mammals that constitute the order Rodentia, having constantly growing incisor teeth specialized for gnawing.
irrigation system	A system of man-made channels for supplying water to land to allow plants to grow.
new town	Any of several recent urban developments that constitute small and essentially self-sufficient cities with a planned ordering of residential, industrial, and commercial development.
new city	
malt factory	
nuclear reaction	A reaction involving a change in an atomic nucleus, such as fission, fusion, neutron capture, or radioactive decay, as distinct from a chemical reaction, which is limited to changes in the electron structure surrounding the nucleus.
energy conversion	The process of changing energy from one form to another.
barrier beaches	An elongated sand or shingle bank which lies parallel to the coastline and is not submerged by the tide. If it is high enough to permit dune growth it is termed a barrier island.
flood runoff	The total quantity of water flowing from the catchment during the period of the flood.
areal loss	
coral islands	
vegetation	1) The plants of an area considered in general or as communities, but not taxonomically; the total plant cover in a particular area or on the Earth as a whole. 2) The total mass of plant life that occupies a given area.
population fluctuation	
small land-holding	
anticyclone	An atmospheric pressure system consisting of an area of high pressure and outward circular surface wind flow. In the Northern Hemisphere winds from an anticyclone blow clockwise, while Southern Hemisphere systems blow counterclockwise.

wind park	
historical zone	
tin (element)	A metallic element, occurring in cassiterite, that has several allotropes; the ordinary malleable silvery-white metal slowly changes below 13.2Å °C to a grey powder. It is used extensively in alloys, especially bronze and pewter, and as a noncorroding coating for steel.
storage plant	
storage site	
financial assistance	
littoral vegetation	
migratory bird	Birds which migrate in a body.
navigable river	Natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.
pedestrian zone	Area where vehicles are not allowed.
playground	
intraspecific competition	In a community, competition for resources between members of different species.
insecticide	Any chemical agent used to destroy invertebrate pests.
power company	Company which is responsible for the supply and distribution of electric energy to a given area.
metallic residue	
channelling	Any system of distribution canals or conduits for water, gas, electricity, or steam.
organic solvent	Organic materials, including diluents and thinners, which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.
xenobiotic	A chemical which would not normally be found in a given environment, and usually means a toxic chemical which is entirely artificial, such as a chlorinated aromatic compound or an organomercury compound.
chromosomes	Rodlike structure that appears in the nucleus of a cell during mitosis; contains the genes responsible for heredity. Structure composed of a very long DNA molecule and associated proteins that carries part (or all) of the hereditary information of an organism.
club mosses	Any member of the genus Lycopodium, spore-producing, vascular green plants.
esters	The product of an organic acid and an alcohol. A molecule which contains a covalent bond between a carbonyl carbon and a hydroxyl oxygen.
makeshift dwelling	
solar power station	Plant where energy is generated using radiation from the sun.
structure of matter	
animal shelters	A protection providing housing for animals in bad weather.
well	Shaft or hole sunk, dug or drilled into the earth to extract water.
edge of town	
thermal power station	

filters	A porous material for separating suspended particulate matter from liquids by passing the liquid through the pores in the filter and sieving out the solids.
<single built works by condition>	
low level radioactive waste	Part of the waste from various stages of the nuclear fuel cycle typically containing only a few curies per cubic metre; it presents no hazard to the public and is suitable for disposal by burial or dumping at sea.
pervaporation	
distribution of organisms	
coelenterates	Animals that have a single body cavity (the coelenteron). The name was formerly given to a phylum comprising the Cnidaria and Ctenophora, but these are now regarded as phyla in their own right, and the name Coelenterata has fallen from use, although it is sometimes used as a synonym for Cnidaria.
low-energy light bulb	Light bulbs designed in order to consume very low power and providing energy saving to the user of up to 80% over a standard bulb.
intermediate level radioactive waste	Waste from nuclear reactors whose radioactivity is too high to be considered low-level waste, but is not as dangerous as high-level waste, including materials used to clean reactor effluent before discharging and materials from storage areas.
tree line	The line which marks the northerly, southerly or upper altitudinal limit of tree cover.
genetic pool	The total number of genes or the amount of genetic information possessed by all the reproductive members of a population of sexually reproducing organisms.
genotype	The sum total of the genetic information contained in an organism; the genetic constitution of a cell or organism.
Arctic region	The northernmost area of the earth, centered on the North Pole, that includes the Arctic Ocean, the northern reaches of Canada, Alaska, Russia, Norway and most of Greenland, Iceland and Svalbard.
river discharge	Volume of water flowing per unit time.
kaolin	
groundwater/river interaction	
halite	
poisonous plant	
seas	1) In general, the marine section of the globe as opposed to that of the land. 2) The name given to a body of salt water smaller than an ocean and generally in proximity to a continent.
marine grass bed	
nuclear power station	A power plant in which nuclear energy is converted into heat for use in producing steam for turbines, which in turn drive generators that produce electric power.

drug of abuse	Any substance that, when taken into the human or animal organism, may produce dependence, whether physical or psychic.
alicyclic hydrocarbons	A class of organic compounds containing only carbon and hydrogen atoms joined to form one or more rings and having the properties of both aliphatic and cyclic substances.
natural fertilizer	Organic material added to the soil to supply chemical elements needed for plant nutrition.
vegetation cover	Number of plants growing on a certain area of land.
forest cover	Forest stands or cover types consisting of a plant community made up of trees and other woody vegetation, growing more or less closely together.
marsupial	Type of Australian mammal with a pouch in which the young are carried. Marsupials give birth to young at a much earlier stage of development than other mammals so that the young need to be protected in the mother's pouch for some months until they become able to look after themselves.
campsites	A unit of a campground providing overnight accommodation and generally developed to include tent or trailer space, parking spur, fireplace, table, garbage receptacle, and toilet facility.
ionising radiation	Radiation that is capable of energizing atoms sufficiently to remove electrons from them. In this state atoms become more reactive, so that ionizing radiation increases chemical activity and in this way produces biological effects, including effects that involve alterations induced in DNA. X-rays and gamma-rays are the only electromagnetic waves that cause ionization in biological material.
organobromine compound	
energy industry	Industry which converts various types of fuels as well as solar, water, tidal, and geothermal energy into other energy forms for a variety of household, commercial, transportation, and industrial application.
sensory perception	
pressure vessels	Containment vessel built to withstand high internal pressure.
perchloroethylene	Stable, colorless liquid, nonflammable and nonexplosive, with low toxicity; used as a dry-cleaning and industrial solvent, in pharmaceuticals and medicines, and for metal cleaning.
ecosystems	A community of organisms and their physical environment interacting as an ecological unit.
sediment transport	The movement and carrying-away of sediment by natural agents; especially the conveyance of a stream load by suspension, saltation, solution or traction.
transfer depot	
acidification	Addition of an acid to a solution until the pH falls below 7.
photochemical agent	Agents which trigger off photochemical reactions.
assistance facilities	

poultry farming	One of the commonest of agricultural occupations. Many urban households and many farms maintain some chickens for both meat and eggs.
electric line	Wires conducting electric power from one location to another; also known as electric power line.
extinction of plant species	
mirex	
mud (sediment)	A mixture of clay and/or silt with water to form a plastic mass with a particle size preponderantly below 0.06 mm diameter. It is deposited in low-energy environments in lakes, estuaries and lagoons. It may also be deposited in deep-sea environments.
tropical vegetation	
biological productivity	The amount of organic matter, carbon, or energy content that is accumulated during a given time period.
biological development	The action of growing of living organisms.
laying	
development area	Area which has been given special help from a government to encourage business and factories to be set up there.
rock salt	
halophite	1) Plants living or thriving in a saline environment. 2) A group of salt-tolerant plants ranging from cacti to sea grass that can absorb salt and heavy metals such as cadmium and arsenic from the wastewater of power plants, particularly coal-fired generating plants which is typically laden with heavy-metal byproducts of coal combustion.
delta	A vast, fan-shaped creation of land, or low-lying plain, formed from successive layers of sediment washed from uplands to the mouth of some rivers. The nutrient-rich sediment is deposited by rivers at the point where, or before which, the river flows into the sea. Deltas are formed when rivers supply and deposit sediments more quickly than they can be removed by waves of ocean currents. Deltas are highly fertile and often highly populated areas. They would be under serious threat of flooding from any sea-level rise.
cooling oil	Oil used as a cooling agent, either with forced circulation or with natural circulation.
potassium fertiliser	A chemical fertilizer containing potassium. Potassium (K) is required by all plant and animal life. Plants require potassium for photosynthesis, osmotic regulation and the activation of enzyme systems.
extraction process	
mineral oil	Oil which derives from petroleum and is made up of hydrocarbons.
atmospheric conditions	
subsoil	Soil underlying surface soil, devoid of plant roots.
nesting area	A place where birds gather to lay eggs.

sediment	Any material transported by water which will ultimately settle to the bottom after the water loses its transporting power.
fog	Water droplets or, rarely, ice crystals suspended in the air in sufficient concentration to reduce visibility appreciably.
anthropogenic factors	Factors depending on human influence or having human origin.
confined aquifers	Aquifer overlain and underlain by an impervious or almost impervious formation.
electric power network	
magma	
fluvial basin	
covering material	
polymer	Substance made of giant molecules formed by the union of simple molecules (monomers).
condensation polymers	
polyamide	Product of polymerization of amino acid or the condensation of a polyamine with a polycarboxylic acid; an example is the nylons.
dangerous installation	Installations whose functioning involves the possibility of major hazards such as chemical plants, nuclear, coal and oil power production plants, etc.
atmospheric depression	
albedo	The ratio of light reflected from a particle, planet or satellite to that falling on it. Therefore it always has a value less than or equal to 1.
living marine resource	Any source of supply derived from plants, animals and other wildlife inhabiting the sea or ocean, which may be used by humans for food and other necessities.
military building	Complex of buildings, infrastructures and services assigned for military accommodation.
buildings	Something built with a roof and walls, such as a house or factory.
aviculture	The raising, keeping, and care of birds.
hostels	
energy storage	1) Amount of energy reserves; often refers to the stocks of non-renewable fuel, such as oil, which a nation, for example, possesses. 2) The process of storing, or converting energy from one form to another, for later use; storage devices and systems include batteries, conventional and pumped storage hydroelectric, flywheels, compressed gas, and thermal mass.
refinery	A factory for the purification of some crude material such as ore, sugar, oil, etc.
poultry for meat	
water distribution network	No definition.
biological reproduction	Any of various processes, either sexual or asexual, by which an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself.
recreation area	
spillway	A structure over or through which excess or flood flows are discharged

activated sludge process	A biological wastewater treatment process in which a mixture of wastewater and activated sludge is agitated and aerated. The activated sludge is subsequently separated from the treated wastewater by sedimentation.
ethyl oxide	
impactor	Instrument which samples atmospheric suspensoids by impaction; such instruments consist of a housing which constrains the air flow past a sensitized sampling plate.
wood treatment	
rubber processing	The systematic series of actions in which a solid substance deriving from rubber trees and plants is toughened and treated chemically to give it the strength, elasticity, resistance and other qualities needed for the manufacture of products such as erasers, elastic bands, water hoses, electrical insulation and tires.
volatility	The property of a substance or substances to convert into vapor or gas without chemical change.
visibility	
nuclear fusion energy	Power released when, at extremely high temperatures, two light nuclei combine and form a heavier nucleus, a process used to power a hydrogen or thermonuclear bomb.
bands	
roofing tile	
disk	
reptilian	A class of terrestrial vertebrates, characterized by the lack of hair, feathers, and mammary glands; the skin is covered with scales, they have a three chambered heart and the pleural and peritoneal cavities are continuous.
nuclear radiation	A term used to denote alpha particles, neutrons, electrons, photons and other particles which emanate from the atomic nucleus as a result of radioactive decay and nuclear reactions.
aqueducts	A channel for supplying water; often underground, but treated architecturally on high arches when crossing valleys or low ground.
dam	Structure constructed in a valley across a watercourse or stream channel for impounding water or creating a reservoir.
argon	
components	
fly-tipping	Place where waste is left on the ground and not buried in a hole.
land use classification	The arrangement of land units into a variety of categories based on the properties of the land or its suitability for a particular purpose. It has become an important tool in rural land-resource planning. Existing land use can be categorized as residential, commercial, industrial, public recreation (parks), public (libraries, police and fire stations, city halls), semi-public (churches), and agricultural
special authorisation	

drinking water	Water that is agreeable to drink, does not present health hazards and whose quality is normally regulated by legislation.
radioactivity	The property possessed by some atomic nuclei of disintegrating spontaneously, with loss of energy through emission of a charged particle and/or gamma radiation.
soap	A cleansing agent, manufactured in bars, granules, flakes, or liquid form, made from a mixture of the sodium salts of various fatty acids of natural oils and fats.
supply network	
Re	
littoral	The intertidal zone of the seashore.
protected landscape	Natural or man-made areas which have been reserved for conservation, scientific, educational and/or recreational purposes.
inorganic salt	
national park	Areas of outstanding natural beauty, set aside for the conservation of flora, fauna and scenery, and for recreation, if this does not conflict with the conservation objectives of the parks and their landscapes. Hunting, logging, mining, commercial fishing, agriculture and livestock grazing are all controlled within national parks, as is industrial activity.
sound barrier	
fauna rehabilitation centre	
particle accelerator	A device which accelerates electrically charged atomic or subatomic particles, such as electrons, protons, or ions, to high energies.
<equipments for analysis, measuring and monitoring>	
beaching of cetaceans	The washing ashore of whales or other cetaceans that have died for natural causes, or because of highly polluted sea water or after being trapped in drift nets.
dyestuff industry	
glyphosate	N-(phosphonomethyl) Glycine. Odorless, colorless or white crystalline powder. It is an organophosphorous herbicide which is often mixed in a liquid and is used to control weeds. Contact can irritate the skin and eyes; breathing glyphosate can irritate the nose and throat; exposure causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, low blood pressure and convulsion; it may damage the liver and kidneys; high exposure can cause arrhythmia) and this can cause death.
roadstead	

soil layer	Distinctive successive layers of soil produced by internal redistribution processes. Conventionally the layers have been divided into A, B and C horizons. The A horizon is the upper layer, containing humus and is leached and/or eluviated of many minerals. The B horizon forms a zone of deposition and is enriched with clay minerals and iron/aluminium oxides from the A layer. The C layer is the parent material for the present soil and may be partially weathered rock, transported glacial or alluvial material or an earlier soil.
isothiocyanate	
recycled asphalt	
canals	An artificial watercourse of uniform dimensions designed for navigation, drainage or irrigation.
elements of group VI	Group VI consists of two subgroups: group VIb, the main group, and group VIa. Group VIa consists of chromium, molybdenum, and tungsten. The main group consists of oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, and polonium.
radiation monitor	A device that senses radiation and issues a warning when the radiation level exceeds a pre-set standard, and is also used to record the radiological exposure of personnel and certain work areas.
natural rubber	The raw material obtained from the milky secretion or latex of various trees and plants, especially those of the Hevea and Ficus species, which can be vulcanized, pigmented, finished and modified into products such as tires, elastic bands and electric insulation.
flame	
physicochemical treatment	Any processing of wastewater, toxic substances or other materials involving a combination of physical and chemical methods, such as physical processes including air-stripping or filtration and chemical processes including coagulation, chlorination or ozonation.
humid zone	Zone in which precipitation exceeds potential evaporation.
upland bog	A bog often on the uplands, whose surface is largely covered by sphagnum mosses which, because of their high degree of water retention, make the bog more dependent on rainfall than on the water table.
recreational water	Water used for swimming, boating or other recreation, either in its natural setting or diverted to an artificial pool, and which generally must meet specific standards of clarity and purity.
bathing water	All waters, inland or coastal, except those intended for therapeutic purposes or used in swimming pools, an area either in which bathing is explicitly authorised or in which bathing is not prohibited and is traditionally practised by a large number of bathers. Water in such areas must meet specified quality standards relating to chemical, microbiological and physical parameters.

avalanche breaker	
car industry	
human habitat	Any of the conditions in which people live. Also all human settlements in villages, towns or major cities, which require environmental management to provide water, public spaces, remove public wastes, etc.
residential district	
military zone	Area whose utilization is exclusively reserved to the army.
trunk	
cleansing products	
urea-formaldehyde resin	
space debris	Man-made objects or parts thereof in space, which do not serve any useful purpose. Mankind has launched more than 30,000 objects into earth orbit since the space age began. Of these, 3,000 have disappeared because of unscheduled explosions or collisions with other debris. The resulting dangerous ""garbage in space"" or space debris is traveling at 5-15 km/s and varies in size from microscopic particles to entire rocket booster stages. NASA constantly monitors orbits of all the larger debris. Space debris poses a real threat to space vehicles. NASA routinely must replace shuttle windows because of damage from small particle collisions. Recent space shuttle flights have had to use evasive maneuvers to avoid some larger debris chunks.
aerobic processes	A process requiring the presence of oxygen.
biomass	The mass of living or organic material, usually expressed as dry weight per unit area.
sea mammal	
micromammal	
<soil type>	A phase or subdivision of a soil series based primarily on texture of the surface soil to a depth at least equal to plow depth (about 15 cm).
geographic attribute	A characteristic or data element of a database that is associated with a geographical feature, such as the geographical location of a landform, property or structure.
biodegradable plastic	Material subject to decomposition by microorganisms, includes copolymers of natural and synthetic polymers that are produced by polymerization of starch or cellulose with polystyrene.
mercaptan	A group of organosulphur compounds that are derivatives of hydrogen sulfide; have a disagreeable odour and are found in crude petroleum.
transformation (chemical)	
geomorphic process	The physical and chemical interactions between the Earth's surface and the natural forces acting upon it to produce landforms. The processes are determined by such natural environmental variables as geology, climate, vegetation and baselevel, to say nothing of human interference. The nature of the process and the rate at which it operates will be influenced by a change in any of these variables.

heath	
mining district	A district where mineral exploitation is performed.
egg deposition	
brooding	To incubate eggs or cover the young for warmth.
slurry spreading	
non-renewable energy resource	Non-renewable resources have been built up or evolved over a geological time-span and cannot be used without depleting the stock and raising questions of ultimate exhaustibility, since their rate of formation is so slow as to be meaningless in terms of the human life-span.
mangrove	Plant communities and trees that inhabit tidal swamps, muddy silt, and sand banks at the mouths of rivers and other low-lying areas which are regularly inundated by the sea, but which are protected from strong waves and currents. Mangroves are the only woody species that will grow where the land is periodically flooded with sea water; individual species have adapted themselves to different tidal levels, to various degrees of salinity, and to the nature of the mud or soil. Mangrove swamps and thickets support hundreds of terrestrial, marine, and amphibian species; have a special role in supporting estuarine fisheries; provide shelter, refuge and food for many forms of wildlife.
hardness	Resistance of a solid to indentation, scratching, abrasion or cutting.
semi-conductor	A solid crystalline material whose electrical conductivity is intermediate between that of a metal and an insulator and is usually strongly temperature-dependent.
hydrologic balance	An accounting of all water inflows to, water outflows from, and changes in water storage within a hydrologic unit over a specified period of time.
nitrobacterium	
resistance	
dangerous materials transport	Type of transport regulated by special safety rules.
soil texture	1) Refers to the relative proportions of the various size groups (sand, silt and clay) of the individual soil grains in a mass of soil. 2) Classification of soil by the proportion and graduations of the three size groups of soil grains, i.e., sand, silt and clay, present in the soil.
reforestation	The planting of trees in forest areas which have been cleared. Reforestation has become increasingly important for preventing or reversing environmental degradation and for helping to maximize economic returns on commercially forested lands.
immune system	A body system that helps an organism to resist disease, through the activities of specialised blood cells or antibodies produced by them in response to natural exposure or inoculation.
stable	A building or structure usually with stalls that is used to house and feed horses, cattle or other animals.

crossings	A place, often shown by markings, lights, or poles, where a street, railway, etc. may be crossed.
gestation	
ontogenesis	The entire sequence of events involved in the development of an individual organism.
state of matter	One of the three fundamental conditions of matter: the solid, the liquid, and gaseous states.
attractants	A chemical substance or agent that lures insects or other pests to a selected location where they may be destroyed, sterilized or trapped.
separate sewer system	Sewer system having distinct pipes for collecting superficial water and sewage water.
indigenous forest	Forests which are native to a given area.
wood	A dense growth of trees more extensive than a grove and smaller than a forest.
transportation packaging	Packaging that facilitates handling and transport of a number of sales units or grouped packaging in order to prevent physical handling and transport damage. Transport packaging does not include road, rail, ship or air containers.
precious metal	Any of the less common and highly valued metals, generally silver, gold or any of the platinum group metals.
meteorological phenomenon	Phenomena which occur in the troposphere and stratosphere, such as precipitations, wind, temperature, etc.
mushrooms	A family of Basidiomycetes that are characterized by the production of spores on gills.
subtropical ecosystem	
offshore bar	
gramineous	
chemical installations	Building where chemicals are manufactured.
helicopters	A wingless aircraft acquiring its lift and thrust chiefly or entirely from engine-driven revolving blades that accelerate the air downward, providing a reactive lift force.
Hg	
animal habitat	The locality in which an animal naturally grows or lives. It can be either the geographical area over which it extends, or the particular station in which an animal is found.
fuel consumption	The amount of fuel utilized.
dichloromethane	
local building material	Building material such as lumber, brick, tile and cement, which originate from sources located within a town, city or region.
Au	
hafnium	
Hf	
fluoropolymer	
phosphonate	

energy type	According to the source, energy can be classified as hydroenergy, solar energy, tidal energy, wind energy, waves energy, geothermal energy, etc.. According to the type of fuel used for its production, energy can be classified as nuclear energy, coal derived energy, petroleum derived energy, biomass derived energy, etc.
intensity at the epicentre	
natural channel	A watercourse created by the erosive forces of water moving over land.
fishery resource	
resources	Any component of the environment that can be utilized by an organism.
plantation	Area of land specialized in the production of a single crop.
olive grove	
cosmic radiation	Radiations consisting of atomic nuclei, especially protons, of very high energy that reach the earth from outer space. Some cosmic radiations are very energetic and are able to penetrate a mile or more into the Earth.
trading zone	
flooding	A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland and/or tidal waters, and/or the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source. A great flow along a watercourse or a flow causing inundation of lands not normally covered by water.
installation	
ozonation	A treatment process in which ozone is applied to a fluid medium for disinfection, or for taste and odor control.
offshore outfall	
distribution area	1) The overall geographical distribution of a talon. 2) The range occupied by a community or other group.
domestic animal	
non-ionising radiation	Radiation that does not change the structure of atoms but does heat tissue and may cause harmful biological effects.
farm	Any tract of land or building used for agricultural purposes, such as for raising crops and livestock.

mountain ecosystem	Ecosystems found on high-mountains at low latitudes. Mountain ecosystems are very vulnerable. They are increasingly sensitive to soil erosion, landslide and rapid loss of habitat and genetic diversity. Widespread poverty and an increase in the numbers of mountain inhabitants lead to deforestation, cultivation of marginal lands, excessive livestock grazing, loss of biomass cover and other forms of environmental degradation. Because little is known about mountain ecosystems, Agenda 21 has proposed the establishment of a global mountain database. This is essential for the launch of programmes that would contribute to the sustainable development of mountain ecosystems. The proposals also focus on promoting watershed development and alternative employment for people whose livelihoods are linked to practices that degrade mountains.
iceberg	A large mass of detached land ice floating in the sea or stranded in shallow water.
chromates	
spray can	An aerosol can for applying paint, deodorant, etc., as a fine spray.
land productivity	
soil stability	Soil stability depends on its shear strength, its compressibility and its tendency to absorb water. Stabilization methods include physical compaction and treatment with cement, lime, and bitumen.
PA systems	Stands for Public Address system, term used to describe a powerful sound system, consisting of amplifier and speaker(s).
sand	A loose material consisting of small mineral particles, or rock and mineral particles, distinguishable by the naked eye; grains vary from almost spherical to angular, with a diameter range from 1/16 to 2 millimeters.
animal fight	
aquatic flora	Plants that grow in water, of which there are three kinds: submersed, which grows beneath the surface; emersed, which root below but extend above the water e.g. cattails and water lilies; and floaters e.g. water hyacinths.
marine flora	
sea flora	
mycete	Nucleated usually filamentous, sporebearing organisms devoid of chlorophyll.
ski resort	
titanium dioxide	A white, water-insoluble powder that melts at 1560°C, and which is produced commercially from the titanium dioxide minerals ilmenite and rutile; used in paints and cosmetics.
marsh	A periodically inundated area of low ground having shrubs and trees, with or without the formation of peat.
artificial rain	

refuge	A restricted and isolated area in which plants and animals persisted during a period of continental climatic change that made surrounding areas uninhabitable; especially an ice-free or unglaciated area within or close to a continental ice sheet or upland ice cap, where hardy biotas eked out an existence during a glacial phase. It later served as a center of dispersal for the repopulation of surrounding areas after climatic readjustment.
gardens	A piece of land next to a house where flowers and other plants are grown and which often has an area of grass.
storm water basin	Basin used to hold water which falls as rain during a storm.
bioconcentration factor	The quotient of the concentration of a chemical in aquatic organisms at a specific time or during a discrete time period of exposure, divided by the concentration in the surrounding water at the same time or during the same period.
cereals	Any member of the grass family (Graminae) which produces edible, starchy grains usable as food by man and his livestock.
testing station	
flatworm	
woodland for public use	
mimicry	1) The close resemblance of one organism (the mimic) to another (the model) to deceive a third (the operator). 2) The resemblance (coloration or form) of a harmless animal to a poisonous, dangerous or distasteful one, which is often conspicuously marked. This affords protection, as predators tend to avoid both.
urban facility	Supply of essential services to the community, e.g. electricity, gas, water.
fungi	Nucleated usually filamentous, sporebearing organisms devoid of chlorophyll.
biodegradability	The potential of an organic substance to be broken down into simpler compounds or molecules through the action of microorganisms.
volcanism	The processes by which magma and its associated gases rise into the crust and are extruded onto the Earth's surface and into the atmosphere.
low pressure system	

loess	1) A wind-blown deposit composed of fine-grained calcareous clay or loam; it extends from Central Europe through Russia into Asia, and covers large areas in China where it reaches its greatest thickness. It consists of the finer particles that are blown out from the deserts to distant areas, forming a porous deposit which may be traversed by networks of narrow tubes that once enclosed the roots of grasses; these during their growth bound the particles of dust and silt in their grip. Loess is moderately resistant to weathering and can support steep slopes, and where dissected by the action of streams stands as low vertical cliffs. This is aided by the presence of closely-spaced vertical jointing, which is diagnostic feature of undisturbed loess. The deserts of North Africa have contributed much of this material to Europe and the steppes of Russia. Generally of buff color, loess is darkened by admixture with vegetable matter and in this condition forms the "black earth" of the Russian steppes. 2) A widespread, homogeneous, commonly nonstratified porous, friable, slightly coherent, usually highly calcareous deposit.
residential areas	Area that has only private houses, not offices and factories.
nurseries	Any collection of trees or other plants propagated, bred and cultivated for the purposes of resale, or the ongoing landscaping efforts of a large property.
carbamic acid derivatives	
lizards	Any reptile of the suborder Lacertilia, especially those of the family Lacertidae, typically having an elongated body, four limbs, and a small tail: includes the geckos, iguanas, chameleons, monitors, and slow worms.
water erosion	The breakdown of solid rock into smaller particles and its removal by water. As weathering, erosion is a natural geological process, but more rapid soil erosion results from poor land-use practices, leading to the loss of fertile topsoil and to the silting of dams, lakes, rivers and harbours. There are three classes of erosion by water. a) Splash erosion occurs when raindrops strike bare soil, causing it to splash, as mud, to flow into spaces in the soil and to turn the upper layer of soil into a structureless, compacted mass that dries with a hard, largely impermeable crust. b) Surface flow occurs when soil is removed with surface run-off during heavy rain. c) Channelized flow occurs when a flowing mixture of water and soil cuts a channel, which is then deepened by further scouring. A minor erosion channel is called a rill, a larger channel a gully.
holiday camp	A place providing accommodation, recreational facilities, etc. for holiday-makers.
fishing production	The output of freshwater and seawater fishing activities.
environmental negotiation	

service area	The area served by a particular public facility such as school, library, police station, park, etc.
biological processes	Processes concerning living organisms.
metal scrap dump	Area where waste material, especially metal, is dumped.
power plant	A stationary plant containing apparatus for large-scale conversion of some form of energy (such as hydraulic, steam, chemical, or nuclear energy) into electrical energy.
atmospheric precipitation	The settling out of water from cloud in the form of dew, rain, hail, snow, etc.
climatic factors	Physical conditions that determine the climate in a given area, e.g. latitude, altitude, ocean streams, etc.
mesosphere	The atmospheric shell between about 45-55 kilometers and 80-95 kilometers, extending from the top of the stratosphere to the mesopause; characterized by a temperature that generally decreases with altitude.
waste treatment equipment	Supplies, devices or machinery used to separate, modify, convert, heat, prepare or otherwise process solid waste.
waste sorting unit	Centralized recycling centres to which waste materials are brought and where they are separated.
rainfall	Amount of water which falls as rain on a certain area over a certain period.
ship garbage	No definition.
soda	
activated sludge plants	Installation which aerates raw sewage with air compressors. This forms a thick biological mass of micro-organisms that remove pollutants in the raw sewage.
photosynthesis	The process by which plants transform carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates and other compounds, using energy from the sun captured by chlorophyll in the plant. Oxygen is a by-product of the process. Photosynthesis is the essence of all plant life (autotrophic production) and hence of all animal life (heterotrophic production) on the planet Earth. The rate of photosynthesis depends on climate, intensity and duration of sunlight, available leaf area, soil nutrient availability, temperature, carbon dioxide concentration, and soil moisture regimes.
main shock	The largest in a series of earthquakes occurring closely in time and space. The mainshock may be preceded by foreshocks or followed by aftershocks.
cascades	Small waterfall or one of a series of small falls.
compactors	1) Equipment for loading and compaction of waste in containers. 2) A heavy vehicle provided with a special type of wheel, with cleats, intended for crushing and compaction of waste in landfill site.
terraced garden	
swimming pool	
<settlements by condition>	

lime-rich	
basidiomycetes	
indoor environment	The synthesis of day-to-day values of physical variables in a building e.g. temperature, humidity, air movement and air quality, etc, which affect the health and/or comfort of the occupants. The circumstances, objects, or conditions by which one is surrounded indoors. The result of interactions among site, climate, building structure, mechanical systems, construction techniques, contaminant sources, and occupants. http://www.epa.gov/region01/eco/iaq/glossary.pdf
ethylene	
barium	A soft silvery-white metallic element of the alkaline earth group. It is used in bearing alloys and compounds are used as pigments.
plant heritage	The sum of the earth's or a particular region's herb, vegetable, shrub and tree life viewed as the inheritance of the present generation, especially plant species deemed worthy of preservation and protection from extinction.
animal trade	Commercial trade of wild animals; this practice has reached a level where it poses such threats as ecosystem imbalance, extinction of species, gene pollution, and spread of disease. In order to decrease illegal trade in both importing and exporting countries, it is essential to strengthen export and import management. To do so, international conventions must be observed and national laws must be made to comply with those conventions.
food commerce	
sterilisation process	An act or process of destroying all forms of microbial life on and in an object.
windmill	A machine for grinding or pumping driven by a set of adjustable vanes or sails that are caused to turn by the force of the wind.
fountain	A stream of water that is forced up into the air through a small hole, especially for decorative effect or the structure in a lake or pool from which this flows.
solar heating	A domestic or industrial heating system that makes direct use of solar energy. The simplest form consists of a collector through which a fluid is pumped. The circuit also contains some form of heat storage tank and an alternative energy source to provide energy when the sun is not shining. The collector usually consists of a black surface through which water is piped, the black surface being enclosed behind glass sheets to make use of the greenhouse effect.
fish resource	No definition.
seaside resort	A place near the sea where people spend their holidays and enjoy themselves.
bathing resorts	

leisure centre	A building containing a swimming pool and a large room or other places where you can play sports.
<built complexes by condition>	
race circuit	
hiking trail	A trail in the country along which one can walk, usually for pleasure or exercise.
astatine	
transfer station	A depot where waste from collection vehicles is stored temporarily prior to carriage in bulk to a treatment or disposal site.
chlorine	A very reactive and highly toxic green, gaseous element, belonging to the halogen family of substances. It is one of the most widespread elements, as it occurs naturally in sea-water, salt lakes and underground deposits, but usually occurs in a safe form as common salt (NaCl). Commercially it is used in large quantities by the chemical industry both as an element to produce chlorinated organic solvents, like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and for the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride plastics, thermoplastic and hypochlorite bleaches. Chlorine was the basis for the organochlorine pesticides, like DDT and other agricultural chemicals that have killed wildlife. The reactivity of chlorine has proved disastrous for the ozone layer and has been the cause of the creation of the ozone hole, which was first detected in the Southern Hemisphere over Antarctica and then over the Northern Hemisphere.
nuclear power plant	A power plant in which nuclear energy is converted into heat for use in producing steam for turbines, which in turn drive generators that produce electric power.
calanco	1) A deep recess hollow, or nook in a cliff or steep mountainside, or a small, straight valley extending into a mountain or down a mountainside. 2) A valley or portion of lowland that penetrates into a plateau or mountain front.
nitrite	A salt or ester of nitric acid, included in compounds such as potassium nitrite, sodium nitrite and butyl nitrite.
woodland	
lubricating oil	Any oil substance or mixture, especially one refined from crude petroleum, which is used to minimize the friction of a machine's working parts when it is applied or interposed between moving surfaces.
moor	A tract of unenclosed waste ground, usually covered with heather, coarse grass, bracken, and moss.
atom	
scouring	1) Local erosion of water in streams, excavating and carrying away materials from the bed and banks. 2) The removal of material at the base of a slope or streambank by the erosive action of water.

coral reefs	Coral reefs have been built up from the skeletons of reef-building coral a small primitive marine animal, and other marine animals and algae over thousands of years. They occur in clear, shallow and sunlit seas. Coral reefs are one of the most productive and diverse ecosystems and are estimated to yield about 12% of the world's fish catch. They are very vulnerable to any change in their environment, especially pollution, because it makes the water opaque. They must have light in order that photosynthesis by the algae can take place. Like trees, corals reflect the environmental conditions in which they grow, indicating marine pollution, sea-surface temperature and other aquatic conditions.
city compost	
salt mine	A mine established to work rock-salt deposits.
disaster area	
evaporation	Conversion from a liquid or solid state to a vapour.
drilling	The act of boring holes in the earth for finding water or oil, for geologic surveys, etc.
composting industry	
closed circuits	
conservation	
preservation	
steroid	A compound composed of a series of four carbon rings joined together to form a structural unit called cyclopentanoperhydrophenanthrene.
NTA	Nitrilotriacetic acid.
extinct species	A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times, throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.
laundering	The act of washing and ironing clothes, linen, etc.
terrestrial magnetism	The magnetism of the earth.
coastal areas	The areas of land and sea bordering the shoreline and extending seaward through the breaker zone.
organic peroxide	An organic compound that contains the bivalent -O-O- structure and may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced by an organic radical.
non-metal	A nonmetallic element, such as arsenic or silicon, that has some of the properties of a metal.
cycle path	Part of the road or a special path for the use of people riding bicycles.

industrial building	A building directly used in manufacturing or technically productive enterprises. Industrial buildings are not generally or typically accessible to other than workers. Industrial buildings include buildings used directly in the production of power, the manufacture of products, the mining of raw materials, and the storage of textiles, petroleum products, wood and paper products, chemicals, plastics, and metals.
tree population	
quarries	An open or surface working or excavation for the extraction of building stone, ore, coal, gravel, or minerals.
greenhouses	A structure enclosed by glass and devoted to the cultivation or protection of tender plants or the production of plants out of season.
oceanic climate	A regional climate which is under the predominant influence of the sea, that is, a climate characterized by oceanicity; the antithesis of a continental climate.
ferryboats	A vessel used to shuttle people and vehicles over rivers, bays, sounds, isthmuses or enclosed seas between relatively close points on land.
naval dock	A dock connected with which are naval stores, materials, and all conveniences for the construction and repair of ships.
animal migration	Movements that particular animals carry out regularly often between breeding places and winter feeding grounds.
tidal power	Mechanical power, which may be converted to electrical power, generated by the rise and fall of ocean tides. The possibilities of utilizing tidal power have been studied for many generations, but the only feasible schemes devised so far are based on the use of one or more tidal basins, separated from the sea by dams (known as barrages), and of hydraulic turbines through which water passes on its way between the basins and the sea.
chemical bases	Any chemical species, ionic or molecular, capable of accepting or receiving a proton (hydrogen ion) from another substance; the other substance acts as an acid in giving of the proton; the other ion is a base.
hurricane resistant construction	
petroleum refining	The recovery and processing of various usable fractions from the complex crude oils; usable fractions include gasoline, kerosine, diesel oil, and asphalt.
zirconium	
helium	
alkenes	hydrocarbon compound containing one or more carbon-carbon double bond(s). Unsaturated hydrocarbon.
illegal traffic	
land transfer	
noise absorption	
eradication	

pyrite	
rhenium	
energy	The capacity to do work; involving thermal energy (heat), radiant energy (light), kinetic energy (motion) or chemical energy; measured in joules.
concrete pipeline	
Se	
vegetation level	A subdivision of vegetation characteristic of a certain altitude above sea level at a given latitude.
urban habitat	The resulting effects and interrelationships of human population concentrations, the built environment, and the biophysical environment.
lava	
heating boiler	
archaeological sites	Any location containing significant relics and artifacts of past culture.
organophosphorus compound	
purin	Any of a number of nitrogenous bases, such as guanine and adenine, that are derivatives of purine and constituents of nucleic acids and certain coenzymes.
arch dams	Curved masonry or concrete dam, convex in shape upstream, that depends on arch action for its stability; the load or water pressure is transferred by the arch to the abutments.
conifers	An order of conebearing plants which includes nearly all the present day Gymnospermae. Most are tall evergreen trees with needle-like (e.g., pines), linear (e.g. firs) or scale-like (e.g., cedars) leaves. They are characteristic of temperate zones and the main forest trees of colder regions. They provide timber, resins, tars, turpentine and pulp for paper.
cell permeability	A measure of the ease with which a molecule can penetrate the plasma membrane and gain entry into a cell.
relict station	Small local area where species that formerly had a much wider distribution, survive while becoming extinct elsewhere.

sea circulation	Large-scale horizontal water motion within an ocean. The way energy from the sun, stored in the sea, is transported around the world. The currents explain, for example, why the UK has ice-free ports in winter, while St. Petersburg, at the same latitude as the Shetland Islands, needs ice breakers. Evidence is growing that the world's ocean circulation was very different during the last ice age and has changed several times in the distant past, with dramatic effects on climate. The oceans are vital as storehouses, as they absorb more than half the sun's heat reaching the earth. This heat, which is primarily absorbed near the equator is carried around the world and released elsewhere, creating currents which last up to 1.000 years. As the Earth rotates and the wind acts upon the surface, currents carry warm tropical water to the cooler parts of the world. The strength and direction of the currents are affected by landmasses, bottlenecks through narrow straits, and even the shape of the seabed. When the warm water reaches polar regions its heat evaporates into the atmosphere, reducing its temperature.
land tenure	The way in which the rights, restrictions and responsibilities that people have with respect to the land are held. The cadastre may record different forms of land tenure such as ownership, leasehold, and different types of common, communal or customary land tenure.
anatomy (organism structure)	
tissue	A part of an organism consisting of a large number of cells having a similar structure and function.
adipose tissues	Connective tissue that has been specialised to store fat.
electric power transmission	Process of transferring electric energy from one point to another in an electric power system.
ecological agriculture	
solid particle	Any tiny or very small mass of material that has a definite volume and shape and resists forces that would alter its volume or shape.
genetic resource	The gene pool in natural and cultivated stocks of organisms that are available for human exploitation. It is desirable to maintain as diverse a range of organisms as possible, particularly of domesticated cultivars and their ancestors, in order to maintain a wide genetic base. The wider the genetic base, the greater the capacity for adaptation to particular environmental conditions.
gas	A substance that continues to occupy in a continuous manner the whole of the space in which it is placed, however large or small this place is made, the temperature remaining constant.
primate	Order of mammals containing monkeys, apes, and human beings.
shoe industry	

waste removal industry	The aggregate of commercial enterprises primarily concerned with eliminating or getting rid of refuse from places of human or animal habitation or of unwanted materials left over from a manufacturing process.
strontium	A soft silvery-white element of the alkaline earth group of metals, occurring chiefly as celestite and as strontianite. Its compounds burn with a crimson flame and are used in fire works.
fodder	Bulk feed for livestock, especially hay, straw, etc.
forage	
final treatment	The final disposition of waste, usually through burning or burying.
fish pond	A small body of water managed for fish.
coastal lakes	A lake occupying a basin formed as a result of the blocking of the mouth of a stream by sand dunes migrating along the shore.
crocodiles	Any large tropical reptile of the family Crocodylidae: order Crocodylia. They have a broad head, tapering snout, massive jaws, and a thick outer covering of bony plates.
electrostatic field	
farming system	
ground movement	
organic matter	Plant and animal residue that decomposes and becomes a part of the soil.
bushes	A type of degraded vegetation composed of shrubs, usually not exceeding three meters in height, the majority having small, hard, leathery, often spiny or needlelike drought-resistant leaves and occurring in areas with a Mediterranean climate.
allochthonous water	
freshwater	Water with salinity less than 0.5 (parts per thousand) dissolved salts.
Th	
dehydrogenase	An enzyme which removes hydrogen atoms from a substrate and transfers it to an acceptor other than oxygen.
lipid	One of a class of compounds which contain long-chain aliphatic hydrocarbons and their derivatives, such as fatty acids, alcohols, amines, amino alcohols, and aldehydes; includes waxes, fats, and derived compounds.
inorganic substance	Chemical compounds that do not contain carbon as the principal element (excepting carbonates, cyanides, and cyanates), that is, matter other than plant or animal.
aluminum phosphide	Aluminum Phosphide is usually found as dark gray or dark yellow crystals. It is used as an insecticide or fumigant for grain. Exposure can irritate the skin, eyes, nose and throat; breathing aluminum phosphide in high concentrations can irritate the lungs causing cough, wheezing and shortness of breath; repeated exposure may damage the lungs, kidneys and liver; it releases highly toxic Phosphine gas on contact with water or acids.

mutants	An individual bearing an allele that has undergone mutation and is expressed in the phenotype.
high pressure polyethylene	
observation satellite	Man-made device that orbits the earth, receiving, processing and transmitting signals and generating images such as weather pictures.
phytomass	Plant biomass; any quantitative estimate of the total mass of plants in a stand, population, or within a given area, at a given time.
historic building	
sand quarries	
combined cycle power stations	This type of plant is flexible in response and can be built in the 100-600 MW capacity range. It produces electrical power from both a gas turbine (ca. 1300Å°C gas inlet temperature), fuelled by natural gas or oil plus a steam turbine supplied with the steam generated by the 500Å°C exhaust gases from the gas turbine. The thermal efficiency of these stations is ca. 50 per cent compared with a maximum of 40 per cent from steam turbine coal fired power stations.
measuring instrument	No definition.
sedimentation process	The act or process of forming or accumulating sediment in layers, including such processes as the separation of rock particles from the material from which the sediment is derived, the transportation of these particles to the site of deposition, the actual deposition or settling of the particles, the chemical and other changes occurring in the sediment, and the ultimate consolidation of the sediment into solid rock.
diurnal variation	
industry	A group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activities. Industries produce commodities that are sold with the expectation of recovering the total cost of production. A single industry can produce many different commodities.
biological activity	
forest reserve	Forest area set aside for the purpose of protecting certain fauna and flora, or both.
windfall	1) Falling of old trees in a forest caused by a storm or strong wind. It plays an important role in the spontaneous regeneration of forest ecosystems. 2) A plot of land covered with trees blown down by the wind.
water catchment	All activities whereby such structures or mechanisms like dams, wells, storage tanks, cisterns, channels, aqueducts, pipes, storm drains and sewers are used to collect, channel, divert or extract water.
shore pollution	
littoral pollution	

power station	A stationary plant containing apparatus for large-scale conversion of some form of energy (such as hydraulic, steam, chemical, or nuclear energy) into electrical energy.
<monitoring and measuring stations>	
refrigerant	A substance that by undergoing a change in phase (liquid to gas, gas to liquid) releases or absorbs a large latent heat in relation to its volume, and thus effects a considerable cooling effect.
watching park	
residential zone	
snow	The most common form of frozen precipitation, usually flakes or starlike crystals, matted ice needles, or combinations, and often rime-coated.
snow cover	
wild plant	Plants growing in a natural state (not cultivated).
chemical degradation	Chemical breakdown of mineral or organic matter into simpler compounds; rotting or decaying.
nervous system	A coordinating and integrating system which functions in the adaptation of an organism to its environment; in vertebrates, the system consists of the brain, brainstem, spinal cord, cranial and peripheral nerves, and ganglia.
B	
gallium	
organometallic compound	Molecules containing carbon-metal linkage; a compound containing an alkyl or aryl radical bonded to a metal.
wetlands ecosystem	Ecosystems of areas largely inundated with water but offering elevated lands as a habitat for wildlife. This areas include swamps, both seasonal and permanent, marsh, open fresh water, shallow saline lagoons, the estuaries of rivers, floodplains and coastal sand dunes. They provide food, breeding grounds, water and sanctuary for many forms of fish, birds and other animal and plant life. They are among the most productive ecosystems producing timber, peat moss and crops such as rice and a variety of berries.
vulnerable ecosystem	Ecosystem that is likely to become endangered within the next 25 years, unless the factors threatening its extent, survival or evolutionary development cease to operate.
unicellular animal	
additives	Substances mixed in small quantities with another product to modify its chemical or physical state. Additives are used to make food look visually more attractive, in the case of colouring agents, as well as to preserve and extend the life of the product.
extractive industry	Primary activities involved in the extraction of non-renewable resources.
children playgrounds	
bromoethane	

copper	A chemical element; one of the most important nonferrous metals; a ductile and malleable metal found in various ores and used in industry, engineering, and the arts in both pure and alloyed form.
pH	Absolute value of the decimal logarithm of the hydrogen-ion concentration (activity). Used as an indicator of acidity ($\text{pH} < 7$) or alkalinity ($\text{pH} > 7$).
seismic refraction	
raw water	Water which has received no treatment whatsoever, or water entering a plant for further treatment.
de-inking	Series of processes by which various types of printing inks are removed from paper fibre pulp during the pre-processing and recycling of recovered paper products. Particularly necessary where high quality and whiteness of the finished product are required.
drift net	A large net that is arranged to drift with the tide or current and that is either buoyed up by floats or attached to a drift boat.
exploration	The search for economic deposits of minerals, ore, gas, oil, or coal by geological surveys, geophysical prospecting, boreholes and trial pits, or surface or underground headings, drifts, or tunnels.
carbonates	A salt or ester of carbonic acid.
wet year	Year based on statistical criteria in which a water stream has higher influx than the average.
adsorption	The physical or chemical bonding of molecules of gas, liquid or a dissolved substance to the external surface of a solid.
resorption	Absorption or, less commonly, adsorption of material by a body or system from which the material was previously released.
calcium content	Amount of calcium contained in a solution.
lime-deficient	
museums	A place or building where objects of historical, artistic, or scientific interest are exhibited, preserved or studied.
solar power	
cholesterol	A sterol produced by all vertebrate cells, particularly in the liver, skin, and intestine, and found most abundantly in nerve tissue.
electric power distribution	
environmental fund	Mutual fund that aims to profit from stock investments in companies that have a role in improving the environment, or are considered environmentally sound.
manure	Animal excreta collected from stables and barnyards with or without litter; used to enrich the soil.
public garden	Garden with big trees, ornamental plants, alleys bordered by trees or bushes, fountains and statues situated in a town and whose access is free.

methylmercury	An organometallic compound, which is a substance produced when a metal atom, like mercury, is combined with an organic group by the process of methylation. Organometallic compounds may be man-made or produced naturally in the environment when a metal pollutant is caused to react with an organic group. If an environmentally produced agent, like methyl-mercury, gets into the food chain, it can be highly toxic to people.
inland waterway	A river, canal, or other navigable channel used as a means of travel or transport.
stone quarry	A pit where stones are dug.
gas pipeline	A long pipe, especially underground, used to transport gas over long distances.
sintering	Forming a coherent bonded mass by heating metal powders without melting, used mostly in powder metallurgy.
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl.
vessels	
halogenated hydrocarbon	One of a group of halogen derivatives of organic hydrogen and carbon containing compounds; the group includes monohalogen compounds (alkyl or aryl halides) and polyhalogen compounds that contain the same or different halogen atoms.
illegality	
artificial waterbodies	Areas which are covered by water due to the construction of artefacts such as reservoirs, canals and artificial lakes. Without these the area would not be covered by water.
water mill	A mill whose power is provided by a large wheel which is turned by moving water, especially a river.
amides	A compound containing a nitrogen covalently linked to a carbonyl carbon.
mite	An order of small Arachnida with rounded bodies. Mites are very abundant in the soil, feeding on plant material and invertebrate animals. Some parasitic mites (e.g. red spider) damage crops and can be serious pests. Others cause diseases in animals. Ticks are blood-suckers, some being vectors of diseases such as Rocky Mountain spotted fever in humans and fowls, and louping ill in cattle and sheep.
buffer zones	A designated land or water area along the edge of some land (often nature or other reserves) use, whose own use is regulated so as to absorb, or otherwise preclude unwanted development or other intrusions into areas beyond the buffer.
urban green	The complex of private and public gardens in an urban area.
neptunium	
Np	
ostreiculture	
environmentally friendly product	Product that is not harmful to the environment.
egg	A large, female sex cell enclosed in a porous, calcareous or leathery shell, produced by birds and reptiles.

stock (trade)	
wood products industry	
forest deterioration	Reduction of tree population in forests caused by acidic precipitation, forest fires, air pollution, deforestation, pests and diseases of trees, wildlife, etc.
saprobic organisms	An organism that obtains its food directly from decaying organic material.
agricultural structures	The buildings, machinery, facilities, related to agricultural production.
runoff	Rate at which water is removed by flowing over the soil surface. This rate is determined by the texture of the soil, slope, climate, and land use cover (e.g. paved surface, grass, forest, bare soil).
magnetic field	The area around a magnet where magnetic forces act.
urban subsoil	
geomagnetic field	
electromagnetic field	
natural reserve	
jetties	A structure built from a shore out into the water to direct currents or protect harbour.
social relief	
spoil bank	Rock waste, banks, and dumps, from the excavation of ditches.
rural areas	Area outside the limits of any incorporated or unincorporated city, town, village, or any other designated residential or commercial area such as a subdivision, a business or shopping center, or community development.
countryside	Land not in towns, cities or industrial areas which is either used for farming or left in its natural conditions.
fish factory	
ice	Solid form of water.
snow thawing	Melting of snow and ice at the earth's surface, following a temperature rise above 0Å °C.
snow melting	
fur breeding	The propagation and raising in captivity of fur-bearing animals such as minks, foxes, and chinchillas, usually on fur farms and primarily for their pelts which are used in garment manufacturing.
canneries	
resistance (biological)	1) The ability of a plant to overcome, retard, suppress, or prevent infection or colonization by a pathogen, parasite, or adverse abiotic factor. 2) The ability of insects, fungi, weeds, or other pests to survive normally lethal doses of an insecticide, fungicide, herbicide, or other pesticide.
procaryote	Organisms (i.e. prokaryotes) whose genetic material (filaments of DNA) is not enclosed by a nuclear membrane, and that do not possess mitochondria or plastids. Bacteria and cyanophyta are the only prokaryotic organisms.
hibernation	

plant formation	A group of communities in a single region or continent with similar physiognomy (structure) and related climatic and environmental conditions. One of several regional or continental expressions of a given biome.
litter-bag	
lepidopteran	A large order of scaly-winged insects, including the butterflies, skippers, and moths; adults are characterized by two pairs of membranous wings and sucking mouthparts, featuring a prominent, coiled proboscis.
antibodies	A complex protein that is produced in response to the introduction of a specific antigen into an animal. Antibodies belong to a class of proteins called immunoglobins, which are formed by plasma cells in the blood as a defence mechanism against invasion by parasites, notably bacteria and viruses, either by killing them or rendering them harmless.
tegument	
shell	
skin	The tissue forming the outer covering of the vertebrate body: it consists of two layers, the outermost of which may be covered with hair, scales, feathers, etc. It is mainly protective and sensory in function.
phenology	The science that deals with the time of appearance of characteristic periodic phenomena in the life cycle of organisms, e.g. migration in birds, flowering and leaf-fall in plants.
thermal insulation	The process of preventing the passage of heat to or from a body by surrounding it with a nonconducting material.
heat insulation	
mountain climate	Very generally, the climate of relatively high elevations; mountain climates are distinguished by the departure of their characteristics from those of surrounding lowlands, and the one common basis for this distinction is that of atmospheric rarefaction; aside from this, great variety is introduced by differences in latitude, elevation, and exposure to the sun; thus, there exists no single, clearly defined, mountain climate. Also known as highland climate.
mineral deposit	A mass of naturally occurring mineral material, e.g. metal ores or nonmetallic mineral, usually of economic value, without regard to mode of origin.
mineral reserve	
weather depression	
nitrogen balance	The difference between nitrogen intake (as protein) and total nitrogen excretion for an individual.
whales	Large marine mammals of the order Cetacea; the body is streamlined, the broad flat tail is used for propulsion, and the limbs are balancing structures.
underwater landscape	
organohalogen compound	Organic compounds containing a C-halogen bond.
wildlife reserve	

genetically modified organism	An organism that has undergone external processes by which its basic set of genes has been altered.
genetically engineered organism	
continental waters	Waters lying wholly within the area of a continent.
embankment dam	Any dam constructed of excavated natural materials or of industrial waste materials.
suburbs fringe area	A local area within which residents conveniently share the common services and facilities in the vicinity of their dwellings.
forage crop	Cultivation of crops for consumption by livestock.
heterocyclic hydrocarbon	
potash	Any of several compounds containing potassium, especially soluble compounds such as potassium oxide, potassium chloride, and various potassium sulfates, used chiefly in fertilizers.
flowing water	Moving waters like rivers and streams.
chemical oxygen demand	The amount of oxygen needed to oxidize reactive chemicals in a water system, typically determined by a standardized test procedure. COD is used to estimate the amount of a pollutant in an effluent.
araliphatic compounds	
iodisation	
long-distance traffic	
dibenzofuran	
cultivation techniques	
aromatic hydrocarbons	Hydrocarbons having an unsaturated ring containing alternating double and single bonds, especially containing a benzene ring.
chemiluminescence	Emission of light as a result of a chemical reaction without an apparent change in temperature.
flaring	1) Flares use open flames during normal and/or emergency operations to combust hazardous gaseous. The system has no special features to control temperature or time of combustion; however, supplemental fuel may be required to sustain the combustion. Historically, flares have been used to dispose of waste gases in the oil and gas industry and at wastewater treatment plants having anaerobic digestors. Regulation for thermal destruction of hazardous wastes limit the practical use of flaring to combustion of relatively simple hydrocarbons, such as methane from digestors or landfill gas collection systems. 2) A control device that burns hazardous materials to prevent their release into the environment; may operate continuously or intermittently, usually on top a stack.
urea derivative	
prefabricated construction	
competitiveness	The ability of a firm to strive in the market with rivals in the production and sale of commodities or services and, analogously, the ability of a country to maintain a relatively high standard of living for its citizens through trade in international markets.
sea pollution	
food wrap	

traffic noise	Noise generated by street or freeway traffic.
mixed food	
liquid manure	Any fertilizer substance with a moisture content of over ninety percent, usually consisting of animal excrement with water added.
sports park	
coal-fired power plants	Power plant which is fuelled by coal.
low cost housing	Residences built at minimal expense and designed to keep the rental rate or price of purchase affordable for persons with limited means, usually determined by an annual income level set below the local median.
gas reservoir	Large tank for storing coal gas or natural gas.
camping	
quarrying	The surface exploitation and removal of stone or mineral deposits from the earth's crust.
domestic fuel	Fuels obtained from different sources that are used for domestic heating.
fish processing industry	
uranium	A metallic element highly toxic and radioactive; used as nuclear fuel.
<chlorine compound>	
mesopause	The top of the mesosphere; corresponds to the level of minimum temperature at 80 to 95 kilometers.
karstic formation	
beaches	The unconsolidated material that covers a gently sloping zone, typically with a concave profile, extending landward from the low-water line to the place where there is a definite change in material or physiographic from (such as a cliff), or to the line of permanent vegetation (usually the effective limit of the highest storm waves); a shore of body of water, formed and washed by waves or tides, usually covered by sand or gravel, and lacking a bare rocky surface.
waste treatment plant	Place where waste material is treated to make it reusable or so it may be disposed of safely.
city complexes	
animal products	
fish processing at sea	Any of a series of actions taken in preparing fish for distribution or sale which is conducted at sea, using processor equipment on fishing vessels or aboard large, floating fishing process plants.
overflow (outlet)	Any device or structure that conducts excess water or sewage from a conduit or container.
table salt	
transition element	One of a group of metallic elements in which the members have the filling of the outermost shell to 8 electrons interrupted to bring the penultimate shell from 8 to 18 or 32 electrons; includes elements 21 through 29 (scandium through copper), 39 through 47 (yttrium through silver), 57 through 79 (lanthanum through gold), and all known elements from 89 (actinium) on.
mineral fibre	A fiber manufactured from glass, rock, or slag generally for use in fabricating heat insulation.

radionuclide	A nuclide that exhibits radioactivity.
Li	
sodium	A metallic element, silver-white, soft, and malleable; oxidizes in air; used as a chemical intermediate and in pharmaceuticals, petroleum refining, and metallurgy.
tungsten	
elements of group 0	A group of monatomic gaseous elements forming group 18 (formerly group 0) of the periodic table: helium (He), neon (Ne), argon (Ar), krypton (Kr), xenon (Xe), and radon (Rn).
noble gas	
detectors	A mechanical, electrical, or chemical device that automatically identifies and records or registers a stimulus, such as an environmental change in pressure or temperature, an electrical signal, or radiation from a radioactive material.
sensors	The generic name for a device that senses either the absolute value or a change in a physical quantity such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, or pH, or the intensity of light, sound, or radio waves and converts that change into a useful input signal for an information-gathering system.
Sn	
car parking	
furnaces	A structure or apparatus in which heat is produced by the combustion of fuel, often to warm houses, melt metals, produce steam and bake pottery.
churchyards	
experimental watershed	Basin in which natural conditions are deliberately modified and in which the effects of these modifications on the hydrological cycle are studied.
toadstool	
assimilation	Conversion of nutritive material to living tissue.
water utilisation	No definition.
plaster	
liquid fuel	
heat storage	Keeping heat created during a period of low consumption until a peak period when it is needed.
irrigation area	
salty soils	A soil that contains soluble salts in amounts that impair growth of plants but that does not contain an excess of exchangeable sodium.
coal power plants	Power plant which is fuelled by coal.
sewage treatment plant	Plant designed to treat household sewage and industrial wastewater. Usually consists of a mechanical cleaning step (sedimentation) and a biological or chemical step (flocculation, neutralization), followed by incineration of the remaining sludge.
halogens	Any of the elements of the halogen family, consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and astatine.
organotin compound	Chemical compounds used in anti-foulant paints to protect the hulls of boats and ships, buoys and pilings from marine organisms such as barnacles.

behaviour pattern	A relatively uniform series of overt activities that can be observed with some regularity.
territory marking	
AOX value	Organic halogens subject to absorption. This is a measure of the amount of chlorine (and other halogens) combined with organic compounds.
kepone	
ionic interchange	
chloroethylene	A flammable, explosive gas with an ethereal aroma; soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water; boils at -14°C ; an important monomer for polyvinyl chloride and its copolymers; used in organic synthesis and in adhesives.
chloromethane	
geographical regions	
microfauna	
exotic fauna	
waterway	Navigable width of a river, channel, lake, etc.
agricultural investment	
insect control	
car racing	
farm economics	
traffic control measure	Means of controlling the number and speed of motorvehicles using a road.
asbestos	Generic name for a group of fibrous mineral silicates. It includes blue asbestos (crocidolite), white asbestos (chrysotile) and brown asbestos (amosite). After they are mined the asbestos fibres are separated from the rock and are spun into a cloth. When inhaled the fibres penetrate the lungs and the tissues of the bronchial tubes, resulting in asbestosis, a crippling lung disease. Asbestos also causes cancer of the lung and the gastro-intestinal tract, and mesothelioma, a malignant cancer of the inner lining of the chest. However, because it is a poor conductor of electricity and highly resistant to heat it has been widely used over the years in fire-fighting suits, and building and insulating materials. The fibrous form of several silicate minerals, at one time widely used for electrical and thermal insulation; the use of all forms of asbestos is now either banned or strictly controlled in many countries since it causes cancer.
bioaccumulation	The uptake and retention of substances by an organism from its food and its surrounding environment. Chemicals that bioaccumulate become more concentrated at each successively higher level of the food chain.
brooks	A small stream or rivulet, commonly swiftly flowing in rugged terrain, of lesser length and volume than a creek; especially a stream that issues directly from the ground, as from a spring or seep, or that is produced by heavy rainfall or melting snow.
estuary ecosystem	
animal populations	A group of animals inhabiting a given area.
mineral processing	

biological competition	The simultaneous demand by two or more organisms or species for an essential common resource that is actually or potentially in limited supply.
space transport	
nuclear installation	
housing	
metal plating	Forming a thin, adherent layer of metal on an object.
classified facilities	Facility whose economic activity generates environmental risks or impacts and is therefore regulated by special rules.
mixed farming	Type of agriculture based on the combination of crop production and cattle raising.
rural land	
particle separator	A device for segregation of solid particles by size range, as a screening.
shredder	A size-reduction machine which tears or grinds materials to a smaller and more uniform particle size. Shredding process is also called size reduction, grinding, milling, comminution, pulverisation, hogging, granulating, breaking, chipping, crushing, cutting, rasping.
electronic scrap regulations	Government or management prescribed rule for the disposal and recycling of electric parts, circuits and systems, especially computer devices.
beef cattle	Cattle bred for the production of meat.
speed	A scalar measure of the rate of movement of a body expressed either as the distance travelled divided by the time taken (average speed) or the rate of change of position with respect to time at a particular point (instantaneous speed). It is measured in metres per second, miles per hour, etc.
organophosphate pesticide	Class of insecticides whose chemical structure is characterized by the presence of both nitrogen and phosphorus.
sports facility	Buildings, constructions, installations, organized areas and equipment for indoor and outdoor sport activities.
W	
<single built works by location or context>	
uncontrolled dump site	
daily variation	
protected area	An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.
ecological abundance	Number of individual specimens of an animal or plant seen over a certain period of time in a certain place.
green space	A plot of vegetated land separating or surrounding areas of intensive residential or industrial use and devoted to recreation or park uses.
ecological filter	

food preservation	Processing designed to protect food from spoilage caused by microbes, enzymes, and autooxidation.
shipbreaking	
car wrecking	
low-level flight	Flying at low altitude.
excise duty	
small industry	
land occupation	The use, settlement or possession of solid areas of the earth's surface.
pressure group	Any politically active group with a common set of values about resource use allocation. Pressure groups seek to influence decisions on resource use allocation in excess of their proportional representation in the planned-for populace by seeking preferential consideration for their resource use choices.
industrial waste water	Any wastewater which is discharged from trade or industrial premises, other than domestic waste water and run-off rain water.
chemical toilets	A non-water-carriage toilet used to discharge fecal matter directly into a deodorizing and liquefying chemical solution contained in a watertight tank.
military equipment	Equipment necessary to the performance of military activities, either combat or noncombat.
Ba	
evapotranspiration	The sum of evaporation and plant transpiration. Potential evapotranspiration is the amount of water that could be evaporated or transpired at a given temperature and humidity, if there was plenty of water available. Actual evapotranspiration can not be any greater than precipitation, and will usually be less because some water will run off in rivers and flow to the oceans. If potential evapotranspiration is greater than actual precipitation, then soils are extremely dry during at least a major part of the year.
sound immission	The introduction in the environment of noise deriving from various sources that can be grouped in: transportation activities, industrial activities and daily normal activities.
chemical substances	
coolants	
firewood	
gas fuel	A form of liquid or gas used to provide heat energy when burned with oxygen.
gold	
burn beating	A method of farming in which existing vegetation is cut, stacked and burned to make space for planting and to provide nutrients.

salt marsh	Areas of brackish, shallow water usually found in coastal areas and in deltas. There are also inland marshes in arid areas where the water has a high salt level because of evaporation. They are environmentally delicate areas, extremely vulnerable to pollution by industrial or agricultural chemicals, or to thermal pollution, which often results when river water has been used as the coolant in power stations and industrial plants.
dental waste	Refuse or unwanted material generated from certain dental procedures, such as silverthiosulfate released after dental x-rays or mercury leftover after filling cavities.
computer industry	
thallium	Bluish-white metal with tinlike malleability, but a little softer; used in alloys.
animal crossing tunnels	Bridges and tunnels provided for animals for crossing roads and railways. Railway and road infrastructures represent an hindrance to wildlife migration.
manufacturing industry	
drilling installation	The structural base upon which the drill rig and associated equipment is mounted during the drilling operation.
biocenosis	An ecological organization represented by the sum total of all living organisms in a prescribed ecosystem
ground water	
harbour dredging mud	Mud resulting from dredging operations of harbours. It may be contaminated with heavy metals, PCBs, PAHs, pesticides, oil and greases and organic matter and it may have an extensive environmental impact on plant and animal life and as a consequence on humans.
rinsing bath	
phytopharmaceutical product	
zootechnical practices	
continents	A protuberance of the earth's crustal shell, with an area of several million square miles and sufficient elevation so that much of it above sea level.
opencast mining	Extracting metal ores and minerals that lie near the surface by removing the overlying material and breaking and loading the ore.
daytime noise	
heat transmission	Heat thought of as energy flowing from one substance to another; quantitatively the amount of heat transferred in a unit time.
aeolian energy	
eolian energy	
properties of materials	The physical and chemical characteristics of the substances or parts of which a thing or object is made.
humidity	The moisture content of air; may be expressed as absolute, mixing ratio, saturation deficit, relative, or specific.

actinides	A group of 15 radioactive elements some of which occur naturally while others are produced in nuclear reactions. They include plutonium, americium and neptunium. The health hazard presented by the actinides, if they are released into the environment, comes from the potency of their radioactive characteristics. They are alpha-emitters, and therefore can cause intense localized damage in tissues if absorbed into the body.
etching substance	Substance capable of wearing away the surface of a metal, glass, etc. by chemical action.
disinfectant	An agent, such as heat, radiation, or a chemical, that disinfects by destroying, neutralizing, or inhibiting the growth of disease-carrying microorganisms.
H	
retrofitting	1) Addition of a pollution control device on an existing facility without making major changes to the generating plant. 2) Providing a jet, an automobile, a computer, or a factory, for example, with parts, devices or equipment not in existence or available at the time of original manufacture.
metal smelting	A metallurgical process in which ore mixtures are heated above melting point to extract or yield a crude metal.
compression	Reduction in the volume of a substance due to pressure.
oxygenation	Treating with oxygen.
electric power	The rate at which electric energy is converted to other forms of energy, equal to the product of the current and the voltage drop.
waste gas	Any unusable aeriform fluid, or suspension of fine particles in air, given off by a manufacturing process or the burning of a substance in a enclosed area.
organic salt	An organic compound formed by reacting an acid with an alcohol, always resulting in the elimination of water.
multiple use area	Land used for more than one purpose; e.g. grazing of livestock, watershed and wildlife protection, recreation, and timber production.
egg laying	
rock plant	
honey plant	
blast furnaces	A tall, cylindrical smelting furnace for reducing iron ore to pig iron; the blast of air blown through solid fuel increases the combustion rate.
root crop	Plants which store edible material in a root, corm or tuber; root crops used as food vegetables or fodder include carrots, parsnips, swedes and turnips; starchy root crops include potatoes, cassavas and yams.
vegetable garden	
palladium	
Pd	

microecosystem	A small-scale, simplified, experimental ecosystem, laboratory- or field- based, which may be: a) derived directly from nature (e.g. when samples of pond water are maintained subsequently by the input of artificial light and gas-exchange); or b) built up from axenic cultures (a culture of an organism that consists of one type of organism only, i.e. that is free from any contaminating organism) until the required conditions of organisms and environment are achieved. Also known as microcosm.
sand flat	A sandy tidal flat barren of vegetation. A tidal flat is an extensive, nearly horizontal, marshy or barren tract of land that is alternately covered and uncovered by the tide.
climate resources	
energy resource	Potential supplies of energy which have not yet been used (such as coal lying in the ground, solar heat, wind power, geothermal power, etc.).
ski run	A trail, slope, or course for skiing.
macroseismic intensity	
traffic intensity	
wildlife habitat	Suitable upland or wetland areas promoting survival of wildlife.
strength of materials	Measurement in engineering of the capacity of metal, wood, concrete, and other materials to withstand stress and strain. Stress is the internal force exerted by one part of an elastic body upon the adjoining part, and strain is the deformation or change in dimension occasioned by stress.
excretion	The process of removal of a compound or its metabolites from the body, normally via the bile or urine, but also via the lungs for volatile substances and by either minor routes such as skin, saliva or intestinal mucosa.
benzopyrene	A five-ring aromatic hydrocarbon found in coal tar, in cigarette smoke, and as a product of incomplete combustion.
seedling	
anaerobiosis	A mode of life carried on in the absence of molecular oxygen.
irrigation canal	A permanent irrigation conduit constructed to convey water from the source of supply to one or more farms.
grinding residue	Dust or other residue left after reducing a material to very small particles.
historical site	Place where significant historical events occurred and which is important to an indigenous culture or a community.
derelict land	Lands deserted or abandoned by an owner or occupant.
high tension line	
omnivorous	

biological reserves	An area of land and/or of water designated as having protected status for purposes of preserving certain biological features. Reserves are managed primarily to safeguard these features and provide opportunities for research into the problems underlying the management of natural sites and of vegetation and animal populations. Regulations are normally imposed controlling public access and disturbance.
complexing agents	A substance capable of forming a complex compound with another material in solution.
gravel pit	A place where gravel is dug out of the ground.
drought	A period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently prolonged so that the lack of water causes a serious hydrologic imbalance (such as crop damage, water supply shortage) in the affected area.
Br ₂	
thorium	
migratory fish	Fishes that migrate in a body, often between breeding places and winter feeding grounds.
historical seismicity	
bulk goods	
electrodes	A conductor by which an electric current enters or leaves a medium, whether it be an electrolytic solution, gas, molten mass or solid.
mass recreation	A pastime, diversion, exercise or other means of enjoyment and relaxation that is shared with or performed by a large number of people.
heating system	An overall unit or apparatus used to heat buildings by using boilers, radiators, piping, ducts, air outlets, electricity or some other mechanism.
canned goods industry	
bleaching agents	1) A chemical, such as an aromatic acyl peroxide or monoperoxyphthalic acid, used to bleach flour, fats, oils and other edibles. 2) An oxidizing or reducing chemical such as sodium hypochlorite, sulfur dioxide, sodium acid sulfite, or hydrogen peroxide.
nitric acid	1) Corrosive acid used in the manufacture of explosives and fertilizers. 2) One of the most widely used reagents within the chemical laboratory and industry. It is formed in the atmosphere by chemical reactions involving the nitrogen oxides discharged from coal - and oil - fired power stations and petrol-driven vehicles to produce a damaging and corrosive environmental pollutant.
<zones under administrative control>	
wind energy	
national boundary	The line demarcating recognized limits of established political units.
textile	A material made of natural or man-made fibers and used for the manufacture of items such as clothing and furniture fittings.
noise pollutant	
mining research	

green area	A plot of vegetated land separating or surrounding areas of intensive residential or industrial use and devoted to recreation or park uses.
fishery planning	
petroleum industry	Manufacturing industry utilizing complex combination of interdependent operations engaged in the storage and transportation, separation of crude molecular constituents, molecular cracking, molecular rebuilding, and solvent finishing to produce petrochemical products.
world heritage site	Sites of great cultural significance and geographic areas of outstanding universal value. They include the Pyramids of Egypt, the Grand Canyon of United States, the Taj Mahal of India, the Great Wall of China, etc.
housing rehabilitation	
exhaust gas	Offgas produced during combustion processes discharged directly or ultimately to the atmosphere.
pregnancy	
chemical properties	Properties of a substance depending on the arrangement of the atoms in the molecule, e.g. bio-availability, degradability, persistence, etc.
heat and power station	Power station which produces both electricity and hot water for the local population. A CHP (Combined Heat and Power Station) plant may operate on almost any fuel, including refuse.
commercial ports	No definition.
fishing harbour	No definition.
cemeteries	
oxygen concentration	
health facility	A facility or location where medical, dental, surgical, or nursing attention or treatment is provided to humans or animals.
military installation	
vermin	Small animals and insects that can be harmful and which are difficult to control when they appear in large numbers.
density	The mass of unit volume of a substance.
liquefaction	
melting	A change of the state of a substance from the solid phase to the liquid phase. Also known as fusion.
solidification	
brushwood	Woody vegetation including shrubs and scrub trees of non-commercial height and form, often seen in the initial stages of succession following a disturbance. Brush often grows in very dense thickets that are impenetrable to wild animals and serve to suppress the growth of more desirable crop trees. However, brush can also serve an important function as desirable habitat for a range of bird, animal, and invertebrate species, and often provides a good source of browse and cover for larger wildlife. It adds structural diversity within the forest and is important in riparian zones. It is also termed scrub.
liverwort	

home appliance	
state forest	Forest owned and managed by the State.
wooded marsh	No definition.
swamp	A permanently waterlogged area in which there is often associated tree growth.
chiropterans	Order of placental mammals comprising the bats having the front limbs modified as wings.
bats	
small power station	Power station of small size for the generation of energy at local level.
Y	
storage at atmospheric pressure	
tannery	Industrial plant where hide is converted into leather, as by treating with tannin.
construction work	The construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, extension, demolition or repair of buildings, highways, or other changes or improvement to real property, including facilities providing utility services. The term also includes the supervision, inspection, and other on-site functions incidental to the actual construction.
leather	The dressed or tanned hide of an animal, usually with the hair removed.
gallinacean	The order of birds that includes grouse, ptarmigan, capercaillie, partridges, pheasants, quails, turkeys and peacocks. These are mainly grain-eating, heavy-bodied, ground-nesting birds, capable of only short, rapid flights. The cocks are usually more colourful than the hens.
transport of dangerous goods	
cycling	
earthquake focus	
sports centre	
freeways	A public road especially an important road that joins cities or towns together.
lasers	Acronym for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation; a device that produces a powerful, highly directional, monochromatic, coherent beam of light. Laser consist of a transparent cylinder with a reflecting surface at one end and a partially reflecting surface at the other. Light waves are reflected back and forth, some of them emerging at the partially reflecting end. The light source may be a ruby, whose chromium atoms are excited by a flash lamp so that they emit pulses of highly coherent light, or a mixture of inert gases that produce a continuous beam, or a cube of treated gallium arsenide which emits infrared radiation when an electric current passes through it.
relict species	Species that formerly had a much wider distribution and have survived locally through periods of unfavourable conditions by existing in regions called refugia, while becoming extinct elsewhere.
polyacrylate	
audiovisual equipment	Equipment designed to aid in learning and teaching by making use of both hearing and sight.

carapace	
alternative fuels	""Non-conventional"" fuels substitutes for traditional liquid, oil-derived motor vehicle fuels. Includes fuels derived from natural gas (propane, compressed natural gas, methanol, etc.) or biomass materials (ethanol, methanol). The alternatives are promoted for pollution reduction properties.
milling industry	
culling of wild animals	A wildlife management practice in which wild animals are targeted and destroyed because of the damage they impose to their environment such as threats to inhabitants and destruction of natural resources or as an act of mercy killing.
oxygen	A gaseous chemical element; an essential element in cellular respiration and in combustion processes; the most abundant element in the earth's crust and about 20% of the air by volume.
agricultural waste	Waste produced as a result of various agricultural operations. It includes manure and other wastes from farms, poultry houses and slaughterhouses; harvest waste; fertilizer run-off from fields; pesticides that enter into water, air or soils; and salt and silt drained from fields.
seed (product)	A fertilized ovule containing an embryo which forms a new plant upon germination.
noise abatement zone	
mollusc	Any of various invertebrates having a soft unsegmented body and often a shell, secreted by a fold of skin.
bivalves	
diffusion	Process of spreading of a solute as a result of the thermal movement of the molecules of this solute.
marine mammal	Mammals which have adapted to live in the sea, such as whales, dolphins, porpoises, etc.
amosite	
overhead power line	Suspended cables by which electrical power is distributed throughout a country.
migratory species	Animal species which move from one place to another according to the season.
cobalt	A metallic element used chiefly in alloys.
mineral pollution	Pollution deriving from all classes of mining operations and having an adverse effect on aquatic life, water supplies and the recreational use of waters.
degradation	A type of organic chemical reaction in which a compound is converted into a simpler compound in stages.
<industrial structures>	
electricity distribution system	
sanitary landfill	Characterized by the controlled and organized deposit of wastes which is then covered regularly (daily) by the staff present on site. Appropriate engineering preparations of the site and a favourable geological setting (providing an isolation of wastes from the environment) are required.
I	

Mg	
drinking water protection area	Area surrounding a water recovery plant in which certain forms of soil utilization are restricted or prohibited in order to protect the groundwater.
intensive agriculture collectors	
X rays	A penetrating electromagnetic radiation, usually generated by accelerating electrons to high velocity and suddenly stopping them by collision with a solid body, or by inner-shell transitions of atoms with atomic number greater than 10; their wavelength ranges from about 10^{-5} angstrom to 10^3 angstroms, the average wavelength used in research being 1 angstrom.
sound transmission	Passage of a sound wave through a medium or series of media.
volcanic morphology	
craters	
avalanche barriers	
avalanche wall	
weaning	
public building	A building to which there is free access by the public and which is available for the use of a community.
inorganic compound	Chemical compounds that do not contain carbon as the principal element (excepting carbonates, cyanides, and cyanates), that is, matter other than plant or animal.
complex-forming agents	
merchant shipping	Transportation of persons and goods by means of ships travelling along fixed navigation routes.
spoil heap	In surface mining, the accumulation of overburden. The place where spoil is deposited.
adhesives	Substance used for sticking objects together, such as glue, cement, or paste.
glues	A crude, impure, amber-colored form of commercial gelatin of unknown detailed composition produced by the hydrolysis of animal collagen; gelatinizes in aqueous solutions and dries to form a strong, adhesive layer.
country lodges	A small house or a hut located in the countryside.
heavy water	Water containing deuterium instead of the hydrogen atom, used as a coolant or moderator in certain types of nuclear reactor.
defoliant	A chemical spray or dust which is applied to plants, altering their metabolism and causing their leaves to drop off prematurely.
preserving	
data processing equipment	
climatization	
rubber	A cream to dark brown elastic material obtained by coagulating and drying the latex from certain plants, especially the rubber tree.
refining site	

air conditioning	A system or process for controlling the temperature and sometimes the humidity and purity of the air in a house, etc.
filling station	A place where petrol and other supplies for motorists are sold.
muddy soils	
sewerage	A complete system of piping, pumps, basins, tanks, unit processes and appurtenances for the collection, transporting, treating and discharging of wastewater.
agroforestry	The interplanting of farm crops and trees, especially leguminous species. In semiarid regions and on denuded hillsides, agroforestry helps control erosion and restores soil fertility, as well as supplying valuable food and commodities at the same time.
	Organisms belonging to the kingdom Plantae, generally distinguished by the presence of chlorophyll, a rigid cell wall, and abundant, persistent, active embryonic tissue, and by the absence of the power of locomotion.
wastewater treatment plants	Plant where, through physical-chemical and biological processes, organic matter, bacteria, viruses and solids are removed from residential, commercial and industrial wastewaters before they are discharged in rivers, lakes and seas.
wind power	Energy extracted from wind, traditionally in a windmill, but increasingly by more complicated designs including turbines, usually to produce electricity but also for water pumping. The power available from wind is proportional to the area swept by the rotating place and the cube of the wind velocity, but less than half the available power can be recovered.
environmental category	
environmental compartment	
noise barrier	Barriers for reducing the propagation of sound: they are widely used in industry and alongside roads and railways to shield receivers from noise sources. Barriers will not reduce the noise on the receivers side, but will increase it, unless the barrier is also covered in absorbing material.
urine	The fluid excreted by the kidneys, containing numerous organic (urea, uric acid, creatinine, urobiline) and inorganic (sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, ammonium) substances.
natural park	A designation of project lands which preserves natural resources for their scientific, scenic, cultural and/or educational value by limiting development and management practices. Land managed to protect rare and endangered species of flora and fauna will be designed as natural areas.

biodynamic agriculture	Farming according to the principles laid down by Rudolf Steiner (1861-1925). These are similar in many ways to organic farming principles. But in addition relate farm operations to phases of the moon and make use of various preparations in very small quantities.
aerobic lagoons	An aerated pond in which sewage solids are placed and are decomposed by aerobic bacteria.
hydrological cycle	Succession of stages through which water passes from the atmosphere to the earth and returns to the atmosphere: evaporation from the land or sea or inland water, condensation to form clouds, precipitation, accumulation in the soil or in bodies of water, and re-evaporation.
lye	The alkaline solution that is obtained from the leaching of wood ashes.
marine fauna	Animals which live in the sea.
river ecosystem	
lentic water ecosystem	Freshwater ecosystem typical of standing waters bodies such as lakes and ponds.
running wild	A state of nature or a quality or state of being undomesticated, untamed or uncultivated.
dermapteran	
corrosion inhibitors	A chemical agent which slows down or prohibits a corrosion reaction.
public lighting network	
neutralisation	To make a solution neutral by adding a base to an acidic solution, or an acid to a basic solution.
brownfield	Abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.
fallow land	Arable land not under rotation that is set at rest for a period of time ranging from one to five years before it is cultivated again, or land usually under permanent crops, meadows or pastures, which is not being used for that purpose for a period of at least one year. Arable land which is normally used for the cultivation of temporary crops but which is temporarily used for grazing is included.
small and medium-sized firm	
comburents	Substance facilitating or maintaining combustion.
barren lands	Those ecosystems in which less than one third of the area has vegetation or other cover. In general, Barren Land has thin soil, sand, or rocks. Barren lands include deserts, dry salt flats, beaches, sand dunes, exposed rock, strip mines, quarries, and gravel pits.
aerobic conditions	Condition characterized by the presence of free oxygen.
sanitary facility	
noise zone	
gymnosperm	Any seed-bearing plant of the division Gymnospermae, in which the ovules are borne naked on the surface of the mega sporophylls, which are often arranged in cones.

land carrying capacity	The maximum extent to which ground or soil area may be exploited without degradation or depletion.
U	
transuranic element	Elements that have atomic numbers greater than 92; all are radioactive, are products of artificial nuclear changes, and are members of the actinide group.
early warning system	Any series of procedures and devices designed to detect sudden or potential threats to persons, property or the environment at the first sign of danger.
fish breeding	The technique in which fish are bred and raised in specially constructed tanks or ponds. Since a controlled environment is provided, in which the competition for limited food supplies found in nature is removed, fish grow more rapidly in these conditions than they would in a natural state.
pisciculture	
sodium cyanide	
olfactory organ	
snowfall	The amount of snow precipitation occurring in solid form which reaches the earth's surface.
rain	Precipitation in the form of liquid water drops with diameters greater than 0.5 millimeter.
acid lakes	Lakes whose acidity increases because of chemicals contained in atmospheric precipitations or because their catchments include soils with high acidity.
fallow area	Land area normally used for crop production but left unsown for one or more growing seasons.
dissolved organic carbon	The fraction of total organic carbon (all carbon atoms covalently bonded in organic molecules) in water that passes through a 0.45 micron pore-diameter filter.
furniture	The movable articles in a room or an establishment that make it fit for living or working.
suspended particulate matter	Finely divided solids or liquids that may be dispersed through the air from combustion processes, industrial activities or natural sources.
urban water	Water destined for private and public use in a town.
tar	A viscous material composed of complex, high-molecular-weight, compounds derived from the distillation of petroleum or the destructive distillation of wood or coal.
infiltration	Flow of water through the soil surface into a porous medium.
atmospheric layers	
behaviour	Any observable action or response of an organism, group or species to environmental factors.
fossil water	Water infiltrated into an aquifer during an ancient geological period under climatic and morphological conditions different from the present and stored since that time.
agricultural complexes	
pipe-work	
cosmetic industry	Industry for the production of substances for improving the appearance of the body.

industrial installation	A device, system or piece of equipment installed for a particular industry.
coking plants	Plant where coke is produced.
detergent phosphate substitute	
ruthenium	
Ru	
cycleway	A special way or part of the carriageway reserved exclusively for the use of cyclists.
radon	A radioactive gaseous element emitted naturally from rocks and minerals where radioactive elements are present. It is released in non-coal mines, e.g. tin, iron, fluor spar, uranium. Radon is an alpha particle emitter as are its decay products and has been indicted as a cause of excessive occurrence of lung cancer in uranium miners. Concern has been expressed at radon levels in some housing usually adjacent to granite rocks or old tin mining regions.
persistence	The capacity of a substance to remain chemically stable. This is an important factor in estimating the environmental effects of substances discharged into the environment. Certain toxic substances (e.g., cyanides) have a low persistence, whereas other less immediately toxic substances (e.g., many organochlorines) have a high persistence and may therefore produce more serious effects.
riprap	An apron of coarse rock installed over the fillslope to prevent erosion.
coal gasification	Process of conversion of coal to a gaseous product which is used as fuel in electric power stations.
annelids	Any worms of the phylum Anellida, in which the body is divided into segments both internally and externally. The group includes the earthworms, lugworm, ragworm, and leeches.
virus	Submicroscopic agents that infect plants, animals and bacteria, and are unable to reproduce outside the tissues of the host. A fully formed virus consists of nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) surrounded by a protein and lipid (fat) coat. The nucleic acid of the virus interferes with nucleic acid-synthesizing mechanism of the host cell, organizing it to produce more viral nucleic acid. Viruses cause many diseases (e.g., mosaic diseases of many cultivated plants, myxomatosis, foot and mouth disease, the common cold, influenza, measles, poliomyelitis). Many plant viruses are transmitted by insects, some by eelworms. Animal viruses are spread by contact, droplet infection or by insect vectors and some are spread by the exchange of body fluids.
glacial silt	
ice silt	
tropical forest	A vegetation class consisting of tall, close-growing trees, their columnar trunks more or less unbranched in the lower two-thirds, and forming a spreading and frequently flat crown; occurs in areas of high temperature and high rainfall.

thermoelectric power station	
research laboratory	
<mechanical properties of fluids>	
earth	Fifth largest planet of the solar system and the only one known to support life. Its mean distance from the sun is 150 million km. The change of seasons is caused by the tilt of the earth's equator to the plane of the orbit. The earth is surrounded by an envelope of gases, mostly oxygen and nitrogen, called the atmosphere. Gravitational forces have molded the earth into a spherical shape that bulges slightly at the equator. Studies indicate that the earth consists of concentric layers that differ in size, chemistry, and density. The outer shell, or crust, consists of the continents and the ocean basins. The crust is broken into vast plates that slide around on a plastic zone, or asthenosphere, within the middle shell, or mantle. At the center of the earth is an outer core, believed to be liquid, and an inner, solid core. The earth is estimated to be 4.5-5 billion years old, and its origin is a controversial subject. The earth has one natural satellite, the moon.
subterranean water	Water in the lithosphere in solid, liquid, or gaseous form. It includes all water beneath the land surface and beneath bodies of surface water.
water table	Irregular surface of contact between the zone of saturation and the zone of aeration; that surface of a body of unconfined groundwater at which the pressure is equal to that of the atmosphere.
perched aquifer	An aquifer containing unconfined (unpressurized) groundwater held above a lower body of groundwater by an unsaturated zone, often a result of clay lenses in the soil strata.
rivers	A stream of water which flows in a channel from high ground to low ground and ultimately to a lake or the sea, except in a desert area where it may dwindle away to nothing. A river and all its tributaries within a single basin is termed a drainage system.
solid waste	All putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes. Solid waste does not include hazardous waste, radioactive waste and medical waste.
lead oxide	
Tl	

solar energy	The energy transmitted from the sun in the form of electromagnetic radiation. The most successful examples of energy extraction from the sun are so far solar cells used in satellites and solar collectors used to heat water.
oceanographic vessels	A research ship or other manned vehicle used in oceanography.
building components	A building element which uses industrial products that are manufactured as independent until capable of being joined with other elements.
fire retardant agents	A chemical used as a coating for or a component of a combustible material to reduce or eliminate a tendency to burn.
fireproofing material	
informatic equipment	Any interconnected system or subsystem of electronic components used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, control, display, interchange, transmission or reception of data or information.
plant protection product	Any substance or mixture of substances which through physiological action protects the plants against parasites, fungi, virus, or other damaging factors.
sunshine duration	Period of the day during which the sun is shining.
nature reserve	Areas allocated to preserve and protect certain animals and plants, or both. They differ from national park, which are largely a place for public recreation, because they are provided exclusively to protect species for their own sake. Endangered species are increasingly being kept in nature reserves to prevent them from extinction, particularly in India, Indonesia and some African countries. Natural reserves were used once to preserve the animals that landowners hunted, but, in the 19th century, they became places where animals were kept to prevent them from dying out. Special refuges and sanctuaries are also often designated to protect certain species or groups of wild animals or plants, especially if their numbers and distribution have been significantly reduced. They also serve as a place for more plentiful species to rest, breed or winter. Many parts of the world also have marine and aquatic reserves to protect different species of sea or freshwater plant and animal life.
sandbanks	A submerged ridge of sand in the sea, a lake, or a river, usually exposed during low tide.
shoal	1) Submerged bar of sand, resulting from natural deposition on a river bed. 2) Part of the area covered by water (sea or lake or river) where the depth is small.
oleaginous	
mercury	A heavy silvery-white toxic liquid metallic element occurring principally in cinnabar: used in thermometers, barometers, mercury-vapour lamps, and dental amalgams.

craft	An occupation or trade requiring manual dexterity or skilled artistry.
bunkers	A shelter, usually underground, that has strong walls to protect the people inside it from bullets and bombs.
biosphere	The term "Biosphere" was coined by Russian scientist Vladimir Vernadsky in the 1929. The biosphere is the life zone of the Earth and includes all living organisms, including man, and all organic matter that has not yet decomposed. Life evolved on earth during its early history between 4.5 and 3.8 billion years ago and the biosphere readily distinguishes our planet from all others in the solar system. The chemical reactions of life (e.g., photosynthesis-respiration, carbonate precipitation, etc.) have also imparted a strong signal on the chemical composition of the atmosphere, transforming the atmosphere from reducing conditions to an oxidizing environment with free oxygen. The biosphere is structured into a hierarchy known as the food chain whereby all life is dependent upon the first tier (i.e. mainly the primary producers that are capable of photosynthesis). Energy and mass is transferred from one level of the food chain to the next with an efficiency of about 10%. All organisms are intrinsically linked to their physical environment and the relationship between an organism and its environment
symbiosis	A close and mutually beneficial association of organisms of different species.
tourist facility	All the services connected with tourism, especially when regarded as an industry.
<landfill type>	
sign system	
inert rendering	The process of waste inertisation includes solidification and stabilisation; stabilisation is the process used for reduction of hazard potential of the waste by converting the contaminants into their least soluble, least immobile, or least toxic form. Solidification physically binds or encapsulates the waste in a monolithic solid of high structural integrity. Thus solidification may be used for powders, liquids or gases.
mitigation measure	Action taken to avoid, reduce the severity of, or eliminate an adverse impact. Mitigation can include one or more of the following: 1) avoiding impacts; 2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of an action; 3) rectifying impacts by restoration, rehabilitation, or repair of the affected environment; 4) reducing or eliminating impacts over time; and 5) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments to offset the loss.
accident report	

fuel cell	A cell in which chemical energy is converted directly into electric energy, with electric power being produced as a part of a chemical reaction between the electrolyte and a fuel such as kerosine or industrial fuel gas.
substitution of phosphate	Replacement of phosphate in detergents by environmentally safer substances, such as zeolite. The substitute will not act as a nutrient, and so will not cause eutrophication as a result of the accelerated growth of plants and microorganisms if it is released into waterways.
volatilisation	
dehydration	
forestation	The establishment of forest naturally or artificially upon areas where it is at present absent or insufficient.
acidity	The state of being acid that is of being capable of transferring a hydrogen ion in solution.
dairy product	Products derived from milk, such as butter, cheese, lactose, etc.
iron alloy	
field damage	A decline in the ability of an area of land to support natural ecosystems or types of agriculture. Degradation may be caused by a variety of factors, including inappropriate land management techniques, soil erosion, salinity, flooding, clearing, pests, pollution, climatic factors, or progressive urbanization.
industrial production waste	Unwanted materials produced in or eliminated from an industrial operation and categorized under a variety of headings, such as liquid wastes, sludge, solid wastes, and hazardous wastes.
chromium	A hard grey metallic element that takes a high polish, occurring principally in chromite: used in steel alloys and electroplating to increase hardness and corrosion-resistance.
chemical composition	The nature and proportions of the elements comprising a chemical compound.
soil conditioner	Any substance natural or synthetic, mineral or organic which improves the soil by modifying its physical, chemical, biological and mechanical properties rather than by adding any appreciable quantities of plant food.
organic manure	
noise exposure plan	A formulated or systematic method to prevent the effects of being subjected to loud or harsh sounds.
marinas	A small port that is used for pleasure rather than trade, often with hotels, restaurants and bars.
fumigation	The use of a chemical compound in a gaseous state to kill insects, nematodes, arachnids, rodents, weeds, and fungi in confined or inaccessible locations; also used to control weeds, nematodes, and insects in the field.
cypermethrin	

distillation	The process of producing a gas or vapour from a liquid by heating the liquid in a vessel and collecting and condensing the vapours into liquids.
tramlines	
streetcars	
fishing industry	Industry for the handling, processing, and packing of fish or shellfish for market or shipment.
fertiliser industry	
embryo	An early stage of development in multicellular organisms.
appraisal	An expert or official valuation.
consumer products	Economic good that directly satisfies human wants or desires.
golf course	An area of land laid out for the game of golf. Prime, scenic locations are favoured as golf courses; areas of native vegetation are being cleared for the purpose, streams and coastal areas are being polluted by the fertilizers and chemicals applied to the grass courses, and limited water supplies are being drained. Forced eviction of farm families, bribery of local politicians and explosive increases in the price of land and homes are some of the social effects.
animal morphology	The study of the form and structure of an animal organism.
plant cover	
asbestos cement	A hardened mixture of asbestos fibers, Portland cement and water used in relatively thin slabs for shingles, wallboard and siding.
chemical parameters	
predation	The consumption of one animal (the prey) by another animal (the predator).
odonate	Any of numerous large predatory aquatic insects of the order Odonata, occurring worldwide and characterized by two pairs of membranous wings.
perspiration	The salty fluid secreted by the sweat glands of the skin.
plant husbandry	
marsh plant	Herbaceous vegetation that grows in water whether rooted in the mud or floating without anchorage.
forest surface	
arid lands	Lands characterized by low annual rainfall of less than 250 mm, by evaporation exceeding precipitation and a sparse vegetation.
thermal treatment	A sequence of operations,for example heating,temperature holding,cooling,to which a solid metal or alloy is subjected in order to promote a change in its properties.
thermal process	
veterinary pharmaceutical	A chemical compound or substance used as a drug to treat or prevent disease or injury in animals, including a vaccine, antitoxin or any other counterpart drug used in treating humans, with dosage and administration adjusted to the size, weight, disease and idiosyncrasies of the species.
oxygen transfer	

desorption	The process of removing a sorbed substance by the reverse of adsorption or absorption.
He	
krypton	An inert gaseous element occurring in trace amounts in air and used in fluorescent lights and lasers.
bridges	A structure that spans and provides a passage over a road, railway, river, or some other obstacle.
viaducts	A long high bridge, usually held up by many arches, which carries a railway or a road over a valley or other similar area at a lower level.
seismic wave	
percolation	The movement, under hydrostatic pressure, of water through the interstices of a rock or soil. Also, the movement of water within a porous medium such as soil without a definite channel.
military servitude area	
building land	Area of land suitable for building on.
sewer system	
feeding behaviour	Behavioural responses or sequences associated with eating including modes of feeding, rhythmic patterns of eating, and time intervals.
bituminous shales	
clays	A loose, earthy, extremely fine-grained, natural sediment or soft rock composed primarily of clay-size or colloidal particles and characterized by high plasticity and by a considerable content of clay mineral and subordinate amounts of finely divided quartz, decomposed feldspar, carbonates, ferruginous matter, and other impurities; it forms a plastic, moldable mass when finely ground and mixed with water, retains its shape on drying, and becomes firm, rocklike and permanently hard on heating or firing.
biological accumulation	
irrigation ditch	
leisure area	
chemicals	Any substance used in or resulting from a reaction involving changes to atoms or molecules.

gene bank	Storehouses of seeds or vegetative tissue, kept in low humidity and temperature, to help maintain genetic diversity. Sometimes known as seed banks or germ plasm banks. their contents mostly originate from a wide range of primitive strains and wild crop varieties. The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), which was established in 1974, promotes the collection, documentation, evaluation, conservation and eventual use of genetic resources of significant plant species. Gene banks are the subject of international controversy because they contain seeds that have mostly been acquired from the developing countries by the industrially rich countries, where they have been used in breeding programmes to develop new strains. Instead of taking decades over a traditional plant breeding programme by fertilization, it is now possible to manipulate directly the genes of plants, creating genetically modified organisms (GMOs), which are plants modified to give a higher resistance to disease and improved growth and yields and, therefore, increase the profit of the plant
compressors	A mechanical device a) to provide the desired pressure for chemical and physical reactions, b) to control boiling points of fluids, as in gas separation, refrigeration, and evaporation, c) to evacuate enclosed volumes, d) to transport gases or vapors, e) to store compressible fluids as gases or liquids under pressure and assist in recovering them from storage or tank cars, and f) to convert mechanical energy to fluid energy for operating instruments, air agitation, fluidization, solid transport, blowcases, air tools, and motors.
earthworm composting	A controlled biological decomposition using worms to process and transform organic wastes into compost.
cinder	
sport	The complex of individual or group activities pursued for exercise or pleasure, often taking a competitive form.
<industry by type>	
sewage farm	Area of land on which sewage or any other type of waste water is distributed in order to purify it; it is a kind of waste water treatment.
poultry	Domesticated fowl grown for their meat and eggs.
pollution load	A measurement of the amount of pollution entering an ecosystem.
sewage	Waste water that comes from human physiological, agricultural and industrial activities. It contains vast amounts of water and a diversity of organic and inorganic matter, such as detergents, pharmaceuticals, petroleum-based oil, heavy metals and pesticides. It also contains viruses, protozoa, many of which are pathogenic (disease-causing). Sewage needs to be treated before it is discharged.
packing	

fabric	Any cloth made from yarn or fibres by weaving, knitting, felting, etc.
chemical salt	
phanerogam	Plants that produce seeds. The group comprises the Gymnospermae and the Angiospermae.
water hammer	A waterhammer is created by stopping and/or starting a liquid flow suddenly. The results of a waterhammer or impulse load are devastating to a pressure sensor. The impulse load occurs suddenly, in the millisecond time frame, but the effects of it last a life time. The hammer occurs because an entire train of water is being stopped so fast that the end of the train hits up against the front end and sends shock waves through the pipe.
public park	Park with big trees, ornamental plants, alleys bordered by trees or bushes, fountains and statues situated in a town and whose access is free.
park	A large area of land preserved in a natural state for recreational use by the public.
Tc	
manganese	
Mn	
deballasting	Compulsory operation of cleaning tanks of oil tankers in especially equipped harbour zones. It is highly polluting and illegal at sea.
analytical equipment	
containers	A large case that can be transported by truck and than easily loaded on a ship.
resonance	A phenomenon exhibited by a physical system acted upon by an external periodic driving force in which the resulting amplitude of oscillation of the system becomes large when the frequency of the driving force approaches a natural free oscillation frequency of the system.
skeleton	
meat products industry	
circus animals	
refuse derived fuel	Secondary fuel derived from the dry constituents (paper, plastics, textile fibres, etc) in municipal solid waste, after treatment to separate and remove substances such as glass, metals and inert materials. On average, CDR has the following composition: 44% paper, 23% plastic, 12% textile residue, 4.5% timber scraps, 14% organic degradable waste and 2.5% inert materials. Its low heating value averages 15,000 kJ/kg (about 3,600 kcal/kg.). Currently this fuel can be used in two ways: 1) in industrial plants (cement and steel factories, thermal power plants, etc.), or 2) in bubbling or circulating fluidised-bed furnaces for the production of electrical energy.
pre-treatment	
air transportation	The use of aircraft, predominantly airplanes, to move passengers and cargo.

phosphatic fertiliser	Fertilizer compound or mixture containing available (soluble) phosphate; examples are phosphate rock (phosphorite), superphosphates or triple superphosphates, nitrophosphate, potassium phosphate, or N-P-K mixtures.
fluorescent lamp	
solution	A single, homogeneous liquid, solid, or gas phase that is a mixture in which the components (liquid, gas, solid, or combinations thereof) are uniformly distributed throughout the mixture.
polycyclic hydrocarbon	Hydrocarbon molecule with two or more nuclei; examples are naphthalene, with two benzene rings side by side, or diphenyl, with two bond-connected benzene rings. Also known as polynuclear hydrocarbon.
In	
As	
food storage	Stock of food kept in storage as a national measure to provide security against fluctuations in food supply.
glass fibre	
radiopharmaceutical	A radioactive compound used as a drug for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.
noise propagation	
noise law	
plastic	A polymeric material (usually organic) of large molecular weight which can be shaped by flow; usually refers to the final product with fillers, plasticizers, pigments, and stabilizers included (versus the resin, the homogeneous polymeric starting material); examples are polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, and urea-formaldehyde.
bird pest control	A process in which measures are used to repel avian pests such as sparrows and blackbirds, in order to protect seeds, fruit crops and other resources from harm or damage.
international environmental relations	The political or diplomatic interaction or dealings between independent nations that pertain to ecological concerns.
commercial fishing	
sea bed mining	The activity or processes involving the extraction of mineral deposits from the surface, or below the surface, of the ocean floor.
aggregate extraction	Extraction of crushed rock or gravel screened to sizes for use in road surfaces, concretes, or bituminous mixes.
woodland ecosystem	The interacting system of a biological community and its non-living environmental surroundings in wooded areas or land areas covered with trees and shrubs.
economic externality	
noise	Sound which is unwanted, either because of its effects on humans, its effect on fatigue or malfunction of physical equipment, or its interference with the perception or detection of other sounds.

background noise	Noise coming from source other than the noise source being monitored.
dicotyledon	
shops	A place, especially a small building, for the retail sale of goods and services.
sound intensity	
community centres	Place where people who live in an area can meet each other and play sports, take courses, etc.
air routes	
germ plasm	The hereditary material transmitted to the offspring via the gametes.
wood product	
geothermal power station	An electric generating station in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam is generated in the earth by heat from the earth's magma.
chemical structure	The arrangement of atoms in a molecule of a chemical compound.
antifouling paints	Paints formulated especially for boat decks and hulls, docks and other below-water-line surfaces and structures to prevent the growth of barnacles and other organisms on ships' bottoms.
elastomer	Any polymeric material, natural or synthetic, which has elastic properties similar to rubber.
confined water	Water that is separated from the atmosphere by an impermeable material.
sound level	The sound pressure level (in decibels) at a point in a sound field, averaged over the audible frequency range and over a time interval.
tillage	
environmentally dangerous substance	Substance that causes undesirable change in the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the air, water, or land that can harmfully affect the health, survival, or activities of human or other living organisms.
tree cutting	
chitin	A tough, flexible substance that forms much of the exoskeleton of arthropoda and the bristles of anellida. Its longchain molecules are partly polysaccharide, but they also contain nitrogen. The cell walls of many fungi contain a similar substance
prefabricated building	Building whose sections are manufactured in specialized factories and later transported and assembled on a building site.
plant equipment	The equipment, including machinery, tools, instruments, and fixtures necessary for an industrial or manufacturing operation.
plasma torch	
ichthyofauna	

mangrove forest	One of the most diverse ecosystems throughout the tropics. They are also one of the most endangered. Mangroves grow at the edge of the sea and provide a unique habitat for some 2,000 species of fish, invertebrates and plants. They are a valuable source of timber, pulpwood, fuel and charcoal, and of raw materials used in dyes, glues, rayon and tannin. They are also the breeding ground for a variety of fish, shrimps, crabs and molluscs. Mangrove forests play an important part in the desalination of sea-water. Because the roots of the trees are in the sea-water they protect shorelines from erosion and act as a bulwark against storms.
river water	Water which flows in a channel from high ground to low ground and ultimately to a lake or the sea, except in a desert area where it may dwindle away to nothing.
aluminum content	Amount of aluminium contained in a solution.
exotic fruit	
flour	
Be	
spacecrafts	Devices, manned and unmanned, which are designed to be placed into an orbit about the earth or into a trajectory to another celestial body.
spaceships	A man-carrying vehicle designed to operate in free space outside the earth's atmosphere.
organosilicic compound	
public housing	Low-rent housing owned, sponsored, or administered by a government.
<transportation complexes>	
polybromobiphenyl	
colloid	An intimate mixture of two substances, one of which, called the dispersed phase, is uniformly distributed in a finely divided state through the second substance, called the dispersion medium.
local administration	
germanium	
Ge	
degradability	The capacity of being decomposed chemically or biologically.
hydrogenation	
medical waste	All wastes from hospitals, clinics, or other health care facilities that contain or have come into contact with diseased tissues or infectious microorganisms. Also referred to as infectious waste, which is hazardous waste with infectious characteristics, including: contaminated animal waste, human blood and blood products, pathological waste, and discarded needles, scalpels and broken medical instruments.
heathland	An area with poor acid soil, typically dominated by ling (Calluna) or heaths (Erica).
starch	A polysaccharide which is a combination of many monosaccharide molecules, made during photosynthesis and stored as starch grains in many plants.

complex formation	Formation of a complex compound. Also known as complexing or complexation.
solar panels	One of the various devices for collecting solar energy, either by direct heating of water or direct conversion of sunlight to electricity.
chemical weapons	Chemical agents of warfare include all gaseous, liquid or solid chemical substances which might be employed because of their direct toxic effects on man and animals. Chemical weapons also include the chemical's precursors, the munitions and devices designed to deliver them, and any equipment specifically designed for their use in warfare. Nerve agents (chemicals of the same family as organophosphorous insecticides) are the most lethal of the classical chemical warfare agents, killing by poisoning the nervous system and disrupting bodily functions. Other chemical weapons include blister agents, vesicants, choking agents, etc.
periurban space	Any expanse of land or region located on the outskirts of a city or town.
sea floor	The area of the earth's crust underlying the oceans.
sea bed	
freshwater organism	Organisms which live in freshwater.
industrial plant (organism)	Plants employed in industry, e.g. cotton, flax, hemp, peanuts, etc.
mining industry	Industry related to the extraction of solid mineral resources from the earth.
coal industry	Industry related with the technical and mechanical activity of removing coal from the earth and preparing it for market.
moss	Any plant of the class Bryophyta, occurring in nearly all damp habitats.
peatmoss	Moss, especially sphagnum moss, from which peat has been produced.
heterocyclic compound	Compound in which the ring structure is a combination of more than one kind of atom.
maquis	A low evergreen shrub formation, usually found on siliceous soils in the Mediterranean lands where winter rainfall and summer drought are the characteristic climate features. It consists of a profusion of aromatic species, such as lavender, myrtle, oleander and rosemary and often includes abundant spiny shrubs. It has been suggested that the maquis is a secondary vegetation, occupying the lands cleared of their natural evergreen oak forests by human activity.
halogenated methane	
hurricane resistant building	
earthquake-resistant construction	
polypropylene glycol	
railway system	
road surface	Superficial layer of the road made of a mixture of asphalt and gravel.
primeval forest	

balance of nature	The condition of equilibrium among the components of a natural community such that their relative numbers remain fairly constant and their ecosystem is stable. Gradual readjustments to the composition of a balanced community take place continually in response to natural ecological succession and to alterations in climatic and other influences. By removing or introducing plants or animals, by polluting the environment, by destroying habitats and by rapidly increasing their own numbers, humans can cause major changes, some of which may be irreversible.
loudness	The magnitude of the physiological sensation produced by a sound, which varies directly with the physical intensity of sound but also depends on frequency of sound and waveform.
terrestrial heat	
renewable energy source	Energy sources that do not rely on fuels of which there are only finite stocks. The most widely used renewable source is hydroelectric power; other renewable sources are biomass energy, solar energy, tidal energy, wave energy, and wind energy; biomass energy does not avoid the danger of the greenhouse effect.
isomer	1) Two or more compounds having the same molecular formula, but a different arrangement of atoms within the molecule. 2) One of two or more chemical substances having the same elementary percentage composition and molecular weight but differing in structure, and therefore in properties; there are many ways in which such structural differences occur.
natural vegetation	
secondary road	
canning plants	
tree-lined road	
pollutant accumulation	Progressive increase in the amount of a substance in an organism or part of an organism which occurs because the rate of intake exceeds the organism's ability to remove the substance from the body.
dialysis	A process of selective diffusion through a membrane; usually used to separate low-molecular-weight solutes which diffuse through the membrane from the colloidal and high-molecular-weight solutes which do not.
railway station	A place along a route or line at which a train stops to pick up or let off passengers or goods, especially with ancillary buildings and services.
meat	The edible flesh of animals, especially that of mammals as opposed to that of fish or a nut.
major risk installation	Installations whose functioning involves the possibility of major hazards such as chemical plants, nuclear, coal and oil power production plants, etc.
breweries	
fireworks industry	

photographic industry	
fruit cultivation	Cultivation of fruit trees for home consumption or on a commercial basis.
scrap material	Scrap material are: pieces of fragments of metal, wood, glass, masonry, plastic, textiles, rope, leather, rubber, paper, or any substance that formerly were part or the construction of some useful object or thing or that consist of the excess resulting from the creation of some useful object or thing; or objects or things, including but not limited to machines, tools, equipment, hardware, furniture, appliances, etc., or parts of the same that are no longer in serviceable condition or a valuable only as raw material for reprocessing; or motor vehicles or remnants thereof that do not display current licence plates, and can not without substantial repairs, be made to operate in the manner originally intended, and are valuable only as raw materials for reprocessing.
nitrogen dioxide	A reddish-brown gas; it exists in varying degrees of concentration in equilibrium with other nitrogen oxides; used to produce nitric acid.
excavation	The removal of earth from its natural position.
railroad vehicle	
statutory text	A document or a portion thereof expressing an official enactment of a legislative body, with emphasis on the document's precise wording or language.
ocean dumping	The use of various techniques for disposing of hazardous wastes and other wastes in open seas. Has included bulk disposal of liquid or slurry-type wastes, hazardous sludges from dredged materials and the sinking of containerized hazardous substances.
forges	
tawing	To convert skin into white leather by mineral tanning, as with alum and salt.
oestrogen	Any of various natural or synthetic substances possessing the biologic activity of oestrus-producing hormones.
bed soil	
animal husbandry	A branch of agriculture concerned with the breeding and feeding of domestic animals.
chemisorption	The process of chemical adsorption.
oilseed plant	
fish pass	A man made structure built to enable fish to swim upstream over obstacles such as weirs. It consists usually of a series of small steps and pools which fish can swim up or jump over.
dipteran	
heat transfer	The movement of heat from one body to another by means of radiation, convection, or conduction.
ferrous metal	

liquefied gas	A gaseous compound or mixture converted to the liquid phase by cooling or compression; examples are liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquid oxygen, and liquid ammonia.
diffusers	Equipment to mix high solid content liquors from sludge digester.
climax	A botanical term referring to the terminal community said to be achieved when a sere (a sequential development of a plant community or group of plant communities on the same site over a period of time) achieves dynamic equilibrium with its environment and in particular with its prevailing climate. Each of the world's major vegetation climaxes is equivalent to a biome. Many botanists believe that climate is the master factor in a plant environment and that even if several types of plant succession occur in an area they will all tend to converge towards a climax form of vegetation.
organic waste	Waste deriving from living and dead organisms.
agri-food industry	
ammonium compounds	
hard coal	
button battery	
levelling machine	
turbidity	Cloudy or hazy appearance in a naturally clear liquid caused by a suspension of colloidal liquid droplets or fine solids.
fluorinated hydrocarbon	
fluorocarbon	
radioactive isotope	
elements of group I	Any of the monovalent metals lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, caesium, and francium, belonging to group 1A of the periodic table. They are all very reactive and electropositive.
stock (biological)	1) A group of individuals of one species within a specified area. 2) The size of a population.
nucleic acid	Any of several organic acids combined with proteins (DNA or RNA) which exist in the nucleus and protoplasm of all cells.
steam	Water vapour, or water in its gaseous state; the most widely used working fluid in external combustion engine cycles.
scrapyard	

	The free renewable source of energy provided by falling water that drives the turbines. Hydropower is the most important of the regenerable energy sources because of its highest efficiency at the energy conversion. There are two types of hydroelectric power plants: a) run-of-river power plants for the use of affluent water; b) storage power plants (power stations with reservoir) where the influx can be regulated with the help of a reservoir. Mostly greater differences in altitudes are being used, like mountain creeks. Power stations with reservoirs are generally marked by barrages with earth fill dam or concrete dams. Though hydropower generally can be called environmentally acceptable, there exist also some problems: a) change of groundwater level and fill up of the river bed with rubble. b) Risk of dam breaks. c) Great demand for land space for the reservoir. d) Diminution, but partly also increase of value of recreation areas. As the hydropowers of the world are limited, the world energy demand however is rising, finally the share of hydropower will decrease.
hydroelectric energy	
material extraction	
water supply system	No definition.
	Seaweeds communities formed by green, brown and red macroscopic algae and by sea phanerogams such as <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> and <i>Zostera noltii</i> , etc.
sea grass bed	
tropical region	
feeding	
	Housing that is deficient in sanitary accommodation, living space, safety facilities or maintenance.
substandard housing	
life stage	
	Taiga, which is also known as the boreal forest, is a Siberian term that refers to the severity of the climatic conditions of the northern forests, where the coldest temperature in January average -47°C , and the warmest summer month, July, averages 16°C : a difference of 62°C between the two extremes. The taiga stretches in a band across Eurasia and North America. The taiga provides a habitat for a wide variety of wildlife, including the bear, wolf, fox, lynx, deer, and elk or moose.
taiga	
	The tendency of a metal to wear away another by chemical attack.
chemical corrosivity	
	Any of a class of solid or semisolid organic products of natural or synthetic origin with no definite melting point, generally of high molecular weight; most resins are polymers.
resin	
	Place where hydrological observations or climatological observations for hydrological purposes are made.
hydrological station	
aerials	
roadway	

fish stock	A species, subspecies, geographical grouping, or other category of fish capable of management as a unit.
hydrocarbon storage tank	A container or a reservoir for the storage of hydrocarbons.
fuel tank installation	The operating, fuel-storage component of a fuel system.
fuel storage depot	
gleysols	1) A sticky, organic-rich soil layer which develops on ground that is continuously or frequently saturated with water. 2) Gley soils are characteristically affected by periodic or permanent saturation by water in the absence of effective artificial drainage.
fusion reaction	
soil salinity	Measurement of the quantity of mineral salts found in a soil. Many semi-arid and arid areas are naturally salty. By definition they are areas of substantial water deficit where evapotranspiration exceeds precipitation. Thus, whereas in humid areas there is sufficient water to percolate through the soil and to leach soluble materials from the soil and the rocks into the rivers and hence into the sea, in deserts this is not the case. Salts therefore tend to accumulate.
pipeline	A line of pipe connected to valves and other control devices, for conducting fluids, gases, or finely divided solids.
nutrient-deficient	
solid	A crystalline material, that is, one in which the constituent atoms are arranged in a three-dimensional lattice, periodic in three independent directions.
introduction of animal species	Animals which have been translocated by human agency into lands or waters where they have not lived previously, at least during historic times. Such translocation of species always involves an element of risk if not of serious danger. Newly arrived species, depending on their interspecific relationships and characteristics, may act as or carry parasites or diseases, prey upon native organisms, display toxic reactions, or be highly competitive with or otherwise adversely affect native species and communities.
slag heap	Large pile of waste material from an industrial process such as smelting or from coal mining.
underground settlement	
gutter	A narrow longitudinal strip generally adjacent to the edge of the carriageway specially constructed to carry and lead away surface water.
benomyl	
reservoir	Body of water, either natural or man-made, used for storage, regulation and control of water resources.
funfair	A place of outside entertainment where there are machines for riding on and games that can be played for prizes.

light	Electromagnetic radiation that is capable of causing a visual sensation.
physical treatment	Processes that separate components of a waste stream or change the physical form of the waste without altering the chemical structure of the constituent materials. Physical treatment techniques are often used to separate the materials within the waste stream so that they can be reused or detoxified by chemical or biological treatment or destroyed by high-temperature incineration.
chemical reduction	Chemical reaction in which an element gains an electron.
resting form	Resistant structure that allows the organism to survive adverse environmental conditions.
animal foodstuffs	Any crops or other food substances for animal consumption.
waste shredder	Mechanical device used to break waste materials into small pieces.
anticorrosion products	
urban morphology	
synthetic resin	Amorphous, organic, semisolid, or solid material derived from the polymerization of unsaturated monomers such as ethylene, butylene, propylene, and styrene.
carbonization	
platinum	A ductile malleable silvery-white metallic element very resistant to heat and chemicals. It occurs free and in association with other platinum metals, especially in osmiridium; used in jewellery, laboratory apparatus, electrical contacts, dentistry, electroplating, and as a catalyst.
filter medium	That portion of a filtration system that provides the liquid-solid separation, such as close-woven textile or metal screens, papers, nonwoven fabrics, granular beds, or porous media.
industrial material	
	A fluid connective tissue consisting of the plasma and cells that circulate in the blood vessels.
<type of firm>	
mountain top	
debris	Any material resulting from the demolition or destruction of any structure including stones, bricks, rocks, concrete, gravel or earth.
yttrium	

battery disposal	<p>Recycling is the best option from both an economic and environmental standpoint. The proper disposal method depends on the type of battery: alkaline are the typical non-rechargeable batteries that are often used in toys, flashlights, and some electronics; they are non-hazardous and can be thrown in the garbage. Button batteries are found in watches, calculators, hearing aids, etc. Button batteries often contain mercury, silver, or lithium, and should be returned to the manufacturer when purchasing a new battery. These types of batteries are often referred to as mercury/zinc, carbon/zinc, silver oxide, and zinc/air batteries. Lead-acid batteries include most car and motorcycle batteries. These batteries contain regulated amounts of lead and should be recycled. Nickel-cadmium batteries are the most common type of rechargeable battery and can be found in cellular phones, equipment, and toys. Ni-cad batteries contain regulated amounts of cadmium and should be recycled or handled as hazardous waste.</p>
herbicide	A chemical that controls or destroys undesirable plants.
rainout	
plant (industry)	
hearing system	The system that is concerned with the perception of sound, is mediated through the organ of Corti of the ear in mammals or through corresponding sensory receptors of the lagena in lower vertebrates, is normally sensitive in man to sound vibrations between 16 and 27.000 cycles per second but most receptive to those between 2.000 and 5.000 cycles per second, is conducted centrally by the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve, and is coordinated especially in the medial geniculate body.
auditory system	
single-crop farming	
food additive	Substances that have no nutritive value in themselves (or are not being used as nutrients) which are added to food during processing to improve colour, texture, flavour, or keeping qualities.
reclamation industry	Industry for the transformation of solid waste into useful products.
registered site	Area which is officially registered because of its unique features; a description is provided concerning its location, size, latitude, longitude, orientation, elevation, boundaries, wildlife, hydrological and soil characteristics, etc.
chordates	The highest phylum in the animal kingdom, characterized by a notochord, nerve cord, and gill slits; includes the urochordate, lancelets and vertebrates.
industrial gas	

particle size	The diameter (usually the intermediate diameter), in millimeters, of suspended sediment or bed material determined by either sieve or other sedimentation methods.
agricultural and food industry	
gas treatment equipment	
environmental licence	A governmental license or grant that allows and regulates an enterprise's discharge of air pollutants, typically from a commercial or industrial plant.
road vehicle	
armies	The complete military organization of a nation for land warfare.
rain water sewer system	Channels for clearing away rain water.
calcium	A malleable silvery-white metallic element of the alkaline earth group; the fifth most abundant element in the earth crust, occurring especially as forms of calcium carbonate. It is an essential constituent of bones and teeth and is used as a deoxidizer in steel.
ethylene oxide	
biological molecule	
<products in general by properties>	
peroxyacetyl nitrate	A pollutant created by the action of sunlight on hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides in the air. An ingredient of smog.
greenhouse gas	A collective expression for those components of the atmosphere that influence the greenhouse effect, namely carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides, ozone, CFCs and water vapour.
industrial crop	Any crop that provides materials for industrial processes and products such as soybeans, cotton (lint and seed), flax, and tobacco.
turbines	A fluid acceleration machine for generating rotary mechanical power from the energy in a stream of fluid.
biotransformation	Alteration of the structure of a compound by a living organism or enzyme.
water salinity	The degree of dissolved salts in water measured by weight in parts per thousand.
diatom	Unicellular algae, some of which are colonial, green or brownish in colour (but all contain chlorophyll) and with siliceous and often highly sculptured cell walls. Diatoms make up much of the producer level in marine and freshwater food chains, and they have contributed to the formation of oil reserves. Deposits of diatomaceous earths were formed by the accumulation of diatom cell walls.
chemical stabilization	
sprinkler irrigation	A type of irrigation in which water is applied by means of perforated pipes or nozzles operated under pressure so as to form a spray pattern.
fertiliser application	To supply soil with nutrients to aid the growth of plants.
prohibition	An interdiction or forbidding of an activity or action by authority or law.
ban	

constraint	Anything that prevents a system from performing it's intended function.
lanthanide	
small and medium sized industry	
building demolition	The tearing down of buildings by mechanical means.
selective breeding of plants	Breeding of plants having desirable characters.
polybrominated biphenyl	A chemical substance the composition of which, without regard to impurities, consists of brominated biphenyl molecules.
construction equipment	Heavy power machines which perform specific construction or demolition functions.
ship canal	
de-icing salt	
planting	The establishment of trees by planting seedlings, transplants, or cuttings.
compressed air equipment	A basic item of equipment for mechanically increasing the pressure of a gas.
chlorides	A compound which is derived from hydrochloric acid and contains the chlorine atom in the -1 oxidation state.
chlorites	
addition polymers	A polymer formed by the chain addition of unsaturated monomer molecules, such as olefins, with one another without the formation of a by-product, as water; examples are polyethylene, polypropylene and polystyrene.
enclosed sea	A gulf, basin or sea surrounded by two or more States and connected to another sea or the ocean by a narrow outlet or consisting entirely or primarily of the territorial seas and exclusive economic zones of two or more coastal States.
lakes	An enclosed body of water, usually but not necessarily fresh water, from which the sea is excluded.
natural lake	Lakes formed by geological processes such as receding glaciers (kettle lakes), volcanoes and earthquakes, eroding limestone (solution lakes) and river activity (oxbow lakes).
hydrometric network	Aggregate of hydrological stations and observing posts situated within any given area (river basin, administrative region) in such a way as to provide the means of studying the hydrological regime.
artificial drainage system	Collection of open and/or closed drains, together with structures and pumps used to collect and dispose of excess surface or subsurface water.
mechanical equipment	Machines and tools employed in manual and mechanical labour.
seashore	The zone of unconsolidated material that extends landward from the low water-line to where there is marked change in material or physiographic form or to the line of permanent vegetation.
animal feeding	The act and effect of supplying animals with food.
condensation (process)	Transition from the vapour to the liquid state.

sublimation	The process by which solids are transformed directly to the vapor state or viceversa without passing through the liquid phase.
altitude	Vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea-level.
geodetic apex	
littoral lake	A lake occupying a basin formed as a result of the blocking of the mouth of a stream by sand dunes migrating along the shore.
telegraphs	
artistic monuments	
biological weapons	Living organisms (or infective material derived from them) which are intended to cause disease or death in animals, plants, or man, and which depend for their effects on their ability to multiply in the person, animal or plant attacked. Various living organisms (for example, rickettsiae, viruses and fungi), as well as bacteria, can be used as weapons.
fishery product	All seawater or freshwater animals or parts thereof, including their roes, excluding aquatic mammals and frogs.
lime	Any of various mineral and industrial forms of calcium oxide differing chiefly in water content and percentage of constituent such as silica, alumina and iron.
acidifying substances	
stone	A general term for rock that is used in construction, either crushed for use as aggregate or cut into shaped blocks as dimension stone.
rare species	Species which have a restricted world range.
mineral resource	Valuable mineral deposits of an area that are presently recoverable and may be so in the future; includes known ore bodies and potential ore.
picking	
nitrogen fertiliser	
production chain	A production chain (or supply chain/filiA"re) refers to a series of economically and technically inter-linked operations placed between the availability of the raw material and that of the finished product.
industrial treatment	
chemical treatments	Processes that alter the chemical structure of the constituents of the waste to produce either an innocuous or a less hazardous material. Chemical processes are attractive because they produce minimal air emissions, they can often be carried out on the site of the waste generator, and some processes can be designed and constructed as mobile units.
ships	A vessel propelled by engines or sails for navigating on the water, especially a large vessel that can not be carried aboard another, as distinguished from a boat.

cultivation systems	Any overall structure or set-up used to organize the activity of preparing land or soil for the growth of new crops, or the activity of promoting or improving the growth of existing crops.
sanitary waste	All solid waste, both biological and nonbiological, that is produced at a hospital and is discarded and not intended for further use.
health care waste	
endosulfan	Toxic brown crystals that are insoluble in water and soluble in most organic solvents; used as an insecticide.
substrate cultivation	Technique of growing plants in an inert material such as sand, gravel or peat and supply them with a nutrient solution.
environmental effects	
transport	
marc	
varnish industry	
physical treatment of waste	
immission control law	Governmental law regulating, limiting or reducing harm from pollutants discharged into the atmosphere from smokestacks, vents, surface areas of commercial facilities, residential chimneys and from the exhausts of motor vehicles, locomotives and aircraft.
towed net	
physical damage	
screening	The reduction of the electric field about a nucleus by the space charge of the surrounding electrons.
insurance company	
pesticide pathway	Physical transport or movement of a pesticide, from its point of utilization to one or more of the environmental media (air, land and water).
cost	In economics, the value of the factors of production used by a firm in producing or distributing goods and services or engaging in both activities.
emergency law	Laws prescribed by a government in the face of some sudden and urgent occurrence which takes effect immediately upon passage or approval from the executive authority.
green alga	The largest and most diverse division of algae, occurring in fresh and salt water and in damp places on land. Some are microscopically small, often able to move by means of flagella and occur as single cells or as colonies. Others are filamentous or have a flattened thallus.
fertilisation (gametes)	The fusion of two gametes to form a zygote; the essential process of sexual reproduction, which results in the bringing together of an assortment of genes from two haploid nuclei.
emission source	A chemical process, building, furnace, plant or other entity responsible for the discharge of pollutants or contaminants into the environment.
district heating	The supply of heat, either in the form of steam or hot water, from a central source to a group of buildings.

CO2	
electric energy	
artificial fertilisers	Material of synthetic origin that is added to the soil to supply chemical elements needed for plant nutrition.
inorganic fertilizer	Inorganic chemical which promotes plant growth by enhancing the supply of essential nutrients such as ammonium sulphate or lime.
pollutant mobilisation	The mobility of hazardous substances and contaminants in the environment through both physical and chemical means.
trickling filter	An attached growth wastewater treatment system that biodegrades organic matter and can also be used to achieve nitrification (removal of ammonia nitrogen from wastewater by converting it to nitrate nitrogen). Wastewater trickles through a circular bed of coarse stones or plastic material. A rotating distributor (a rotating pipe with several holes across it) evenly distributes the wastewater from above the bed. The microorganisms in the wastewater attach themselves to the bed (also known as the filter media), which is covered with bacteria. The bacteria break down the organic waste and remove pollutants from the wastewater. Trickling filters are used when excess nutrients (namely ammonia nitrogen) become a concern because of the high oxygen demand placed on receiving waters.
air pollutants	Any substance in air that could, in high enough concentration, harm man, other animals, vegetation or material. Pollutants may include almost any natural or artificial composition of matter capable of being airborne. They may be in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets, gases or any combination thereof.
water distribution service	
artistic sites	
villages	A group of houses and other buildings, such as a church, a school and some shops, which is smaller than a town, usually in the countryside.
traffic	
<geographical directions>	
mud flow	
repair shop	
petroleum	A comparatively volatile liquid bitumen composed principally of hydrocarbon, with traces of sulphur, nitrogen or oxygen compounds; can be removed from the earth in a liquid state.
building materials	Any material used in construction, such as steel, concrete, brick, masonry, glass, wood, etc.

silicon	A brittle metalloid element that exists in two allotropic forms; occurs principally in sand, quartz, granite, feldspar, and clay. It is usually a grey crystalline solid but is also found as a brown amorphous powder. It is used in transistors, rectifiers, solar cells, and alloys. Its compounds are widely used in glass manufacture, the building industry, and in the form of silicones.
Si	
bradyseism	A long-continued, extremely slow vertical instability of the crust, as in the volcanic district west of Naples, Italy, where the Phlegraean bradyseism has involved up-and-down movements between 6 m below sea level and 6 m above over a period of more than 2.000 years.
timber industry	Industry related with timber harvesting and processing.
neighbourhoods	
districts	A local area within which residents conveniently share the common services and facilities in the vicinity of their dwellings.
energy consumption	Amount of energy consumed by a person or an apparatus shown as a unit.
minium	A scarlet or orange-red mineral consisting of an oxide of lead, which is used as a pigment in paint and in glass and ceramics.
public works	
fossil	Any remains, trace, or imprint of a plant or animal that has been preserved in the Earth's crust since some past geologic or prehistoric time.
estuarine ecosystem	Those ecosystems consisting of tidal catchments and adjacent tidal wetlands that are usually semi-enclosed by land but have open, partly obstructed, or sporadic access to the open ocean, and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. This ecosystem extends to the high-tide mark. The estuarine system also includes offshore areas of continuously diluted sea water.
energy generation	Production of energy in a coal fired power station, in an oil fired power station, in a nuclear power station, etc.
ski trail	
terracing of agricultural land	
valorisation of waste	Valorisation of waste material through the processes of reuse, recycling, incineration for energy production, composting and reclamation.
bird refuges	Area designated for the protection of birds, within which hunting is either prohibited or strictly regulated.
biological water balance	The amount of ingoing and outgoing water in a system, which are assumed to be equal in the long term so that the water budget will balance.

natural gas extraction	The tapping of natural gas from wells located under the sea and in general from underground sources often in association with petroleum deposits; it is used as a fuel, having largely replaced coal-gas for this purpose, and as a source of intermediates for organic synthesis.
refuse-sludge compost	Compost derived by the biodegradation of the organic constituents of solid wastes and wastewater sludges. The major public health issues associated with composting using solid wastes mixed with sewage sludge are pathogens, heavy metal, and odors. The heat generated during composting, as a result of the activities of thermophilic organisms, is capable of killing bacteria, viruses, protozoa and helminths present in sewage sludge. The metallic elements in sludge of greatest concern to human health are cadmium, lead, arsenic, selenium, and mercury. Only cadmium is normally found in sewage sludge at levels which, when applied to soils, can be absorbed by plants, and accumulate in edible parts, thereby entering the food chain.
street noise	
beta radiation	Name given to the ionizing radiation which is produced as a stream of high speed electrons emitted by certain types of radioactive substance when they decay. The intensity of radiation energy produced in human tissue by a beta particle is a hundred times less than that produced by an alpha radiation particle, but it travels slightly deeper into tissue.
total organic carbon	The amount of carbon covalently bound in organic compounds in a water sample.
energy source material	Sources from which energy can be obtained to provide heat, light, and power. Energy resources, including fossil and nuclear fuels as well as solar, water, tidal and geothermal energy, may be captured or recovered and converted into other energy forms for a variety of household, commercial, transportation, and industrial applications.
Cu	
protective agent	
deodorant	
bleach	
garages	
biosynthesis	Production, by synthesis or degradation, of a chemical compound by a living organism.
Br	
fire fighting water	Water that is intended for use in controlling or extinguishing uncontrolled or undesired combustion, including any leftover water that has been contaminated during its use and requires specialized handling.

recyclability	Characteristic of materials that still have useful physical or chemical properties after serving their original purpose and that can, therefore, be reused or remanufactured into additional products.
soil profile	A vertical section of a soil, showing horizons and parent material.
concrete grinders	
sailing boats	
nuclear energy use	Nuclear energy is employed in the industrial sector, in the production of other energy types, in the medical and scientific research field, in transportation, in the production of nuclear weapons, etc.
harrowing	The act or process of using an agricultural implement with metal, spikelike teeth over plowed land to level it, break up clods, uproot weeds or cover with seeds.
pigment industry	
licence	
economic data	
muddy state	
orchards	
reverse osmosis	A method of obtaining pure water from water containing a salt, as in desalination. Pure water and the salt water are separated by a semipermeable membrane and the pressure of the salt water is raised above the osmotic pressure, causing water from the brine to pass through the membrane into the pure water. This process requires a pressure of some 25 atmospheres, which makes it difficult to apply on a large scale.
river harbour	No definition.
power generation	The act or process of transforming other forms of energy into electric energy.
conductivity	The ratio of the electric current density to the electric field in a material. Also known as electrical conductivity.
underground tank	
gas mixture	
gas cloud	
chemical precipitation	The process of producing a separable solid phase within a liquid medium; represents the formation of a new condensed phase, such as a vapour or gas condensing to liquid droplets; a new solid phase gradually precipitates within a solid alloy as a result of slow, inner chemical reaction; in analytical chemistry, precipitation is used to separate a solid phase in an aqueous solution.
hostaflon	Fluoroethene.

chlorophenols	Major group of chlorinated hydrocarbons, pesticides and biocides which account for a very high percentage of the non-agricultural pesticide use, such as anti-rotting agents in non-woollen textiles and wood preservatives. The chlorophenols act as biocides by inhibiting the respiration and energy-conversion processes of the microorganisms. They are toxic to man above 40 parts per million, to fish above 1 ppm, whilst concentrations as low as one part per thousand million can taint water.
reinforcing material	
libraries	Place where books and other literary materials are kept.
schools	An institution or building at which children and young people receive education.
biological cycles	Complete circulatory process through which a substance passes in the biosphere. It may involve transport through the various media (air, water, soil), followed by environmental transformation, and carriage through various ecosystems.
black frost	An intense cold with no deposit of hoar frost, causing vegetation to turn black.
lightning	1) The large spark produced by an abrupt discontinuous discharge of electricity through the air, resulting most often from the creation and separation of electric charge in cumulonimbus clouds. 2) Atmospheric electrical discharges between clouds or from clouds to earth, which allow the electrical charge leaked into the atmosphere to return to earth.
fish	Cold-blooded aquatic vertebrates.
manufacturing activity	Activities connected with the processing of raw material into a finished product, especially by means of a large-scale industrial operation.
manufacturing process	
cave dwellings	
warning station	
fire protection agents	A chemical used as a coating for or a component of a combustible material to reduce or eliminate a tendency to burn; used with textiles, plastics, rubbers, paints, and other materials. Also known as fireproofing compound and fire retardant.
mould	Coating caused by fungi that develops in a damp atmosphere on the surface of various substances.
transport law	Rules concerning the movement of goods or persons by sea, railway or road.
agricultural machines	
ammonium	The radical NH_4^+ .
acrylonitrile	A colorless liquid that is soluble in all common organic solvents and partially miscible with water; it is toxic, carcinogenic, and a dangerous fire risk; used as a monomer for acrylic fibers and in acrylic rubber and for other industrial purposes.
animal glue	

industrial furnace	An enclosed structure or apparatus in which heat is generated for certain components of the manufacturing process, such as a lime or cement kiln, a coke oven or a blast furnace.
aquatic animals	Animal having a water habitat.
meadow	Strictly a term for a field of permanent grass used for hay, but also applied to rich, waterside grazing areas that are not suitable for arable cultivation.
volatile substance	A substance capable of readily changing from a solid or liquid form to a vapour; having a high vapour pressure and a low boiling point.
lock	A section of a waterway, such as a canal, closed off with gates, in which vessels in transit are raised or lowered by raising or lowering the water level of that section.
radiation absorption	The uptake of radiation by a solid body, liquid or gas. The absorbed energy may be transferred or re-emitted.
combined sewer system	A sewer intended to serve as a sanitary sewer and a storm sewer, or as an industrial sewer and a storm sewer.
gametogenesis	The formation of gametes, or reproductive cells, in reproductive organs.
plant population	The number of plants in an area.
alloys	Any of a large number of substances having metallic properties and consisting of two or more elements; with few exceptions, the components are usually metallic elements.
waste degasification	The removal of gaseous components form waste.
steam turbines	A machine or device in which high-pressure steam is made to do work by acting on and rotating blades in a cylinder, converting the energy of high-pressure steam into mechanical power.
gaseous fuel	
purification	Treatment of water (or sewage) to change harmful or undesirable physical properties and remove harmful and undesirable chemical substances and living organisms.
municipal sewage	The liquid wastes deriving from domestic, commercial and industrial activities of an urban settlement.
urban compost	A mixture of decaying or decayed organic materials collected from the urban waste stream, generally composed of yard waste, food residues, wood waste and sewage sludge and used as a fertilizer or soil conditioner.
natural stone	A gemstone that occurs in nature, as distinguished from a man-made substitute.
organic compound	Chemical compounds, based on carbon chains or rings and also containing hydrogen with or without oxygen, nitrogen, or other elements.
turbine engines	A rotary power-generating device driven by a continuous stream of fluid, such as water, steam, gas or wind, which transforms kinetic energy into mechanical energy.

electrolysis	The production of a chemical reaction by passing an electric current through an electrolyte. In electrolysis, positive ions migrate to the cathode and negative ions to the anode.
burners	The part of a fuel-burning device, such as a furnace or boiler, in which the fuel and air are mixed and combustion occurs.
radiation	Emission of any rays from either natural or man-made origins, such as radio waves, the sun's rays, medical X-rays and the fall-out and nuclear wastes produced by nuclear weapons and nuclear energy production. Radiation is usually divided between non-ionizing radiation, such as thermal radiation (heat) and light, and nuclear radiation. Non-ionizing radiation includes ultraviolet radiation from the sun which, although it can damage cells and tissues, does not involve the ionization events of nuclear radiation.
warning system	Any series of procedures and devices designed to detect sudden or potential threats to persons, property or the environment, often utilizing radar technology.
unlading	
sandblasting	A method of abrasive cleaning by spraying sand entrained in a high velocity air or stream upon the surface.
integrated pest management	A systematic approach that uses a variety of techniques to reduce pest damage or unwanted vegetation to economically and socially tolerable levels. IPM techniques may include the use of natural predators and parasites, genetically resistant host, environmental modification and, when necessary and appropriate, chemical pesticides or herbicides.
show animal	
warm-blooded animal	Animal which has a body temperature that stays the same and does not change with the temperature of its surroundings.
background radiation	Radiation resulting from natural sources, as opposed to man-made sources, and to which people are exposed in everyday, normal life; for example from rocks and soil.
heat treatment	
traffic lights	Set of coloured lights placed at crossroads, junctions, etc., to control the flow of the traffic.
metallurgy	The science and technology of metals and alloys.
agricultural effluents	Treated and untreated wastewater and washdown from dairies, piggeries and other places where livestock are kept in large numbers.
physical property	A characteristics of a pure substance that does not involve a chemical change, such as its density, color, or hardness.
chemical processes	The particular method of manufacturing or making a chemical usually involving a number of steps or operations.

nuclear energy	Energy released by nuclear fission or nuclear fusion.
water vapour	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, 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 plays an important role in regulating the temperature of the planet because clouds form when excess water vapor in the atmosphere condenses to form ice and water droplets and precipitation.
orthophosphate	
metabolism	All the chemical reactions that take place in a living organism, comprising both anabolism and catabolism. Basal metabolism is the energy exchange of an animal at rest. Catabolism is the synthesis of complex molecules from simpler ones. Catabolism is the breaking down by organisms of complex molecules into simpler ones with the liberation of energy.
three-way catalyst	
protocol of agreement [USE: agreement protocol]	
industrial bath	
analytical devices	
agricultural production	
polypropylene	A crystalline, thermoplastic resin made by the polymerization of propylene; the product is hard and tough, resists moisture, oils, and solvents, and withstands temperatures up to 170°C; used to make molded articles, fibres, film, rope, printing plates, and toys.
vegetable oil	An edible, mixed glyceride oil derived from plants (fruit, leaves, and seeds), including cottonseed, linseed, tung, and peanut; used in food oils, shortenings, soaps, and medicine, and as a paint drying oil.
azo compounds	
acoustic level	Physical quantity of sound measured, usually expressed in decibels.
energy crisis	
plankton	Small animals (zooplankton) and plants (phytoplankton) which mainly float or drift near the surface of rivers, lakes or the sea.
primary conversion product	
methanisation	The process of deriving methane from any source, including livestock manure, landfills, coal mines, etc.
biological agriculture	Farming without the use of industrially made fertilizers or pesticides.
energy requirement	
biological growth	

agricultural pests	Insects and mites that damage crops, weeds that compete with field crops for nutrients and water, plants that choke irrigation channels or drainage systems, rodents that eat young plants and grain, and birds that eat seedlings or stored foodstuffs.
weed	Any plant that grows wild and profusely, especially one that grows among cultivated plants, depriving them of space, food, etc.
metal recovery	A process of obtaining metal resources from solid waste, which includes collecting and storing metals and having them shipped to a plant where they are sorted, cleaned, processed and melted so they can be reused or recycled for the same or other purposes.
aquaculture	The cultivation and harvest of freshwater or marine animals and plants, in ponds, tanks, cages or on protected beds. This is usually done in inland waters, estuaries or coastal waters. It is estimated that commercial fish farming accounts for more than 10% of the world's fish needs.
birth	
mode of transportation	Type of vehicle used for moving from one place to the other.
historical monument	Monument built in memory of an historical event.
drift net fishing	The use of fishing nets of great length and depth, aptly described as ""walls of death"" because of the huge numbers of marine mammals, birds, and turtles that became ensnared in them. The Tarawa Declaration of 1989 formulated at the 20th South Pacific Forum, aimed at banning drift netting in the South Pacific. In June 1992 the UN banned drift netting in all the world's oceans.
brown algae	A division of algae, mostly marine and benthic, which are common in the intertidal zone. Phaeophyta contain a brown pigment (fucoxanthin) which masks the chlorophyll and other pigments present, giving the plant a brown to olive green colour. Brown seaweeds are used as manure and fodder in some coastal districts, and a few species are edible for humans.
E-number	Internationally accepted coding system to identify substances added to food during its manufacture and processing. Food additives have been suspected of provoking symptoms of hyperactivity, asthma, eczema and migraine. The numbers cover six categories of food additives: preservatives; colourings; emulsifiers and stabilizers; antioxidants; sweeteners; and other miscellaneous additives. E-numbers were introduced by the European Community to reassure consumers that any substance added to food has been thoroughly tested and pronounced safe. To get an E-number, the EC's seal of approval, a food additive must pass stringent safety tests and be approved by all member countries.
telex	

carbaryl	A colorless, crystalline compound with a melting point of 142Å°C; used as an insecticide for crops, forests, lawns, poultry and pets. Also known as 1-naphthylmethylcarbamate.
WDF	Acronym for waste derived fuel.
car parks	Area of ground or a building where there is space for vehicles to be parked.
recycled material	Waste materials that are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity.
chemical products	A substance characterized by definite molecular composition.
sampling devices	A device used for collecting small samples of materials for analysis or for measuring air quality in various areas over a period of time.
thiosulphate	
bromates	
industrial city	
mining basin	Areas with high density of mineral deposit.
pyrene	
graminaceous plant	A very large family of plants including cereals such as wheat, maize, etc.
pest	Any organism that damages crops, injures or irritates livestock or man, or reduces the fertility of land.
soundproof construction	
acidity degrees	The amount of acid present in a solution, often expressed in terms of pH.
RDF	Acronym for refuse derived fuel.
emulsification	The process of dispersing one liquid in a second immiscible liquid.
firm	A commercial partnership of two or more persons, especially when incorporated.
animal powered vehicles	Any conveyance pulled, propelled or otherwise set into motion using the work of animals as the prime mover.
sugars	Any of a group of water-soluble carbohydrates of relatively low molecular weight and typically having a sweet taste. The simple sugars are called monosaccharides. More complex sugars comprise between two and ten monosaccharides linked together.
piggeries	A place where pigs are kept and reared.
BOD	The amount of oxygen used for biochemical oxidation by a unit volume of water at a given temperature and for a given time. BOD is an index of the degree of organic pollution in water.
comminutors	
natural fibre	A textile fiber of mineral, plant or animal origin.
magnesium	A silvery-white, lightweight, malleable, ductile metal, used in metallurgical and chemical processes, photography, pyrotechny, and light alloys.
ancient crop plants	
nuclear establishment	A place, including buildings, where all the activities relating to nuclear research are performed.
equine	Animals belonging to the family of Equidae.

helophyte	
monoculture	The agricultural practice of cultivating a single crop or crops consisting of genetically similar organisms.
soil conservation legislation	
camping sites	A piece of land where people on holiday can stay in tents, usually with toilets and places for washing.
air purification	
power consumption	
thermal energy	Energy in the form of heat.
inland waters	A lake, river, or other body of water wholly within the boundaries of a state.
karstic morphology	Morphology characterized by dolines (sinkholes), hums (towers), caves, and a complex subsurface drainage system.
phreatic water	Groundwater occurring in the zone of saturation and having a water table.
free groundwater	Ground water vertically in direct contact with atmosphere.
synanthropic species	Species adapted for utilizing variable, unpredictable or transient environments, typically with a high dispersal ability and a rapid rate of population growth. - (opportunistic species)
genetic information	The information for protein synthesis contained in the nucleotide sequences of the DNA polynucleotide chain.
non-returnable container	Any container for which no specific provisions for its return from the consumer or final use has been established.
yachting	
speleology	The scientific study of caves, especially in respect of their geological formation, flora and fauna, etc.
organic substance	Chemical compounds, based on carbon chains or rings and also containing hydrogen with or without oxygen, nitrogen, or other elements.
products	Something produced by human or mechanical effort or by a natural process.
overgrazing	Intensive grazing by animals, for example cattle, sheep or goats, on an area of pasture. It has become a serious threat to the world's rangelands and grasslands. Several factors have led to overgrazing, which leads to the soil being degraded and becoming liable to erosion by wind and rain, and even to desertification. The main pressures leading to widespread overgrazing have been the need to increase the size and numbers of herds to produce more food for an increasing human population, and the transformation of traditional pasture land into plantations to grow cash crops. Throughout the dry tropics, where traditionally herds ranged over vast areas, intensive livestock-rearing schemes have taken over, mostly to provide meat for the export market. Well-digging operations have also led to heavy concentrations of animals in small areas.
road abandonment	
subvention	

tar use	Any employment or utilization of dark, heavy, viscous substances or residue derived from the distillation of certain organic materials, often to produce benzene, soap, dyes, cosmetics and other products.
industrial premises	
tantalum	
chlorine dioxide	
methyl ethyl ketone	
traffic control	The organization of a more efficient movement of traffic within a given road network by rearranging the flows, controlling the intersections and regulating the times and places for parking.
returnable packaging	Any packaging whose return from the consumer or final user is assured by specific mean (separate collection, deposits, etc.), independently of its final destination, in order to be reused, recovered, or subjected to specific waste management operations.
anaerobic digestion	The process by which complex plant and animal compound are broken down into simpler compounds in the absence of oxygen, producing a variety of gaseous and soluble products.
photochemical smog	
exposition	
heavy industry	
food	A material that can be ingested and utilized by the organism as a source of nutrition and energy.
resource exhaustion	
forest industry	A sector of the economy in which an aggregate of establishments is engaged in the management of an extensive area of woodland, often to produce products and benefits such as timber, wildlife habitat, clean water, biodiversity and recreation.
energy market	The trade or traffic of energy sources treated as a commodity (such as fossil fuel, electricity, or solar radiation).
decision process	A fluid, flexible process that solves problems step by step. A systematic, conscious approach to each step in the decision process can lead to agreements, partnerships, actions, and policy to meet existing and future needs.
control agents	
carbon	A nonmetallic element existing in the three crystalline forms: graphite, diamond and buckminsterfullerene: occurring in carbon dioxide, coal, oil and all organic compounds.
C	
fiscal policy	
damage to property	
ship fouling	The adhesion of different marine organisms to the underwater parts of ships, causing the ships to lose speed.
botanical gardens	A place in which plants are grown, studied and exhibited.

wood preservation	The use of chemicals to prevent or retard the decay of wood, especially by fungi or insects; widely used preservatives include creosote, pitch, sodium fluoride and tar; especially used on wood having contact with the ground.
fuel wood	Trees used for the production of firewood logs or other wood fuel.
snow clearing	The act or process of removing snow from sidewalks, roads and other thoroughfares by utilizing snowplows, shovels, salts and other equipment and materials.
oxidation	A chemical reaction that increases the oxygen content of a compound.
uncultivated land	Arable land not under rotation that is set at rest for a period of time ranging from one to five years before it is cultivated again, or land usually under permanent crops, meadows or pastures, which is not being used for that purpose for a period of at least one year. Arable land which is normally used for the cultivation of temporary crops but which is temporarily used for grazing is included.
radiation effects	Prolonged exposure to ionizing radiation from various sources can be harmful. Nuclear radiation from fallout from nuclear weapons or from power stations, background radiation from substances naturally present in the soil, exposure to X-rays can cause radiation sickness. Massive exposure to radiation can kill quickly and any person exposed to radiation is more likely to develop certain types of cancer than other members of the population.
intensive farming	Farming in which as much use is made of the land as possible by growing crops close together or by growing several crops in a year or by using large amounts of fertilizers.
weight	The gravitational force with which the earth attracts a body. By extension, the gravitational force with which a star, planet, or satellite attracts a nearby body.
carbon dioxide tax	Compulsory charges levied on fuels to reduce the output of carbon dioxide.
water pollutant	A chemical or physical agent introduced to any body of water that may detrimentally alter the natural condition of that body of water and other associated bodies of water. Any substance or energy form (heat, light, noise, etc.) which alters the state of a body of water from what would naturally occur.
drilling grit	
liquefied natural gas	
enterobacterium	Bacteria which are gram-negative, shaped like rods, and are facultative anaerobes. They live in soil, water, plants, and animals (especially the intestines), and can cause diseases in vertebrate animals.

photography	The process of forming visible images directly or indirectly by the action of light or other forms of radiation on sensitive surfaces.
elements of group V	Group V consists of two subgroups: group Vb, the main group, and group Va. Group Va consists of vanadium, niobium, and tantalum, which are generally considered with the transition elements. The main group consists of nitrogen, phosphorous, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth.
interaction of pesticides	The enhancement of activity of pesticides when they are used in combination with others.
consumer information	Factual, circumstantial and, often, comparative knowledge concerning various goods, services or events, their quality and the entities producing them.
urban plan	
standard	Standards, include specifications, regulations, and guidelines which help clarify, guide and control processes and activities crucial to our everyday functioning and lives. In particular, they specify definitions, performance, and design criteria. They help create a common language with which engineers, researchers, businesses, and even students can communicate, create, and learn.
homologation	The approval given by the judge of certain acts and agreements for the purpose of rendering them more binding and executory.
greenhouse cultivation	Cultivation of plants, especially of out-of-season plants, in glass-enclosed, climate-controlled structures.
carbamic acid	
red list	The series of publications produced by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). They provide an inventory on the threat to rare plants and animal species. Information includes status, geographical distribution, population size, habitat and breeding rate. The books also contain the conservation measures, if any, that have been taken to protect the species. There are five categories of rarity status: endangered species; vulnerable organisms, which are those unlikely to adapt to major environmental effects; rare organisms, which are those at risk because there are few of them in the world, such as plants which only grow on mountain peaks or on islands; out of danger species, which were formerly in the above categories, but have had the threat removed because of conservation actions; and indeterminate species, which are the plants and animals probably at risk, although not enough is known about them to assess their status.
artificial fertilisers industry	
fats	Any of the glyceryl esters of fatty acids which form a class of neutral organic compounds.
special waste	Dangerous or bulky waste that requires extra treatment before disposal.
<pest control methods>	

refuse incineration	Burning of solid waste material so that only ashes remain.
recycling ratio	The proportion of the original material or resource which is re-used.
impermeability	
industrial production	Any process of converting or transforming raw materials and other resources into goods or services which have value.
nuclear power	Energy released by nuclear fission or nuclear fusion.
sulphur dioxide	Emissions of the gas given off during the burning of fossil fuels in power stations and other boilers. Sulphur dioxide is created because sulphur is an impurity in most coal and oils. When the fuel is burned the hot sulphur reacts with oxygen in the atmosphere to form sulphur dioxide.
glacial cirque	A deep steep-walled half-bowl-like recess or hollow, variously described as horseshoe- or crescent-shaped or semi-circular in plan, situated high on the side of a mountain and commonly at the head of a glacial valley and produced by the erosive activity of a mountain glacier. It often contains a small round lake, and it may or may not be occupied by ice or snow.
power-heat relation	The ratio of the work done by an engine to the heat supplied.
waste-bins	A container for litter, rubbish, etc.
flotation	A process used to separate particulate solids by causing one group of particles to float; utilizes differences in surface chemical properties of the particles, some of which are entirely wetted by water, others are not.
livestock breeding	The raising of livestock by crossing different varieties to obtain new varieties with desired characteristics.
fat industry	
background radioactivity	Low-intensity radiation from small amounts of radio isotopes in soil, air, building materials, etc.
renewable resource	Resources capable of being continuously renewed or replaced through such processes as organic reproduction and cultivation such as those practiced in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries.
black coal	A natural black graphitelike material used as a fuel, formed from fossilized plants and consisting of amorphous carbon with various organic and some inorganic compounds.
bryophytes	Any plant of the division Bryophyta, having stems and leaves but lacking true vascular tissue and roots and reproducing by spores: includes the mosses and liverworts.
longitude	Distance in degrees east or west of the prime meridian at 0° measured by the angle between the plane of the prime meridian and that of the meridian through the point in question, or by the corresponding time difference.

sensorial adaptation	Weakened magnitude of a sensation resulting from prolonged presentation of the stimulus.
adaptable species	Species capable of undergoing genetic modifications in order to enhance their ability to survive and reproduce in the prevailing environmental conditions.
road transport	Transportation of goods and persons by vehicles travelling on a road network.
<type of noise>	
intermittent noise	Noise occurring at regular or irregular intervals.
oil binding agent	Highly absorbent agents used for physically removing spilled oil in case of leakages and oil accidents occurring in water bodies, industry, work-shops, on roads, etc. Materials that have been found useful for this service vary from simple, naturally occurring materials such as straw, sawdust, and peat to synthetic agents, such as polyurethane foam and polystyrene powder.
waterproofing membrane	
active agents	Efficient part of a chemical product.
hazardous waste dump sites	A disposal site for hazardous waste in a dump, landfill, or surface impoundment without any concern for potential environmental or health risks.
beverages	
polyphosphate	
load control	
biological nitrogen fixation	Biological nitrogen fixation is a priority area in biology, it has made original contributions both for the specific area and for the advancement of science in general, and it has the potential to improve sustainable agriculture. Biological nitrogen fixation (BNF) is the term used for a process in which nitrogen gas (N ₂) from the atmosphere is incorporated into the tissue of certain plants. Plants incorporate nitrogen dissolved in the soil as nitrates, nitrites or ammonia. Nitrogen is the major limiting nutrient of most crop species. Acquisition and assimilation of nitrogen is second in importance only to photosynthesis for plant growth and development. The nitrogen fixing microbes include two varieties: free living nitrogen fixers that generate ammonia for their own use and symbiotic nitrogen fixers which fix nitrogen associated with plants and provide the plant with nitrogen as an exchange for carbon and a protected habitat.
denitrification	1) The loss of nitrogen from soil by biological or chemical means. It is a gaseous loss, unrelated to loss by physical processes such as through leachates. 2) The breakdown of nitrates by soil bacteria, resulting in the release of free nitrogen. This process takes place under anaerobic conditions, such as are found in water-logged soil, and it reduces soil fertility.

sound	Auditory sensation produced by the oscillations, stress, pressure, particle displacement, and particle velocity in a medium with internal forces; pressure variation that the human ear can detect.
printing plant	
service industry	Industries that provide services, such as transport or entertainment, rather than goods.
noise legislation	Legislation introduced by many governments to prevent or restrict the emission of noise from industrial, commercial and domestic premises; from motor vehicles and aircraft; and from consumer appliances and equipment.
commercial waste	Waste materials which originate in wholesale, retail, or service establishments, such as office buildings, stores, markets, theatres, hotels, and warehouses.
water delivery service	
air-transmitted noise	
urban traffic	Movements of vehicles and people within a city.
nuclear chemistry	Study of the atomic nucleus, including fission and fusion reactions and their products.
areas for military manoeuvres	
damage by animals	Harm caused to the environment by animals as, for instance, in the case of overgrazing, trampling, etc.
game damage	
plantigrade	Pertaining to mammals walking with the whole sole of the foot touching the ground.
national game reserve	
river transport	Transportation of goods or persons by means of ships travelling on rivers.
easement	A person's right to restrict the freedom of another's use of land, or to guarantee his own use of it.
waste disposal cost	
nutrient	Substance, element or compound necessary for the growth and development of plants and animals.
atmospheric layering	Any one of a number of strata or layers of the earth's atmosphere; temperature distribution is the most common criterion used for denoting the various shells. Also known as atmospheric shell; atmospheric region.
air stratification	
podzols	A group of zonal soils having an organic mat and a very thin organic-material layer overlying a gray, leached A2 horizon and a dark, brown illuvial B horizon enriched in iron oxide, alumina, and organic matter. It develops under coniferous or mixed forests or under heath, in a cool to temperate moist climate.
sludge settling pond	Pond for the removal of settleable solids through which wastewater is passed in a treatment works.
transhumance	The seasonal migration of livestock to suitable grazing grounds.
accumulation	Process of storage of products of erosion or abrasion, or of water, salts, sediments, etc., in natural or artificial water bodies.
shunting yard	Area where a car or a train can be shoven or turned off or moved from one track to another.

roads	A long piece of hard ground that people can drive along from one place to another.
building acoustics	The characteristics of a room, auditorium, etc., that determine the fidelity with which sound can be heard within it.
scientific policy	A deliberate and coherent attempt to provide a basis for decisions influencing the size, institutional structure, resources, effectiveness and creativity of scientific and technological research in relation to their applications and public consequences.
dye	A coloring material.
colourings	Any substance of natural origin, such as turmeric, annatto, caramel, carmine, and carotene, or a synthetic certified food color added to food to compensate for color changes during processing or to give an appetizing color.
pigment	A finely powdered coloring material used in paints and inks.
selective breeding of animals	Breeding of animals having desirable characters.
intensive animal breeding	Specialized system of breeding animals where the livestock are kept indoors and fed on concentrated foodstuffs, with frequent use of drugs to control diseases which are a constant threat under these conditions.
food stock	
foraging	
tank truck	
<lead compound>	Lead compounds are present as gasoline additives, in paint, ceramic products, roofing, caulking, electrical applications, tubes, or containers. Lead exposure may be due to air, water, food, or soil. Lead in the air is primarily due to lead-based fuels and the combustion of solid waste, coal, oils, and emissions from alkyl lead manufacturers, wind blown dust volcanoes, the burning of lead-painted surfaces, and cigarette smoke. Lead in drinking water comes from leaching from lead pipes, connectors, and solder in both the distribution system and household plumbing.
boiling point	The temperature at which the transition from the liquid to the gaseous phase occurs in a pure substance at fixed pressure.
offence against the environment	Unlawful acts against the environment, such as water contamination, hazardous waste disposal, air contamination, unpermitted installation of plants, oil spills, etc.
land improvement	
bromoethylene	
bromomethane	
laboratory equipment	A set of supplies or instruments used to conduct scientific experiments, tests or investigations, such as microscopes, beakers or vials, glass strips and cleaning materials.

heat pump	A device which transfers heat from a cooler reservoir to a hotter one, expending mechanical energy in the process, especially when the main purpose is to heat the hot reservoir rather than refrigerate the cold one.
ovens	An enclosed heated compartment usually lined with a refractory material used for drying substances, firing ceramics, heat-treating, etc.
wildlife conservation disturbing activity	A series of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora at a favourable status.
ionic pollution phosphorated fertiliser	Contamination of water, soil, etc. with cations and anions deriving from copper, zinc, phenols, cyanides, chromates, mercury, etc.
animals	Any living organism characterized by voluntary movement, the possession of cells with noncellulose cell walls and specialized sense organs enabling rapid response to stimuli, and the ingestion of complex organic substances such as plants and other animals.
packaging material	Materials for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or the consumer.
processed food product developer	Food so prepared and presented as to be easily and quickly ready for consumption.
authorized game preserves blood circulation system	
deposition	The process by which polluting material is precipitated from the atmosphere and accumulates in ecosystems.
antiseismic regulations	Rules for minimizing or containing the risks deriving from earthquakes.
taste of water Xe	Taste in water can be caused by foreign matter, such as organic compounds, inorganic salts or dissolved gases. These materials may come from domestic, agricultural or natural sources. Some substances found naturally in groundwater, while not necessarily harmful, may impart a disagreeable taste or undesirable property to the water. Magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, and sodium chloride are but a few of these. Acceptable waters should be free from any objectionable taste at point of use.
concentration interactions between organisms	The process of increasing the quantity of a component in a solution. The opposite of dilution.

spore	A uni- or multicellular, asexual, reproductive or resting body that is resistant to unfavourable environmental conditions and produces a new vegetative individual when the environment is favorable.
alluvium	Clay, silt, sand, gravel, pebbles or other detrital material deposited by water.
pedosphere	That shell or layer of the Earth in which soil-forming processes occur.
deciduous wood	A wood dominated by trees or shrubs tending to shed leaves and other plant parts regularly, often at a certain season or stage of growth.
fruits	A fully matured plant ovary with or without other floral or shoot parts united with it at maturity.
life cycle	The phases, changes, or stages through which an organism passes throughout its lifetime.
life	
wave propagation	Displacement of waves through water or along the water surface.
existing chemicals	Chemical products existing on the EU market as of mid-September 1981 and included in the EINECS Inventory (European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances). These substances do not require pre-marketing notification.
biosphere reserves	Protected land and coastal areas that are approved under the Man and Biosphere programme (MAB) in conjunction with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Each reserve has to have an ecosystem that is recognized for its diversity and usefulness as a conservation unit. The reserves have at least one core area where there can be no interference with the natural ecosystem. A transition zone surrounds this and within it scientific research is allowed. Beyond this is a buffer zone which protects the whole reserve from agricultural, industrial and urban development. Biosphere reserves and buffer zones were regarded as examples of a new generation of conservation techniques.
watering hole	A natural hole, hollow, or small depression that contains water; especially in an arid or semiarid region.
electric vehicles	Vehicle driven by an electric motor and characterized by being silent and less polluting.
foaming agent	Substances which make it possible to form a homogenous dispersion of a gaseous phase in a liquid or solid medium.
wood waste	waste consisting of wood which, after felling or in connection with processing, is left over when the timber has been used.
<traffic by type>	
emergency alerting system	
processed agricultural produce	

	The problem of crop protection has changed dramatically since 1945. There is now a whole arsenal of chemicals with which to combat agricultural pests and diseases, but this development has itself many drawbacks. Such sophisticated techniques are available only to a minority of farmers; in most parts of the world the standard of crop protection remains abysmally low. In addition, modern crop protection methods have been criticized for relying too heavily on chemical control. Biological controls, both natural and contrived, have been neglected. In some cases involving misuse of agricultural chemicals, crops must be protected from the very measures intended for their protection. Meanwhile previously localized pests and diseases continue to spread worldwide.
crop protection	
polar zone	
organ	A fully differentiated structural and functional unit, such as a kidney or a root, in an animal or plant.
biological membranes	Layer of tissue covering an organism, plant, or cell.
glands	
xylol	
deltamethrin	
	The basic building block of a battery. It is an electrochemical device consisting of an anode and a cathode in a common electrolyte kept apart with a separator. This assembly may be used in its own container as a single cell battery or be combined and interconnected with other cells in a container to form a multicelled battery.
battery cells	
atomic energy use	
electrical storage device	
	The hardened mixture of cement and an aggregate such as sand or gravel in which steel bars or wires (at least 0.6% by volume) have been embedded in order to increase tensile load-bearing capacity.
reinforced concrete	
	Dense, close-grained wood of an angiospermous tree, such as oak, walnut, cherry, and maple. Conversely soft wood is: wood from a coniferous tree.
hardwood	
polonium	
Po	
	Any of various devices used for reducing or fragmenting materials.
grinder	
land speculation	
	A type of irrigation in which wastewater or liquid animal waste is applied to land areas to supply the water and nutrient needs of plants.
irrigation with waste water	
reactivity	
water composition	
natural agriculture	
	Any system or device that affects light in an expressed way, such as forming an image or generating a given polarisation zeta or wavelength.
optical instruments	

centrifuges	A machine or device that rotates at high speed and by centrifugal force separates substances of different densities, such as a machine that separates the solid and liquid parts of blood or an apparatus that separates cream from whole milk.
carburettors	A device that makes and controls the proportions and quantity of fuel-air mixture fed to a spark-ignition internal combustion engine.
ionisation	The process of producing ions when an atom or molecule temporarily loses some of its electrons. There are several ways in which ions may be formed from atoms. Ionization occurs in certain chemical reactions and when some substances are in a dissolved state in solution. Ions are produced by ionizing radiation if the rays carry enough energy to break up a molecule or detach electrons from an atom.
mother-of-pearl	
iridium	
commercial traffic	The operations and movements related to the transportation and exchange of goods.
halogenated biphenyl	Halogen derivatives of biphenyl.
brick	A building material usually made from clay, molded as a rectangular block, and baked or burned in a kiln.
breast milk	Milk from the breast for feeding babies.
mothers milk	
recycled paper	Paper that has been separated from the solid waste stream for utilization as a raw material in the manufacture of a new product. Not all paper in the waste stream is recyclable. It may be heavily contaminated or otherwise unusable.
district heating plant	Plant for heating all houses in a district; it consists of a large, efficient, centralized boiler plant or "waste" steam from a power station. The heat is distributed by means of low-pressure steam or high-temperature water to the consumers.
mountain vegetation	
mineral water	Water containing naturally or artificially supplied minerals or gases.
metabolites	A product of intermediary metabolism.
landfill site	
slag pile	
agricultural commercialization	To manufacture, sell and utilize agricultural products so as to yield income.
sulphonates	
sulphonic acid	
aliphatic compounds	Any organic compound of hydrogen and carbon characterized by a straight chain of the carbon atoms.
lipophilic substance	Substances having an affinity for lipids.
triethylamine	
tellurium	
chemical conversion	
oil pipeline	A line of pipe connected to valves and other control devices, for conducting oil.

dangerous animal	
nocturnal bird	
vertebrate	Any chordate animal of the subphylum Vertebrata, characterized by a bony or cartilaginous skeleton and a well-developed brain: the group contains fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.
molecular structure	
low pressure area	Region of the atmosphere in which the pressures are lower than those of the surrounding region at the same level. It is represented on a synoptic chart by a system of isobars at a specified altitude level (or a system of contours at a specified pressure level) which enclose relatively low values of pressure (or altitude).
historic centre	That part of a town or city in which the principal public and historic buildings are located.
military airport	
harbours	Area of water next to the coast, often surrounded by thick walls, where ships and boats can be sheltered.
chemical reactions	A change in which a substance is transformed into one or more new substances.
river bed quarry	Mining or excavating beds of existing rivers after deflecting their course, or by dredging without changing the flow of water.
half-life	The time required for one-half the atoms of a given amount of radioactive material to undergo radioactive decay.
fast composting	An intensive, controlled biological decomposition of organic material that produces finished compost in less than two months, which requires frequent turning to maximize aeration, moisture and a proper carbon to nitrogen ratio.
insulation (process)	The process of preventing or reducing the transmission of electricity, heat, or sound to or from a body, device, or region by surrounding it with a nonconducting material.
machine manufacture	The making or production of mechanical apparatuses used for commercial or industrial purposes, such as engines and turbines, elevators and conveying equipment, computers and office equipment, and hoists, cranes and industrial trucks.
vitamin D	Either of two fat-soluble, sterol-like compounds, calciferol or ergocalciferol (vitamin D2) and cholecalciferol (vitamin D3); occurs in fish liver oils and is essential for normal calcium and phosphorus deposition in bones and teeth. Also known as antirachitic vitamin.
underground quarry	Quarry located below the surface of the earth.
gas station	
decommissioning	

	Cement is produced by heating a mixture of clay or shale plus chalk or lime in a rotary kiln up to 250 m long per 8 m diameter rotating at 1 rpm. The process can be wet, semi-dry or dry and the fuel can be pulverized coal, oil or gas. As the coal ash is similar in composition to the clay or shale, it can stay in the cement clinker. As one of the kiln operator's major costs is fuel and even a modest sized kiln can consume 8-10 tons of coal per hour, the cement kiln could, therefore, solve a disposal problem and also benefit the cement manufacturer by reducing fuel costs.
cement manufacture	
tree row	
oil seed	Seeds of plants from which oil can be derived by expression or solvent extraction, such as soya beans.
parathion	
dairy industry	Production of food made from milk or milk products.
lead contamination	The presence and release into the air, water and soil, of lead, a toxic metal used in plumbing, gasoline and lead-acid batteries.
ecological adaptation	Change in an organism so that it is better able to survive or reproduce, thereby contributing to its fitness.
synthetic textile fibre	An artificially produced filament or threadlike strand used by manufacturers to produce clothes or other goods that require weaving, knitting or felting, including polyester, nylon, rayon and other similar material.
mixed culture	
sedimentation	The separation of an insoluble solid from a liquid in which it is suspended by settling under the influence of gravity or centrifugation.
colour	An attribute of things that results from the light they reflect, transmit, or emit in so far as this light causes a visual sensation that depends on its wavelengths.
cold zone ecosystem	The interacting system of a biological community and its non-living environmental surroundings located in climatic regions where the air temperature is below 10Å° Celsius for eight to eleven months of the year.
synergism	The property in which ""one plus one is more than two"". When two or more agents act together and their combined effect is greater than the sum of their separate effects, then they act synergistically. The effect of the two agents or variables is related to the product of the quantities of the agents, rather than their sum in a synergistic relationship.
law	A body of rules of action or conduct prescribed by controlling authority, and having binding legal force.
growth regulator	A synthetic substance that produces the effect of a naturally occurring hormone in stimulating plant growth.
Ca	
youth hostels	

brick manufacture	Plant for the manufacturing of bricks.
pollutant level	A value representing the concentration of a polluting agent in a specified area, often determined by a measuring and recording device.
epoxides	An organic compound with a reactive group consisting of an oxygen bonded to two carbons that are bonded together.
infrared radiation	The heat energy that is emitted from all solids, liquids, and gases. In the context of the greenhouse issue, the term refers to the heat energy emitted by the Earth's surface and its atmosphere. Greenhouse gases strongly absorb this radiation in the Earth's atmosphere, and reradiate some back towards the surface, creating the greenhouse effect.
recommendation	
environmental liability	The penalty to be paid by an organization for the damage caused by pollution and restoration necessary as a result of that damage, whether by accidental spillages from tankers, industrial waste discharges into waterways or land, or deliberate or accidental release of radioactive materials.
planning measure	
waste disposal in the ground	The planned discharge, deposit or burial of refuse or other unserviceable material into the surface of the earth, as in a landfill.
marine industry	
brachiopods	A phylum of animals also known as lamp shells (bottom-dwelling marine invertebrates that have two dissimilar protective shells held together with a hinge, and superficially look like mollusks).
steel	Any of various alloys based on iron containing carbon (usually 0.1-0.7 per cent) and often small quantities of other elements such as phosphorus, sulphur, manganese, chromium, and nickel. Steels exhibit a variety of properties, such as strength, machinability, malleability, etc., depending on their composition and the way they have been treated.
forest farming	Combination of forest and field crops.
type of dwelling	
urban itinerary	
sawdust	Wood fragments made by a saw in cutting.

caesium	<p>A soft silvery-white and highly reactive metal belonging to the alkali group of metals. It is a radiation hazard, because it can occur in two radioactive forms. Caesium-134 is produced in nuclear reactors, not directly by fission, but by the reaction. It emits beta- and gamma-radiation and has a half-life of 2.06 years. Caesium-137 is a fission product of uranium and occurs in the fallout from nuclear weapons. It emits beta- and gamma-rays and has a half-life of 30 years. Caesium-137 was the principal product released into the atmosphere, and hence the food chain, from atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons and from the Windscale fire and Chernobyl nuclear accidents. After the Chernobyl accident, which spread a radiation cloud across Europe, the European Commission proposed new and more restrictive limits on levels of caesium in food and drinking water.</p>
Cs	
shanty town	<p>An area of habitations and other buildings which, by their poor construction, lack of upkeep, unsanitary occupation, fall short of the human needs of comfort and hygiene and contribute to social instability.</p>
energy dissipation	<p>Any loss of energy, generally by conversion into heat.</p>
landfill area	<p>A site for the disposal of household, commercial, and industrial refuses.</p>
health legislation	<p>Laws, ordinances, or codes prescribing sanitary, clean air, etc., standards and regulations, designed to promote and preserve the health of the community and working conditions of businesses.</p>
CFC	<p>1) A family of inert, nontoxic, and easily liquefied chemicals used in refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or as solvents and aerosol propellants. Because CFCs are not destroyed in the lower atmosphere they drift into the upper atmosphere where their chlorine components destroy ozone. Gases formed of chlorine, fluorine, and carbon whose molecules normally do not react with other substances; they are therefore used as spray can propellants because they do not alter the material being sprayed.</p>
refrigerating fluid	
slope	<p>The inclined surface of any part of the Earth's surface, as a hillslope; also, a broad part of a continent descending toward an ocean, as the Pacific slope.</p>

ecological niche	1) The space occupied by a species, which includes both the physical space as well as the functional role of the species. 2) Ecological niche refers to the characteristics of an environment that provides all the essential food and protection for the continued survival of a particular species of flora or fauna. In addition to food and shelter, there is no long-term threat to existence in that place from potential predators, parasites and competitors. The concept of the ecological niche goes a long way beyond the idea of the species habitat.
cattle	Domesticated bovine animals, including cows, steers and bulls, raised and bred on a ranch or farm.
<vehicles in general by purpose>	
mucilage	A complex glutinous carbohydrate secreted by certain plants.
algaecides	Any substance or chemical applied to kill or control algal growth.
city centres	
traffic sign	
plant resource	
meteorological station	
lodging	Provision of accommodation for rest or for residence in a room or rooms or in a dwelling place.
emergency lodging	Housing or dwelling space provided for victims of a sudden, urgent and usually unexpected occurrence, especially when harm has been done to human life, property or the environment.
NH4	
caryotype	
phenotype	
periphyton	An assemblage of microorganisms (plants and animals) firmly attached to and growing upon solid surfaces, such as the bottom of a stream, rocks, logs, pilings, and other structures.
ecological community	1) All of the plants and animals in an area or volume; a complex association usually containing both animals and plants. 2) Any naturally occurring group of organisms that occupy a common environment.
particle	1) Any very small part of matter, such as a molecule, atom, or electron. 2) Any relatively small subdivision of matter, ranging in diameter from a few angstroms to a few millimeters.
grounding	Running aground of a vessel, striking or pounding on rocks, reefs, or shoals; ""stranding"".
hybridisation	The act or process of producing hybrids that is an animal or plant resulting from a cross between genetically unlike individuals. Hybrids between different species are usually sterile.
noise deadening	Making a wall or similar structure acoustically less resonant.

damping	Reducing or eliminating reverberation in a room by placing sound-absorbing materials on the walls and ceiling.
household waste	Solid waste, composed of garbage and rubbish, which normally originates from residential, private households, or apartment buildings. Domestic waste may contain a significant amount of toxic or hazardous waste from improperly discarded pesticides, paints, batteries, and cleaners.
retrofitting of old plants	Making changes to old industrial plants installing new equipment's and facilities for the disposal of gas emissions in the atmosphere, of waste water and waste material in soil and water.
terrestrial ecosystem	Any terrestrial environment, from small to large, in which plants and animals interact with the chemical and physical features of the environment.
land ecosystem	
gastropod	Any mollusc of the class Gastropoda, typically having a flattened muscular foot for locomotion and a head that bears stalked eyes.
gasteropod	
industrial zone	
urban zone	
ivory	The fine-grained creamy-white dentine forming the tusks of elephants, and the teeth or tusks of certain other large animals such as the walrus; it has long been esteemed for a wide variety of ornamental articles.
aromatic substances	Substance having a distinctive, usually fragrant smell.
cutting (forestry)	The act or process of felling or uprooting standing trees, in order to produce timber products.
waste transportation	No definition.
phosphorus	A nonmetallic element used to manufacture phosphoric acid, in phosphor bronzes, incendiaries, pyrotechnics, matches, and rat poisons; the white or yellow allotrope is a soft waxy solid, soluble in carbon disulfide, insoluble in water and alcohol, and is poisonous and self-igniting in air; the red allotrope is an amorphous powder, insoluble in all solvents and is nonpoisonous; the black allotrope comprises lustrous crystals similar to graphite, and is insoluble in most solvents.
rubber processing industry	A sector of the economy in which an aggregate of commercial enterprises is engaged in the manufacture and marketing of natural or synthetic rubber products.
alkynes	
fungicides	Chemicals used to kill or halt the development of fungi that cause plant disease, such as: storage rot; seedling diseases; root rots; vascular wilts; leaf blights, rusts, smuts and mildews, and viral diseases. These can be controlled by the early and continued application of selected fungicides that either kill the pathogens or restrict their development.

heavy metals	A classification of elements, many of which are necessary for animal nutrition in trace quantities but which are also toxic to plants and animals in low concentrations.
biological resources	Genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity.
diesel fuel	Heavy oil residue used as fuel for certain types of diesel engines.
ecological product	
dam management	
PCT	Polychlorinated terphenyl.
ultrafiltration	Separation of colloidal or very fine solid materials by filtration through microporous or semipermeable mediums.
co-incineration	Joint incineration of hazardous waste, in any form, with refuse and/or sludge.
organophosphorus pesticide	
building heating	The operation or process of transporting and distributing heat energy into buildings through a controllable heating system, for purposes of occupant comfort and maintenance of indoor environmental temperature.
conservation of raw materials	
nuclear reactor	Device which creates heat and energy by starting and controlling atomic fission.
public administration	
marine fishery	The harvest of animals and plants from the ocean to provide food and recreation for people, food for animals, and a variety of organic materials for industry.
alcohol production	
bleaching process	1) Removing colored components from a textile. Common bleaches are hydrogen peroxide, sodium hypochloride, and sodium chlorite. 2) The brightening and delignification of pulp by the addition of oxidizing chemicals such as chlorine or reducing chemicals such as sodium hypochloride.
sorption	The taking up, usually, of a liquid or gas into the body of another material (the absorbent). Thus, for instance, an air pollutant may be removed by absorption in a suitable solvent.
jet engines	
diesel engines	An internal combustion engine operating on a thermodynamic cycle in which the ratio of compression of the air charge is sufficiently high to ignite the fuel subsequently injected into the combustion chamber.
vegetable	Any of various herbaceous plants having parts that are used as food.
boiler	An enclosed vessel in which water is heated and circulated, either as hot water or as steam, for heating or power.
wastewater treatment equipment	

private cars	Transportation mean belonging to an individual person.
seaport code	
city cleansing	
cremation	The act or practice of reducing a dead body to ashes by the action of fire either directly or in an oven.
harmful species	Plant or animal species that are present or have been introduced in an environment and can cause harm to humans, or other animal and plant species.
drying	The process of partially or totally removing water or other liquids from a solid.
nuclear fission	The division of an atomic nucleus into parts of comparable mass; usually restricted to heavier nuclei such as isotopes of uranium, plutonium, and thorium.
economic zoning	A land-use planning design or control where specific types of businesses or private sector investment are encouraged within designated boundaries.
integrated development	
pesticide control standard	A norm or measure applicable in legal cases pertaining to the production, dissemination or use of substances designed to mitigate or eliminate insects or small animals that harm vegetation.
spermatophyta	
fish fauna	No definition.
macrophytes	A large macroscopic plant, used especially of aquatic forms such as kelp (variety of large brown seaweed which is a source of iodine and potash).
nest	
certification	The formal assertion in writing of some fact.
economic production	
transpiration	The loss of water vapour from a plant, mainly through the stomata and to a small extent through the cuticle and lenticels. Transpiration results in a stream of water, carrying dissolved minerals salts, flowing upwards through the xylem.
ursid	A family of mammals in the order Carnivora including the bears and their allies.
slum area	An area of habitations and other buildings which, by their poor construction, lack of upkeep, unsanitary occupation, fall short of the human needs of comfort and hygiene and contribute to social instability.
dehydrated sludge	Sludge whose water content has been reduced by physical means.
mineralization	The process of fossilization whereby inorganic materials replace the organic constituent of an organism.
chemical acts	
electronics industry	
organo nitrogen compound	Organic compounds having a C-N bond.
edible fat	An oil that can be eaten as a food or food accessory.
edible oil	

radars	A system using beamed and reflected radiofrequency energy for detecting and locating objects, measuring distance or altitude, navigating, homing, bombing and other purposes.
domestic appliances	A machine or device, especially an electrical one used domestically.
grant	
kerosine	
forest planning	
permission	The license, formal consent or authorization to act on some matter, frequently validating the action as lawful or procedurally correct.
rescue service	Service organized to provide immediate assistance to persons injured or in distress.
vapour	A gas at the temperature below the critical temperature, so that it can be liquefied by compression, without lowering the temperature.
X radiation	
vegetative propagation	In plant propagation, young shoots or stems removed for the purpose of growing new plants by vegetatively rooting the cuttings.
soil working	Ploughing the soil for agricultural purposes.
explosivity	
soft energy	Usable power derived from renewable, non-polluting sources such as solar power, wind power, tidal power or biomass fuels.
Cr	
gas engines	An internal combustion engine that uses gaseous fuel.
hydrofluoric acid	
air traffic control	
animal food	
motor fuel	Any gaseous or liquid flammable fuel that burns in an internal combustion engine.
carbonic acid	
hydrocarbon compound	
ion exchange	The process in which ions are exchanged between a solution and an insoluble solid, usually a resin.
wolfram	
drilling mud	A mixture of finely divided heavy material consisting of clay, water, and chemical additives that is pumped downhole through a drill pipe; used for such purposes as cooling the rotating bit, lubricating the drill pipe, carrying cuttings to the surface, and hindering foreign fluids from entering the wellbore.
bleaching	
industrial conversion	
behaviour of pesticides	
machines	A combination of rigid or resistant bodies having definite motions and capable of performing useful work.
lixiviation	To lose or cause to lose soluble substances by the action of a percolating liquid.

arsenic	A toxic metalloid element, existing in several allotropic forms, that occurs principally in realgar and orpiment and as the free element. It is used in transistors, lead-based alloys, and high temperature brasses.
La	
porosity	1) Property of a solid which contains many minute channels or open spaces. 2) The fraction as a percent of the total volume occupied by these channels or spaces; for example, in petroleum engineering the ratio (expressed in percent) of the void space in a rock to the bulk volume of that rock.
acoustic properties	The characteristics found within a structure that determine the quality of sound in its relevance to hearing.
natural radioactivity	Radiation stemming mainly from uranium, present in small amounts in many rocks, soils, building material, etc.
EDTA	
agricultural methods	Practices and techniques employed in agriculture to improve yields and productivity.
garment industry	
industrial area	Areas allocated for industry within a town-planning scheme or environmental plan. The range of industries accommodated in a plan may include: light industry, service industry, general industry, hazardous, noxious or offensive industry, waterfront industry, extractive industry. Standards are usually defined for industrial areas relating to access and roads, drainage, car parking, aesthetics, landscaping, buffer zones, noise levels, and air and water pollution.
sewage field	
purification plant	Installation where impurities are removed from waste water.
forest product	Any material afforded by a forest for commercial use, such as tree products and forage.
windbreaking hedge	A group of trees or shrubs in any arrangement that will afford protection from high winds to animals or crops or both.
expressways	
hydrogen chloride	
hypochlorite	
bathing freshwater	Freshwater in which bathing is explicitly authorised or in which bathing is not prohibited and is traditionally practised by a large number of bathers. Water in such areas must meet specified quality standards relating to chemical, microbiological and physical parameters.
bathing seawater	Sea waters in which bathing is explicitly authorised or in which bathing is not prohibited and is traditionally practised by a large number of bathers. Water in such areas must meet specified quality standards relating to chemical, microbiological and physical parameters.

commercialisation	Holding or displaying for sale, offering for sale, selling, delivering or placing on the market in any other form.
international river basin	Geographical area extending over two or more States determined by the watershed limits of the system of waters, including surface and underground waters, flowing into a common terminus.
domestic waste landfill	
deforestation	The removal of forest and undergrowth to increase the surface of arable land or to use the timber for construction or industrial purposes. Forest and its undergrowth possess a very high water-retaining capacity, inhibiting runoff of rainwater.
domesticated animal	1) Wild animal which has been trained to live near a house and not be frightened of human beings; 2) Species which was formerly wild, now selectively bred to fill human needs.
waste paper bank	
noise reducer	A device used for reducing or eliminating noise.
subtropics	The region between the tropical and temperate regions, an area between 35° and 40° North and South latitude. This is generally an area of semi-permanent high pressure that exists and is where the Azores and North Pacific Highs may be found.
wastewater purification plants	
neon	
construction	
instruments	
returnable container	Container whose return from the consumer or final user is assured by specific means (separate collection, deposits, etc.), independently on its final destination, in order to be reused, recovered or subjected to specific waste management operations.
sulphur monoxide	A gas at ordinary temperatures; produces an orange-red deposit when cooled to temperatures of liquid air; prepared by passing an electric discharge through a mixture of sulfur vapor and sulfur dioxide at low temperature.
carcass disposal	
water deoiling	
fur	The hair-covered, dressed pelt of such a mammal, used in the making of garments and as trimming or decoration.
unleaded gasoline	
tourism	The temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places or work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations and the facilities created to cater for their needs.
immission level	Quantity of pollutants introduced in soil, water or air.
inorganic pollutant	A pollutant that does not contain carbon chemically bound to hydrogen.

container system	The method of handling all manner of cargo in large containers which was developed world-wide in the 1960s to encompass road, rail and ship transport. The cargo container is a steel or aluminium box of standardized size, 2.6 x 2.6 m and in 3.3 m lengths from 3.3 m to 13.1 m in which the cargo, some 25-30 tonnes, uniform or mixed, is packed by the dispatcher. The use of uniform containers greatly reduces handling costs, allowing efficient loading and unloading by means of standardized fixtures and machinery, as well as easy direct transfer from one transport mode to another. Container-handling depots have been established at road and rail terminals, and at major ports.
flocculant	A reagent added to a dispersion of solids in a liquid to bring together the fine particles to form flocs.
flocculating agent	
pollutant deposition	The act or process in which polluting agents settle or accumulate naturally in ecosystems.
Ce	
bicycles	
pharmaceutical waste	Discarded medicinal drugs and related products from pharmacies, hospitals, clinics, pharmaceutical manufacturers, etc.
proteins	Any of a class of high-molecular weight polymer compounds composed of a variety of alfa-amino acids joined by peptide linkages.
hydrochloric acid	A solution of hydrogen chloride gas in water; a poisonous, pungent liquid forming a constant-boiling mixture at 20% concentration in water; widely used as a reagent, in organic synthesis, in acidizing oil wells, ore reduction, food processing, and metal cleaning and pickling. Also known as muriatic acid.
weed control agent	
radioactive contamination	The introduction of a radioactive material.
<contamination by target>	
coal-based energy	Power generated by the steam raised by burning coal in fire-tube or water-tube boilers.
zootechnics	The science of animal husbandry.
animal production	
gas treatment	Gas is treated before it can be supplied to the marketplace. The extent to which gas needs to be processed will depend on its quality, the amount of associated impurities such as water, carbon dioxide and sulphur compounds, and the ultimate end-use for the gas. Common gaseous impurities found in natural gas are carbon dioxide and sulphur compounds. Both have an acidic reaction and are given the generic name 'acid gases'. These gases can be removed by a number of commercial processes, using either a physical or a chemical solvent. Physical solvent processes tend to be used where gas pressures are high and for gases with lower levels of propane and heavier hydrocarbons.

oil boom	A floating device used to contain oil on a body of water. Once the boom has been inflated, it is towed downwind of the oil slick and formed into a U-shape; under the influence of wind, the oil becomes trapped within the boom. Skimming equipment travels into the boom enclosure and the oil is pumped into containers.
aquatic organisms	Organisms which live in water.
biological treatment	Process that uses microorganisms to decompose organic wastes either into water, carbon dioxide, and simple inorganic substances, or into simpler organic substances, such as aldehydes and acids. The purpose of a biological treatment system is to control the environment for microorganisms so that their growth and activity are enhanced, and provide a means for maintaining high concentration of the microorganisms in contact with the wastes.
bromine	A pungent dark red volatile liquid element of the halogen series that occurs in brine and is used in the production of chemicals.
hydroelectric power	The free renewable source of energy provided by falling water that drives the turbines. Hydropower is the most important of the regenerable energy sources because of its highest efficiency at the energy conversion. There are two types of hydroelectric power plants: a) run-of-river power plants for the use of affluent water; b) storage power plants (power stations with reservoir) where the influx can be regulated with the help of a reservoir. Mostly greater differences in altitudes are being used, like mountain creeks. Power stations with reservoirs are generally marked by barrages with earth fill dam or concrete dams. Though hydropower generally can be called environmentally acceptable, there exist also some problems: a) change of groundwater level and fill up of the river bed with rubble. b) Risk of dam breaks. c) Great demand for land space for the reservoir. d) Diminution, but partly also increase of value of recreation areas. As the hydropowers of the world are limited, the world energy demand however is rising, finally the share of hydropower will decrease.
epoxy compound	
hospitals	A place where people who are ill or injured are treated and taken care of by doctors and nurses.
mowing	The cutting down of grass, crops or grain with a scythe or a mechanical device.
pricing policy	
recyclable plastic	Plastic waste that can be transformed into new products.
construction noises	Noise which is disturbing, excessive, or offensive and constitutes a nuisance involving discomfort or annoyance to persons of normal sensitivity residing in the area, which is generated by the use of any tools, machinery or equipment used in connection with construction operations.
estuary pollution	

sulphite	
purification facility	Equipment for the removal of impurities and unwanted constituents from a medium.
wood preservative	
pollutant emission	Release of polluting substances in the air, water and soil from a given source and measured at the immission point.
energy recovery	A form of resource recovery in which the organic fraction of waste is converted to some form of usable energy. Recovery may be achieved through the combustion of processed or raw refuse to produce steam through the pyrolysis of refuse to produce oil or gas; and through the anaerobic digestion of organic wastes to produce methane gas.
synthetic foam	
chloroethane	
urban pollution	Pollution of highly populated areas mainly deriving from motor vehicles, industrial plants, combustion and heating plants, etc.
semi-metal	An element having some properties characteristic of metals and others of non-metals. Many metalloids give rise to an amphoteric oxide (e.g. arsenic or antimony) and many are semiconductors.
industrial activity	Operations, functions and processes involved in industrial production.
phosphate	1) Generic term for any compound containing a phosphate group. 2) Any salt or ester of any phosphoric acid, especially a salt of orthophosphoric acid.
bioenergy	
anabolic substances	Substances that increase the rate of metabolism in cells or organisms.
substitution of halogenated compounds	Halogenated compounds, because of their toxic and persistent character, should be substituted by environmental friendly compounds, like water-based fat solvents in metal processing industry or water-based coating agents.
chlordane	A toxic chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide, now banned in the UK, France and Germany, and proscribed in the EC. Its use is also severely restricted in the USA. However, it is still in agricultural use in some parts of the developing world. Chlordane, was mostly used to protect telephone and electricity poles, fences and other wood in close contact with the ground, from fungal decay micro-organisms and insects, particularly termites. When absorbed through the skin it affects the nervous and the respiratory systems. It can also lead to liver and kidney damage. Chlordane accumulates in the food chain.
animal gelatine	

petrol	A fuel for internal combustion engines consisting essentially of volatile flammable liquid hydrocarbons; derived from crude petroleum by processes such as distillation reforming, polymerization, catalytic cracking, and alkylation.
international trade	The flow of commodities and goods between nations.
carbamates	
growth	
solid fuel	
release of organisms	The release of organisms in the environment creates the risk that once released they may exhibit some previously unknown pathogenicity, might take over from some naturally occurring bacteria or pass on some unwanted trait to such indigenous bacteria.
linear source	
radioactive tracer	A radioactive isotope which, when injected into a biological or physical system, can be traced by radiation detection devices, permitting determination of the distribution or location of the substance to which it is attached.
actinium	A radioactive element of the actinide series, occurring as a decay product of uranium. It is used as an alpha particle source and in neutron production.
pressure instrument	
wrongful act	An act contrary to the rules of natural or legal justice.
conventional energies	Power provided by traditional means such as coal, wood, gas, etc., as opposed to alternative energy sources such as solar power, tidal power, wind power, etc.
water heaters	An apparatus used for rapidly heating water, as for a bath, wash basin or sink.
energy source	Potential supplies of energy including fossil and nuclear fuels as well as solar, water, wind, tidal and geothermal power.
power source	
water aeration	Addition of air to sewage or water so as to raise its dissolved oxygen level.
forest pest	Organisms that damage trees.
aquatic pests	Aquatic plant or animal organism that is injurious to health or the environment.
root	The absorbing and anchoring organ of a vascular plant; it bears neither leaves nor flowers and is usually subterranean.
water bomber	
trade waste	Any matter or thing, whether solid, gaseous or liquid, that is refuse from any industrial, chemical, trade or business process or operation, including any building or demolition work.
compost plants	
cooling circuits	

regeneration	The renewing or reuse of materials such as activated carbon, single ion exchange resins, and filter beds by appropriate means to remove organics, metals, solids, etc.
putrefaction	Biological decomposition of organic matter with the production of ill-smelling products associated with anaerobic conditions.
nitrogen fixation	The biological or chemical process by which elemental nitrogen, from the air, is converted to organic or available nitrogen.
built environment	That part of the physical surroundings which are people-made or people-organized, such as buildings and other major structures, roads, bridges and the like, down to lesser objects such as traffic lights, telephone and pillar boxes.
halogenous benzene	
paper	Felted or matted sheets of cellulose fibers, formed on a fine-wire screen from a dilute water suspension, and bonded together as the water is removed and the sheet is dried.
phosphate substitute	All substances that are able to substitute phosphate compounds in detergents; they must have the same chemical and physical properties and must be less polluting for the environment.
refrigerators	An appliance, a cabinet, or a room for storing food or other substances at a low temperature.
working time regulation	
composting by producer	
nitrous oxide	Colorless, sweet-tasting gas; slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol; it is a powerful greenhouse gas with a global warming potential of 320. Major sources of nitrous oxide include soil cultivation practices, especially the use of commercial and organic fertilizers, fossil fuel combustion, nitric acid production, and biomass burning.
repopulation	
thysanuran	
echinoderms	Marine coelomate animals distinguished from all others by an internal skeleton composed of calcite plates, and a water-vascular system to serve the needs of locomotion, respiration, nutrition or perception.
quality assurance	The guarantee that the quality of a product or service is actually what is claimed on the basis of the quality control applied in creating the product or providing the service. Quality assurance is there to protect against lapses in quality control.
Ac	
household goods	
waste classification	
cerium	
replacement	Substitution of an atom or atomic group with a different one.
weapons	An instrument of attack or defense in combat, as a gun, missile, or sword.

centrifugation	Separation of particles from a suspension in a centrifuge: balanced tubes containing the suspension are attached to the opposite ends of arms rotating rapidly about a central point; the suspended particles are forced outwards, and collect at the bottoms of the tubes.
oil exploration	
agricultural prices	
<pollution parameters>	
ecomuseum	Facility where plants and animals can be viewed in a natural outdoor setting.
educational facility	
criminal responsibility	
law enforcement	Any variety of activities associated with promoting compliance and obedience to the binding rules of a state, especially the prevention, investigation, apprehension or detention of individuals suspected or convicted of violating those rules.
tracer	A minute quantity of radioactive isotope used in medicine or biology to study the chemical changes within living tissues.
market economy	A decentralized system where many buyers and sellers interact.
mechanical waste treatment	
refrigerator fluid	
crop production	The act or process of yielding produce from farmland, for livestock or human consumption.
electrical transformer	An electrical apparatus used to transfer alternating current or voltage from one electrical circuit to another by means of electromagnetic induction.
trihalomethane	
technical assistance	
recycling of consumer goods	
mountain protection	
photovoltaic cell	A semiconductor junction photocell that produces an input voltage which is related to the incident light intensity.
surface treatment industry	
sound reproduction	
UV	
ultraviolet ray	
myriapod	

	A persistent organochlorine insecticide, also known as dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, that was introduced in the 1940s and used widely because of its persistence (meaning repeated applications were unnecessary), its low toxicity to mammals and its simplicity and cheapness of manufacture. It became dispersed all over the world and, with other organochlorines, had a disruptive effect on species high in food chains, especially on the breeding success of certain predatory birds. DDT is very stable, relatively insoluble in water, but highly soluble in fats. Health effects on humans are not clear, but it is less toxic than related compounds. It is poisonous to other vertebrates, especially fish, and is stored in the fatty tissue of animals as sublethal amounts of the less toxic DDE. Because of its effects on wildlife its use in most countries is now forbidden or strictly limited.
DDT	
land transport	
inland transport	
operating data	Data referring to the practical carrying-out of a process.
zinc	A brittle bluish-white metallic element that becomes coated with a corrosion-resistant layer in moist air and occurs chiefly in sphalerite and smithsonite. It is a constituent of several alloys, especially brass and nickel-silver, and is used in die-casting, galvanizing metals, and in battery electrodes.
luminosity	The functional relationship between stellar magnitude and the number and distribution of stars of each magnitude interval. Also known as relative luminosity factor.
mordant	A metallic salt that combines chemically with the dyestuff to fix the dye permanently.
bottled water	
nutrient medium	A medium providing or contributing to nourishment.
phosphide	
training center	Place where people are prepared for a specific purpose.
sound insulation material	Material used to reduce the transmission of sound to or from a body, device, room, etc.
ion exchange resin	
raticide	
motor vehicle	A road vehicle driven by a motor or engine, especially an internal-combustion engine.
fissionable material	Material easily undergoing nuclear fission.
restriction on use	A limitation on the utilization of land or some other property, often inscribed in a deed or lease document.
deterrent measures	Any measure, implement or policy designed to discourage or restrain the actions or advance of another agent, organization or state.
data carrier	A medium on which data can be recorded, and which is usually easily transportable, such as cards, tape, paper, or disks.
agricultural law	

rock wool	A generic term for felted or matted fibers manufactured by blowing or spinning threads of molten rock, slag, or glass. The material is used for thermal insulation.
digital optical disk	
private domain	Generally, land and water owned by individuals or corporations as opposed to the state; in French civil law, any government property capable of being owned by non-public entities, which cannot be seized and which is restricted to the stipulated ownership and use.
geosciences	
industrial food production	
insulating material	Material that prevents or reduces the transmission of electricity, heat, or sound to or from a body, device or region.
oxidising agent	Compound that gives up oxygen easily, removes hydrogen from another compound, or attracts negative electrons.
<transportation by type>	
water treatment equipment	A set of supplies or devices used for any chemical or physical process that conditions or removes dissolved and suspended solids from raw water to produce potable water for distribution and use, such as filters, water softeners, distillers and reverse osmosis units.
direct discharger	Factories and industrial concerns which do not discharge their sewage into public sewers, but directly into a waterway.
tidal energy	
biochemical substances	Chemical substances that occur in animals, microorganisms, and plants.
industrial technique	
desalination plant	Plants for the extraction of fresh water from saltwater by the removal of salts, usually by distilling.
sound quality	
demolition	
dispersant	Material added to solid-in-liquid or liquid-in-liquid suspensions to separate the individual suspended particles.
drilling fluid	A mixture of finely divided heavy material consisting of clay, water, and chemical additives that is pumped downhole through a drill pipe; used for such purposes as cooling the rotating bit, lubricating the drill pipe, carrying cuttings to the surface, and hindering foreign fluids from entering the wellbore.
moulding sand	
paint residue	The remainder or remnants from the application of paint to an object, such as paint dust or paint chips.
<waste(s) by physical state>	
cleaning up	The process of bringing desert, marsh, sea coast or other waste or unproductive land into use or cultivation.
Zn	

PCDF	Polychlorinated dibenzofuran.
polychlorodibenzofuran	
ketones	A molecule which contains a carbonyl carbon covalently bonded to two different carbons.
renewable raw material	Resources that have a natural rate of availability and yield a continual flow of services which may be consumed in any time period without endangering future consumption possibilities as long as current use does not exceed net renewal during the period under consideration.
wall covering	The exterior wall skin or sheathing that covers the side of a room or building, consisting of panels or sheets and their attachments, weather sealants, and also materials such as plaster, wood, plastic, metal or brick.
harmful substance	
avalanchers	A cannon, powered by compressed nitrogen, that can hurl a two-pound projectile 2,000 yards. It is used to break up unstable snow, allowing it to avalanche and leaving more stable snow in place.
indium	
pentachlorophenol	One of the universally toxic phenolic compounds, is a general purpose agent that is used as a fungicide, herbicide and molluscicide, particularly in Egypt where it is used to control snails that carry the larval human blood flukes that cause schistosomiasis. It is also used in wood preservatives and is very poisonous.
natural resource	A feature or component of the natural environment that is of value in serving human needs, e.g. soil, water, plantlife, wildlife, etc. Some natural resources have an economic value (e.g. timber) while others have a ""noneconomic"" value (e.g. scenic beauty).
water distribution system	The system of pipes supplying water to communities and industries.
near threatened species	A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.
silting up	The filling or partial filling with silt of a reservoir that receives fine-grained sediment brought in by streams and surface runoff.
shipbuilding industry	
whaling	Catching whales to use as food or for their oil, etc. Whales are the largest mammals still in existence. They are caught mainly for their oils, though in some case for food. Some species of whale have become extinct because of overexploitation and the population of many of the existing species is dangerously low. Commercial whaling is severely restricted.
deterative	
gas pipes	
industrial land	

non-conventional energy	Energy that is renewable and ecologically safe, such as tidal power, wind power, etc.
iodide	
<bromine compound>	
physical parameters	
olive growing	The process of planting and cultivating olive trees and hand or machine-picking the olive fruit upon maturation, chiefly for food and oil extraction and usually for commercial purposes.
veterinary product	
farm waste	Waste produced as a result of various agricultural operations. It includes manure and other wastes from farms, poultry houses and slaughterhouses; harvest waste; fertilizer run-off from fields; pesticides that enter into water, air or soils; and salt and silt drained from fields. See also agricultural pollution.
diffuse source	Any source of pollution not associated with a distinct discharge point. Includes sources such as rainwater, runoff from agricultural lands, industrial sites, parking lots, and timber operations, as well as escaping gases from pipes and fittings.
Pu	
rubbish dump	A site at which solid waste is disposed in a manner that may contaminate the environment.
respiratory system	The structures and passages involved with the intake, expulsion and exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the vertebrate body.
foetus	
energy production	Generation of energy in a coal fired power station, in an oil fired power station, in a nuclear power station, etc.
water corrosivity	Complex series of reactions between the water and metal surfaces and materials in which the water is stored or transported. The corrosion process is an oxidation/reduction reaction that returns refined or processed metal to their more stable ore state. With respect to the corrosion potential of drinking water, the primary concerns include the potential presence of toxic metals, such as lead and copper.
environmental accounting	Environmental accounting is the global effort to modify national accounting systems to account for the economic role played by the natural environment. National accounts are the economic data systems used to calculate familiar macroeconomic indicators such as gross national product (GNP), gross domestic product (GDP), savings rates, and income per capita. They are built and maintained by governments, following standard accounting practices defined largely through an international process coordinated by the United Nations.
submerged pipeline	

combustion gases	The exhaust gas from a combustion process. It may contain nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides, water vapour, sulfur oxides, particles and many chemical pollutants.
infestation of food	Food that has been contaminated and deteriorated by some kind of pest.
elements of group II	Any of the divalent electropositive metals beryllium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, and radium, belonging to group 2A of the periodic table.
meat industry	
iron	A malleable ductile silvery-white ferromagnetic metallic element occurring principally in haematite and magnetite. It is widely used for structural and engineering purposes.
Fe	
animal-drawn vehicle	
extensive cattle farming	Farming system practiced in very large farms, characterized by low levels of inputs per unit area of land; in such situations the stocking rate, the number of livestock units per area , is low.
spillage	The uncontrolled discharge, leakage, dripping or running over of fluids or liquid substances.
water tower	A standpipe or elevated tank used as a reservoir or for maintaining equal pressure in a water system.
cultivation	The practice of growing and nurturing plants outside of their wild habitat (i.e., in gardens, nurseries, arboreta).
solubility	The ability of a substance to form a solution with another substance.
miscibility	The tendency or capacity of two or more liquids to form a uniform blend, that is, to dissolve in each other; degrees are total miscibility, partial miscibility, and immiscibility.
combustibility	The property of a substance of being capable of igniting and burning.
acoustics	The science of the production, transmission and effects of sound.
water properties	Elements used to determine water quality. Total hardness, carbonate hardness, pH, ammonia, nitrate and temperature are the most used indicators.
F	
biochemical processes	Chemical processes occurring in living organisms.
supersonic air traffic	
hydraulic liquid	
hydraulic binder	
oxidation bed	
anaerobic lagoons	An oxidation pond in which waste water is purified through through the action of microorganisms in the absence of air or elemental oxygen. Anaerobic bacteria produce a mix of methane and carbon dioxide; as much as 90% of the chemical energy in the wastewater can be converted to methane, which is typically exhausted continuously and collected for use as a fuel or for a reagent for other industrial chemical reactions.

aerators	Equipment used for aeration.
maritime space	The area of water or ocean separating ports from their forelans. It is therefore part of port space and is of interest with regard to the distances involved.
home heating	
tile manufacture	
wind tunnel	A duct in which the effects of airflow past objects can be determined.
durable goods	A good purchased by a consumer that is expected to last for more than one year or a single use.
consumer durables	
flocculation	A process of contact and adhesion whereby the particles of a dispersed substance form large clusters or the aggregation of particles in a colloid to form small lumps, which then settle out.
vulcanisation	A chemical reaction of sulfur (or other vulcanizing agent) with rubber or plastic to cause cross-linking of the polymer chains; it increases strength and resiliency of the polymer.
new materials	Novel high-performance materials obtained through the interdisciplinary research of chemistry, applied chemistry, chemical engineering, and mechanical engineering.
artificial snow	Machine-made snow in the form of granular ice particles for use in ski areas.
hiking	The activity of walking or marching a great distance, especially in rural or mountain areas, for sport, pleasure, exercise or physical training.
glass wool	
hazardous substances legislation	Legislation promoting the awareness and understanding of the safe handling of hazardous substances. It encourages the development of training programs and the use of risk assessment and control in the ongoing administration of the legislation. It also implies that health surveillance is done in those areas where warranted and a process of monitoring, evaluating and reporting be done on a continually basis. The key elements of the legislation is the establishment of an inventory of hazardous substances that is available at all times
extensive agriculture	
PVC	
economic trend	A predictable long-term pattern of alternating periods of economic growth and decline. The cycle passes through four stages: expansion, peak, contraction, and trough.
long-term effects of pollutants	The result or consequences deriving from the cumulative action of polluting substances over a long period of time.
ammunition	
silicone	A fluid resin, or elastomer; can be a grease, a rubber, or a foamable powder; the group name for heat-stable, water repellent, semiorganic polymers of organic radicals attached to the silicones, for example, dimethyl silicone; used in adhesives, cosmetics, and elastomers.

shelter	Cover or protection, as from weather or danger; place of refuge.
primary energy consumption	Consumption of energy used in the same form as in its naturally occurring state, for example crude oil, coal, natural gas, e.g. before it is converted into electricity.
dichloroethane	
biological markers	
printing ink	Ink generally made from carbon black, lampblack or other pigment suspended in an oil vehicle, with a resin, solvent, adhesive, and drier.
titanium	A strong malleable white metallic element, which is very corrosion-resistant and occurs in rutile and ilmenite. It is used in the manufacture of strong lightweight alloys, especially aircraft parts.
building machinery	
petrochemical	Chemicals manufactured from the products of oil refineries, based largely on ethylene, propylene and butylene produced in the cracking of petrol fractions.
used glass	Any glass material which is recycled or used again to manufacture or produce food and beverage containers, pressed and blown glass products, floor and wall tiles, sandblasting material and road building materials.
urban ecosystem	Towns and cities viewed as ecosystems, having an input of matter and energy, recycling within the system, and an output of matter and energy into the surroundings.
haloform	A haloalkane, containing three halogen atoms, e.g. iodoform, CHI ₃ ; a haloform reaction is a reaction to produce haloforms from a ketone. For example, if propanone is treated with bleaching powder, the chlorinated ketone so formed reacts to form chloroform.
aerosol containers	
microcomputers	A microprocessor combined with input/output interface devices, some type of external memory, and the other elements required to form a working computer system; it is smaller, lower in cost, and usually slower than a minicomputer.
waste storage	Temporary holding of waste pending treatment or disposal. Storage methods include containers, tanks, waste piles, and surface impoundments.
pesticide spraying	
thickening	Any process beyond gravity sedimentation that increases the concentration of solids in sludge with or without the use of chemical flocculants.
nonferrous metals industry	

forest policy	Measures and management practices aiming at promoting the conservation of natural forests and the sustainable development of forest resources. The policy sets directions for forestry projects (projects designed to produce not only wood and fiber, but also non-timber products and services such as protection of biodiversity and watersheds) as well as operations in other sectors that could directly or indirectly affect forests.
rotifer	
semi-arid zone	Land with huge dryness ratio (1-7) and insufficient rainfall for agriculture without artificial irrigation; dangerously prone to fires.
infraction	A breach, violation, or infringement; as of a law, a contract, a right or duty.
soil purification	
plant crop	
incineration	Controlled process by which solid, liquid, or gaseous combustible wastes are burned and changed into gases; residue produced contains little or no combustible material.
respiratory disease	Disease or disorder of the respiratory system.
novel food	(a) A substance, including a microorganism, that does not have a history of safe use as a food; (b) a food that has been manufactured, prepared, preserved or packaged by a process that (i) has not been previously applied to that food, and (ii) causes the food to undergo a major change; and (c) a food that is derived from a plant, animal or microorganism that has been genetically modified such that (i) the plant, animal or microorganism exhibits characteristics that were not previously observed in that plant, animal or microorganism, (ii) the plant, animal or microorganism no longer exhibits characteristics that were previously observed in that plant, animal or microorganism, or (iii) one or more characteristics of the plant, animal or microorganism no longer fall within the anticipated range for that plant, animal or microorganism.
rotary furnace	

pyrethroid insecticide	Pyrethroids are synthetic ester compounds, that is compounds of acids and alcohols derived from the natural pyrethrum extract obtained by certain species of the chrysanthemum plant. The flowers of the plant are harvested shortly after blooming and are either dried and powdered or the oils within the flowers are extracted with solvents. The resulting pyrethrin containing dusts and extracts usually have an active ingredient content of about 30%. These active insecticidal components are collectively known as pyrethrins. Two pyrethrins are most prominent, pyrethrin-I and pyrethrin-II. Pyrethrin compounds have been used primarily to control human lice, mosquitoes, cockroaches, beetles and flies. Other pyrethrin compounds may be used in grain storage and in poultry pens and on dogs and cats to control lice and fleas.
Ag	
<treatment process>	
fast breeder reactor	Reactor for the conversion of fertile into fissile material.
PVdC	Polyvinylidene chloride.
inorganic polymer	Large molecules, usually linear or branched chains with atoms other than carbon in their backbone; an example is glass, an inorganic polymer made up of rings and chains of repeating silicate units.
natural gas	A natural fuel containing methane and hydrocarbons that occurs in certain geologic formations.
power generator	A device used for producing electrical impulses through a system such as an electric generator or a magnetohydrodynamic, thermionic or thermoelectric power generator.
pneumatic drill	A rotating-end cutting tool used for creating or enlarging holes in a solid material, which is powered by compressed air and operated by a reciprocating piston, hammer action or turbo drive.
sugar (product)	A sweet crystalline or powdered substance, white when pure, consisting of sucrose obtained mainly from sugar cane and sugar beets and used in many foods, drinks, and medicines to improve their taste.
cultivation methods	Any procedure or approach used to prepare land or soil for the growth of new crops, or to promote or improve the growth of existing crops.
xylene	Any one of the family of isomeric, colourless aromatic hydrocarbon liquids, produced by the destructive distillation of coal or by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphthenic fractions; used for high-octane and aviation gasolines, solvents, chemical intermediates, and the manufacture of polyester resins. Also known as dimethylbenzene.
raw material	A crude, unprocessed or partially processed material used as feedstock for a processing operation.
elasticity	Ability of a material to return to original dimensions after deformation.

plasticity	
food provision	The stock of eatable items and food available and required particularly in an emergency including those in warehouses, storage, markets, sale outlets; emergency stocks and likely unharvested supplies, that can be needed in case of disaster.
earthenware	
air pollution	Presence in the atmosphere of large quantities of gases, solids and radiation produced by the burning of natural and artificial fuels, chemical and other industrial processes and nuclear explosions.
irrigation farming	Farming based on the artificial distribution and application of water to arable land to initiate and maintain plant growth.
combustion engines	An engine that operates by the energy of combustion of a fuel.
effects on vegetation	
soil pollution	Modifications of soil features or, more generally, of its chemical and biological balance, caused by the discharge of polluting substances.
spectral band	Closely grouped bands of lines characteristic of molecular gases of chemical compounds (spectroscopy).
pyralene	Chemical compound belonging to the polychlorinated biphenyls family, used in the production of electrical equipment which requires dielectric fluid such as power transformers and capacitors, as well as in hydraulic machinery, vacuum pumps, compressors and heat-exchanger fluids.
tetrachloromethane	
alkaline batteries	A primary cell that uses an alkaline electrolyte, usually potassium hydroxide, and delivers about 1.5 volts at much higher current rates than the common carbon-zinc cell. Also known as alkaline-manganese cell.
dispersant agent	
gas turbines	A heat engine that converts energy of fuel into work by using compressed, hot gas as the working medium and that usually delivers its mechanical output through a rotating shaft.
carry-over effect	A term used for negative, multiplier effects as for instance those caused by the successive passages of polluting substances through the different organisms of a food chain.
knock-on effect	
biodegradable pollutants	A pollutant which can be converted by biological processes into simple inorganic molecules.
agritourism	Holidays organized in a farm: meals are prepared with natural products and guests are entertained with handicraft, sporting and agricultural activities.
rural tourism	
automobile	
dilution	The reduction of the concentration of a substance in air or water.
commercial noise	

combustion products	
osmosis	The passage of a solvent through a semipermeable membrane separating two solutions of different concentrations. A semipermeable membrane is one through which the molecules of a solvent can pass but the molecules of most solutes cannot. There is a thermodynamic tendency for solutions separated by such a membrane to become equal in concentration, the water (or other solvent) flowing from the weaker to the stronger solution. Osmosis will stop when the two solutions reach equal concentration, and can also be stopped by applying a pressure to the liquid on the stronger-solution side of the membrane. The pressure required to stop the flow from a pure solvent into a solution is a characteristic of the solution, and is called the osmotic pressure. Osmotic pressure depends only on the concentration of particles in the solution, not on their nature.
air emissions	
agriculture and cattle industry	Large scale growing of crops and livestock grazing for profit.
offshore mining	Oil extraction from platforms situated a short distance from the coast.
propellant gas	
space waste	Nonfunctional debris of human origin left in a multitude of orbits about the earth as the result of the exploration and use of the environment lying outside the earth's atmosphere.
transportation	The act or means of moving tangible objects (persons or goods) from place to place. Often involves the use of some type of vehicle.
soundproofing	Reducing or eliminating reverberation in a room by placing sound-absorbing materials on the walls and ceiling.
sludge	1) A soft, soupy, or muddy bottom deposit, such as found on tideland or in a stream bed. 2) A semifluid, slushy, murky mass of sediment resulting from treatment of water, sewage, or industrial and mining wastes, and often appearing as local bottom deposits in polluted bodies of water.
noxious waste	
sand extraction	Removal of large or small quantities of sand from beaches and river mouths, by machine or by hand, usually for building purposes.
crops	A plant grown for its commercial value.
summer pasture	
protective colouring	Coloration that resembles the substratum or surroundings and aid in concealment.
search for food	
felid	Predatory mammal, including cats, lions, leopards, tigers, jaguars, and cheetahs, typically having a round head and retractile claws.
storage dam	A barrier of concrete, earth, etc., built across a river to create a body of water.

internal combustion engines	An engine, such as a gasoline piston engine or a diesel, in which fuel is burned in a confined space, producing expanding gases that are used to provide mechanical power.
gas phase	
radical	A stable group of atoms found as part of the molecules of a number of compounds, organic or inorganic.
economic criterion	
economic depression	
aerosol propellants	An inert liquid with a low boiling point, from the chlorofluorocarbons or hydrocarbons, which vaporizes instantaneously at room temperatures on release of pressure. When the pressure in the aerosol canister is released, the vapour carries the aerosol of the desired substance to its target. The propellant then disperses into the atmosphere.
commercial vehicles	Vehicle designed and equipped for the transportation of goods.
fuel alcohol	Alternative source of energy for motor vehicles. It is produced by fermentation of sugar cane by the yeast <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> .
bacterial beds	A device that removes some suspended solids from sewage. Air and bacteria decompose additional wastes filtering through the sand so that cleaner water drains from the bed.
morbidity	The ratio of the number of sick individuals to the total population of a community.
flexibility	
compulsory purchase	The right of government to take private property for public purposes and subject to proper recompense.
heat (physics)	A form of energy that is transferred by a difference in temperature: it is equal to the total kinetic energy of the atoms or molecules of a system.
styrene	
tetrachloroethylene	
persistence of pesticides	Persistence refers to the length of time a pesticide remains in the environment. This depends on how quickly it breaks down (degrades), which is largely a function of its chemical composition and the environmental conditions. Persistence is usually expressed as the "half life" ($T_{1/2}$) of a pesticide.
silencer	Any device designed to reduce noise, especially the device in the exhaust system of a motor vehicle.
abattoirs	A place where animals are butchered for food.
paper product	A material made of cellulose pulp, derived mainly from wood, rags or certain grasses, usually in the form of thin sheets, and is used chiefly for writing, printing, drawing, wrapping and covering walls.
wall panelling	
jute	A plant fiber that comes from the inner bark of either of two Asian plants, <i>Corchorus capsularis</i> or <i>C. olitorius</i> , which is used for making burlap, rope, sacks, mats and wrapping paper.
yield (economy)	

fisheries structure	Refers to all the structures (fishing vessels, trawling nets, factory ships, catcher boats, etc.) used in fishing industry.
immersion	
vegetation dynamics	Changes in vegetation properties (e.g. species composition, wood volume, canopy cover) that occur over time due to succession; changes occur for a variety of reasons such as human activity, fires, insects, pathogens, mammals, weather, or growth and competition.
encapsulation	To immobilize hazardous or toxic waste materials by any means to include vitrification, combining with organoclay and mixing, adding a cement material, or enclosing in a container the hazardous or toxic waste material. The hazardous or toxic waste material is held in place and is not permitted to be leached or leaked out into the environment.
graffiti	
hazardous substance	Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.
radioactive contaminant	A radioactive material which has spread to places where it may harm persons, spoil experiments, or make products or equipment unsuitable or unsafe for consumption by living beings, or for some specific purpose.
traffic emission	Exhaust gases and vapours emitted by motorvehicles.
non-ferrous metal industry	Industry that deals with the processing of metals other than iron and iron-base alloys.
ordinary industrial waste	Unwanted materials produced in or eliminated from an industrial operation and categorized under a variety of headings, such as liquid wastes, sludge, solid wastes, and hazardous wastes.
thermal capacity	The quantity of heat required to raise a system one degree in temperature in a specified way, usually at constant pressure or constant volume.
stench	
glasshouse effect	
electronuclear sector	
cellulose	The main polysaccharide in living plants, forming the skeletal structure of the plant cell wall; a polymer of beta-D-glucose linked together with the elimination of water to form chains of 2000-4000 units.
physicochemical process	Processes involving changes in the physical properties and chemical structure of substances.
boron	A very hard almost colourless crystalline metalloid element that in impure form exists as a brown amorphous powder. It occurs principally in borax and is used in hardening steel.
municipal dumping site	Place where a town's refuse is disposed of after it has been collected.

electronics	Study, control, and application of the conduction of electricity through gases or vacuum or through semiconducting or conducting materials.
meteorological research	Study of meteorological elements such as wind speed and direction, air temperature and humidity, atmospheric pressure, precipitation, evaporation, solar radiation, visibility and cloud cover in order to collect data for weather forecast or for specific research purposes.
discarded automobile	
xenon	
technical regulation for dangerous substances	Technische Regel für Gefahrstoffe Technical Rules for handling of Hazardous materials.
liquid	A state of matter intermediate between that of crystalline substances and gases in which a substance has the capacity to flow under extremely small shear stresses and conforms to the shape of a confining vessel, but is relatively incompressible, lacks the capacity to expand without limit, and can possess a free surface.
metabolism of pesticides	The sum of chemical reactions, including both synthesis and breakdown, that occurs in substances or mixtures intended to prevent, destroy or mitigate pests that are directly or indirectly detrimental to harvest crops and other human interests.
foodstuff	A substance that can be used or prepared for use as food.
button cell	A tiny, circular battery made for a watch or for other microelectronic applications.
mixing	The intermingling of different materials to produce a homogeneous mixture.
external effects	1) Costs to society of industrial processes which are not reflected in the price of the product sold (as in the case of the environmental effects of a power station). 2) A benefit or cost falling on a third party who normally cannot pay or be compensated for it through the market mechanism.
air acidification	Combustion of fossil fuels such as coal and oil leads among other things to the discharge of substances which are converted into acids in the atmosphere, e.g. sulphuric acid and nitric acid. The precipitation becomes acidiferous and can damage forests, aquatic environments and buildings. The most important substances contributing to acidification are sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.
fibrous material	
decoy	A bird or animal, or an image of one, used to lure game into a trap or within shooting range.
lure	
fishing tackle	Apparatus or equipment used for fishing, such as a hook, line or fishing rod.
motorcycle industry	

waste gas reduction	Reduction of the quantity of gaseous emissions in the atmosphere, from motorvehicles, industrial and heating plants, etc. by the adoption of clean technologies, the effectiveness of process operations, the improvement of fuel quality and the installment of chimney stacks high enough to ensure the dispersion of gases.
commercial fishery	Such fisheries belong to one of two groups: one catching demersal (bottom-living) fish, e.g. cod, haddock, plaice, sole; the other catching pelagic (surface-living) fish, e.g. anchovy, tuna, herring.
waste heat recovery	An economy measure whereby the heat of exhaust gases is used in a cyclic process to pre-heat combustion air and/or fuel-gas.
mechanical property	
irrigation	To supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow or grow stronger.
treacle	
fresh product	
coatings	A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, adhesives, thinners, diluents, and inks.
<pollution type>	
forestry code	
bus stations	A place along a route or line at which a bus stops for fuel or to pick up or let off passengers or goods, especially with ancillary buildings and services.
municipal water distribution system	Any publicly or privately organized setup in which water is processed at a central plant and delivered to homes and businesses via water pipes.
drinking water network	
energy distribution system	Any publicly or privately organized setup in which usable power such as electricity is delivered to homes and businesses.
sewerage system	System of pipes, usually underground, for carrying waste water and human waste away from houses and other buildings, to a place where they can be safely get rid of.
rail traffic	The movement and circulation of vehicles transporting goods and people on railroad systems.
metallic pollutant	Metal contaminants such as arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc that may be discharged into the environment and may be found as suspended particulate matter in the atmosphere, in stream and marine sediments, or dissolved in water. If inhaled or ingested they may have acute toxic effects.

nitrogen	An essential nutrient in the food supply of plants and the diets of animals. Animals obtain it in nitrogen-containing compounds, particularly amino acids. Although the atmosphere is nearly 80% gaseous nitrogen, very few organisms have the ability to use it in this form. The higher plants normally obtain it from the soil after micro-organisms have converted the nitrogen into ammonia or nitrates, which they can then absorb.
N	
soil salinization	The accumulation of soluble mineral salts near the surface of soil, usually caused by the capillary flow of water from saline ground water. Where the rate of surface evaporation is high, irrigation can exacerbate the problem by moistening the soil and causing water to be drawn from deeper levels as water evaporates from the surface. The evaporation of pure water leaves the salts behind, allowing them to accumulate, and they can reach concentrations that are toxic to plants, thus sterilizing the land.
noxious effects	
residual impact	Impact that remains after implementation of the project and all associated mitigation and other environmental management measures.
inflammable substance	Substance liable to catch fire.
protective mask	A covering that protects the face or head from injury or infection, including gas masks and masks used in certain athletic events.
monitoring satellite	
detection system	An instrument or apparatus used for detecting the presence of something, such as smoke, fire or some other hazardous condition, or the presence of metal or some other item that might be hidden or concealed, or radioactivity or electric waves.
gas oil	
diesel oil	
naphta	Petroleum fraction with volatility between gasoline and kerosine; used as a gasoline ingredient, solvent for paints and rubber, and cleaning solvent.
halocarbon	Bromine-containing compounds with long atmospheric lifetimes whose breakdown in the stratosphere causes depletion of ozone. Halons are used in firefighting.
solvent recovery	Solvent recovery is a widely practised form of recycling where spent solvents are distilled and reused. However, the cheaper solvents are often incinerated or dumped in hazardous waste landfill sites.
work animal	
draught animal	Animals used for pulling heavy loads especially employed in mountain agriculture.
balance of matter	A calculation to inventory material inputs versus outputs in a process system.
cables	Strands of insulated electrical conductors laid together, usually around a central core, and wrapped in a heavy insulation.

ultraviolet radiation	The energy range just beyond the violet end of the visible spectrum. Although ultraviolet radiation makes up only about 5 percent of all energy from the sun, it is the major energy source for the stratosphere and mesosphere, playing an important role in both energy balance and chemical composition. Most ultraviolet radiation is blocked by Earth's atmosphere, but some solar ultraviolet makes it through 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.
neutron	
plant textile fibre	Natural textile fibres of vegetal origin.
resource utilisation	
salt contamination	Pollution of soil or groundwater from irrigation, from overuse of de-icing salt, overexploitation of underground water, etc.
sugar factory	
thiazole	A colourless to yellowish liquid with a pyridenelike aroma, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; used as an intermediate for fungicides, dyes, and rubber accelerators.
off-peak travelling	Relating to travelling outside rush-hours to avoid overcrowding in public means of transport.
foundry sand	
sustainable management	Use of the environment and its living resources at a rate that does not exceed its capacity for renewal in order to ensure its availability for future generations.
biological contamination	The presence in the environment of living organisms or agents derived by viruses, bacteria, fungi, and mammal and bird antigens that can cause many health effects.
chemical contamination	Pollution of air, water, soil, food, etc. with chemical substances.
exposed population	
acrylamide	Colorless, odorless, crystals soluble in water, alcohol and acetone, used in dye, synthesis, ore processing, sewage treatment and in permanent press fabrics.
polychlorinated triphenyl	
sanitary drainage	
river navigation	No definition.
spring water	Water obtained from an underground formation from which water flows naturally to the surface, or would flow naturally to the surface if it were not collected underground.
dredging mud	
nuclear waste	

waste disposal	The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.
packaging	All products made of any materials of any nature to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or the consumer.
antagonistic effect	
algal blooms	Excessive and rapid growth of algae and other aquatic plants when they are stimulated to grow too quickly by pollution. It takes place when there are too many nutrients in the water and is aggravated when accompanied by a rise in temperature. Although the algae grow quickly they soon die because they have swallowed up all the water's nutrients. As they decompose they tend to rise to the surface and form a green slime. Algal bloom have increased because higher levels of nitrogen and phosphates from agricultural areas have leached from the fields into water courses.
wet deposition	Atmospheric deposition that occurs when precipitation (rain and snow) carries gases and particles to the earth's surface. It consists of "rain-out" and "wash-out" processes.
aldrin	
water hardness	A characteristic of water caused by various salts, calcium, magnesium and iron (e.g., bicarbonates, sulfates, chlorides and nitrates).
educational path	A guided trail, designed to explain to children a piece of countryside, the type of soil, flora, fauna, etc. Such trails may be self-guiding, using either explanatory notices set up at intervals or numbered boards referring to a printed leaflet: in other cases parties may be led by a demonstrator or warden.
fast reactor	Nuclear reactor which produces more fissile material than it consumes, using fast-moving neutrons and making plutonium-239 from uranium-238, thereby increasing the reactor's efficiency.
mineral sludge	Sludges deriving from the metal industry and from mineral extraction activities containing various types of metallic contaminants. Because of this, their disposal in landfills may pose a threat to the environment.
machine tool	A stationary power-driven machine for the shaping, cutting, turning, boring, drilling, grinding or polishing of solid parts especially metals.
land transportation	Transport of persons and goods by a network of roads or railways.
waste transport	Transportation of wastes by means of special vehicles.

odour	The property of a substance affecting the sense of smell; any smell; scent; perfume.
urban fringe	Land at the edge of a city or town.
protein product	
health clinic	
transit highway	
fuel desulphurisation	Removal of sulfur from fossil fuels (or removal of sulfur dioxide from combustion fuel gases) to reduce pollution.
extensive farming	A system of agriculture in which large areas of land are cultivated at a minimum of labor and expense.
industrial noise	
monetary relations	The different modes in which countries, nations, etc., are brought together by financial, currency, or pecuniary interests.
comminution	Breaking up or grinding into small fragments. Also known as pulverisation.
surface treatment	Any method of treating a material (metal, polymer, or wood) so as to alter the surface, rendering it receptive to inks, paints, lacquers, adhesives, and various other treatments, or resistant to weather or chemical attack.
ballistic sorting	1) Separation of materials with different bulk density by a punching or a throwing action whereby material with high bulk density is slung furthest away in a trajectory. 2) Ballistic separation takes advantage of both density and elasticity differences to separate inert and organic constituents. This method can be used in either initial processing or in the refinement of the final compost product. Compost is dropped on a rotating drum or spinning cone, and the resulting trajectory differences bounce glass, metal and stones away from the compost.
impact source	Elements of an action which cause damage to the surrounding environment.
farinaceous product	
grain	Edible, starchy seeds of the grass family (Graminae) usable as food by man and his livestock.
solvent	Substance, generally a liquid, capable of dissolving another substance.
chemical solvents	
food colourant	Any digestible substance, usually a synthetic dye, which manufacturers add to food to give it color and enhance its appearance.
physical-chemical property	
agriculture	The production of plants and animals useful to man, involving soil cultivation and the breeding and management of crops and livestock.
oil-based energy	Energy produced using oil as fuel.
soil reclamation	The operation or process of changing the condition or characteristics of soil so that improved utilization can be achieved. This may be accomplished by various means such as irrigation, application of biosolids, drainage, etc.

catering waste	
radioactive half-life	
sexual reproduction	
	Flammable, poisonous gas with characteristic odour of rotten eggs, perceptible in air in a dilution of 0.002 mg/l. It is used as a reagent in chemical analysis; extremely hazardous; collapse, coma and death from respiratory failure may come within a few seconds after one or two inspirations; low concentrations produce irritation of conjunctiva and mucous membranes. Headache, dizziness, nausea, lassitude may appear after exposure.
accidental release of organisms	Genetically engineered organisms that are released in the environment by mistake; once released they may exhibit some previously unknown pathogenicity, might take over from some naturally occurring bacteria (possibly having other positive functions which thus are lost) or pass on some unwanted trait to such indigenous bacteria.
primary impact	
spurting	Supplying water or pesticides to crops with a spray.
polyethylene terephthalate	1) A thermoplastic polyester resin made from ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid; melts at 265Å°C; used to make films or fibers. 2) Type of plastic used to make artificial fibres and plastic bottles, which can be recycled.
salt	The reaction product when a metal displaces the hydrogen of an acid.
steel casing	
synthetic fuel	A form of liquid or gas derived from coal, oil sands or biomass, which is used as a substitute for oil or natural gas.
coke	A coherent, cellular, solid residue remaining from the dry distillation of a coking coal or of pitch, petroleum, petroleum residue, or other carbonaceous materials; contains carbon as its principal constituent.
lignite	Coal of relatively recent origin consisting of accumulated layers of partially decomposed vegetation, intermediate between peat and bituminous coal; often contains patterns from the wood from which it formed.
soap manufacture	
oil refining	The separation of petroleum mixtures into their component parts.

	Modification of the composition and/or condition of water so that it becomes less suitable for any or all of the functions and purposes for which it would be suitable in its natural state. This definition includes changes in the physical, chemical and biological properties of water, or such discharges of liquid, gaseous or solid substances into water as will or are likely to create nuisances or render such water harmful to public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, fish or other aquatic life. It also includes changes in temperatures, due to the discharge of hot water.
freshwater degradation	
economic factor	
energy dispersal	
speedboat	
halogenated compound	A substance containing halogen atoms.
	A class of persistent, broad-spectrum insecticides that linger in the environment and accumulate in the food chain. Among them are DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor, chlordane, lindane, endrin, mirex, hexachloride, and toxaphene. In insects and other animals these compounds act primarily on the central nervous system. They also become concentrated in the fats of organisms and thus tend to produce fatty infiltration of the heart and fatty degeneration of the liver in vertebrates. In fishes they have the effect of preventing oxygen uptake, causing suffocation. They are also known to slow the rate of photosynthesis in plants. Their danger to the ecosystem resides in their rate stability and the fact that they are broad-spectrum poisons which are very mobile because of their propensity to stick to dust particles and evaporate with water into the atmosphere.
chlorinated hydrocarbons	
universities	
potassium permanganate	
industrial water	Water used in the industrial sector; the quality tolerances for process water vary with the manufacturing process and with the quality of the goods to be produced.
construction materials	

inner city	1) Part of a city at or near the centre, especially a slum area where poor people live in bad housing. 2) City centres of many industrialized countries which exhibit environmental degradation. The numerous and highly competitive activities entailing land use overwhelm the limited space and create a situation of overcrowding, functional incompatibility and cultural degradation. Inner city areas have a high level of commercial specialization, a large number of offices and a sizeable daytime population. At the same time, city centres generally remain a sort of ghetto for a permanent, low-income population living in run-down housing and enjoying little in the way of public services and civic amenities. The concentration of service industries inevitably entails the replacement of traditional housing and shops by office blocks, the provision of basic utilities at the expense of civic amenities and the provision of major access roads which eat up urban space. Structures of historic origin are often unable to meet modern requirements and, notwithstanding their value, frequently face demolition.
fishing (recreation)	Fishing activity pursued primarily for leisure; the catch normally being kept for personal consumption.
threshold value	The maximum concentration of a particular substance to which a worker should be exposed in a given period of time.
liquefied petroleum gas	
paper recovery	A process of obtaining paper resources from solid waste, which includes collecting and separating paper and then having it shipped to a plant where it is repulped and often deinked so it can be reused or recycled for the same or other purposes.
waste export	Transporting unwanted materials, including those leftover from a manufacturing processes, refuse, or trash to other countries or areas for the conduct of foreign trade.
propellant	A gas used in aerosol preparations to expel the liquid contents through an atomizer.
transgenic organism release	The release of mutated micro-organisms creates the risk that they may exhibit some previously unknown pathogenicity, might take over from some naturally occurring bacteria (possibly having other positive functions which thus are lost) or pass on some unwanted trait to such indigenous bacteria. There is also concern that an uncontrolled genetic mutation could produce from such an engineered microorganism, a form with hazardous consequences for the environment.
natural sciences	The branches of science dealing with objectively measurable phenomena pertaining to the transformation and relationships of energy and matter; includes biology, physics, and chemistry.

sludge treatment	Process to render sludge fit to meet applicable environmental standards. Three broad types of treatment are distinguished: mechanical, biological and advanced treatment. Such treatment not only reduces volume but also stabilises and transforms the residue into environmentally acceptable components and useful by-products. In sludge treatment, advanced treatment includes e.g. chemical conditioning, disinfection, filter pressing, vacuum filtration, centrifugation, incineration.
beryllium	A corrosion-resistant, toxic silvery-white metallic element that occurs chiefly in beryl and is used mainly in x-ray windows and in the manufacture of alloys.
agriculture production systems	
cultivated plants	Plants specially bred or improved by cultivation.
farming	
reaction kinetics	That branch of physical chemistry concerned with the mechanisms and rates of chemical reactions.
food poisoning	The general term to describe illness caused by eating food which is infected with bacteria or contaminated with toxins. In recent years outbreaks of certain types of infection have increased, particularly poultry-borne bacteria such as salmonella, and also listeria, which is responsible for much of the contamination of salads and dairy produce.
paste-like waste	Waste deriving from various activities having a pasty consistency.
gaseous effluent	
industrial waste gas	
paint	A mixture of pigment and a vehicle, such as oil or water, that together form a liquid or paste that can be applied to a surface to provide an adherent coating that imparts colour to and often protects the surface.
nuclear power plant dismantling	
maize cob	
environmental recovery	
geographic distribution of resources	The physical character and distribution of natural resources at the face of the Earth. The fundamental differences between land and ocean, latitudinal differences in insulation, spatial variations in receipts of precipitation, and patterns of geological composition and deformation of the Earth's crust together provide the basis for distinguishing definite geographical patterns of resource availability over the world.
water collection	All activities whereby such structures or mechanisms like dams, wells, storage tanks, cisterns, channels, aqueducts, pipes, storm drains and sewers are used to collect, channel, divert or extract water.
sealed collection	
hydraulic fluid	
building maintenance	

depositing agent	
production capacity	
olfactory pollution	Pollution produced by gaseous emissions in the atmosphere that, even in very small amounts, may cause injuries or a condition of general unease or sickness to persons living in the vicinity.
basicity	The state of a solution of containing an excess of hydroxyl ions.
houseboat	A boat which people use as their home, often kept in one place on a river or canal.
manure gutter	
temporary shelter	Simple facilities for asylum or provisional lodgings to individuals or groups in emergencies.
biological stations	
gravity dam	A concrete structure proportioned so that its own weight provides the major resistance to the forces exerted on it.
cooking	
fenitrothion	
community services	
environmental impact study	Survey conducted to ascertain the conditions of a site prior to the realization of a project, to analyze its possible impacts and compensative measures.
primary product	Any goods that are in an unprocessed or natural state, such as certain minerals and agricultural goods.
pesticides industry	
forestry practice	Activities carried out on forest land to facilitate the use of forest resources. Activities include timber harvesting, road construction, road maintenance, road deactivation, silviculture treatments, grazing, fire use, control and suppression, and other similar activities,
agropharmaceutical industry	
trash	
atmospheric pollutant	
reuse of materials	Any re-utilization of products or components, in original form, such as when used glass bottles are sterilized and refilled for resale.
canning industries	
fowl breeding	
magnetism	A class of physical phenomena associated with moving electricity, including the mutual mechanical forces among magnets and electric currents.
stations	A place along a route or line at which a bus, train, etc. stops for fuel or to pick up or let off passengers or goods, especially with ancillary buildings and services.
drilling platform	
industrial sector	
fragmentation	
material life cycle	All the stages involved in the manufacturing, distribution and retail, use and re-use and maintenance, recycling and waste management of materials.
mine exploitation	

porcelain industry	
urban waste	
decision tree	A graphic device used in decision analysis, series of decision options are represented as branches (hierarchical).
bismuth	A brittle pinkish-white crystalline metallic element having low thermal and electrical conductivity, which expands on cooling. It is widely used in alloys, especially low-melting alloys in fire safety devices; its compounds are used in medicines.
sulphur oxides	An oxide of sulphur, such as sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide; they are formed primarily from the combustion of fossil fuels; major air pollutants and cause of damage to the respiratory tract as well as vegetation.
sound reflection	
accommodation	
school zone	
cotton industry	
fishery economics	The production, distribution, and consumption of fish and seafood and all financial aspects of the fishing and seafood industry.
domestic trade	Trade wholly carried on at home; as distinguished from foreign commerce.
pumps	A machine that draws a fluid into itself through an entrance port and forces the fluid out through an exhaust port.
diazinon	Organophosphate insecticide containing phosphorus, carbon and nitrogen. It is a very effective contact insecticide that can be used to control nearly any insect. The poison is absorbed directly by insects when they are hit by the spray or from residues left on sprayed surfaces. Diazinon, like other organophosphate insecticides, kills insects by interfering with the action of important enzymes in the nervous system. The circuits of the nervous system become jammed, resulting in rapid twitching and then paralysis of muscles. Paralysis of the respiratory system causes death. Diazinon is an insecticide that has a good record for use in and around the home, however, it must be treated with respect as it is a powerful poison. It is recommended to control insects in the home, lawn, garden, and in pet quarters where control is needed for a week or more. As it is fairly resistant to degradation by sunlight, high temperature and moisture, effective residues may remain on treated surfaces for 7 -10 days, providing protection from insects for that period.
permit	
fishing legislation	Rules concerning fishing activities; in international law the matter is ruled by the 1958 Geneva Convention.

liquid state	A state of matter intermediate between that of crystalline substances and gases in which a substance has the capacity to flow under extremely small shear stresses and conforms to the shape of a confining vessel, but is relatively incompressible, lacks the capacity to expand without limit, and can possess a free surface.
industrial zoning	
plastic recovery	A process of obtaining plastics from solid waste, which includes collecting plastics and having them shipped to a plant where they are cleaned, sorted by resin type and color, melted and re-polymerized so they can be reused or recycled for the same or other purposes.
wolf hunting	
landfill degasification	Landfill gas is highly dangerous as methane is highly explosive; therefore it must be controlled at all operational landfill sites, whether by active or passive ventilation or both especially in the case of deep sites. There exist venting systems for shallow and deep sites respectively.
water quality standard	Benchmarks established to assess whether the quality of rivers and lakes is adequate for fish and other aquatic life, recreation, drinking, agriculture, industry and other uses.
prior informed consent	Prior informed consent (PIC) refers to the principle that international shipment of a chemical that is banned or severely restricted in order to protect human health or the environment should not proceed without the agreement, where such agreement exists, or contrary to the decision, of the designated national authority in the importing country.
pollution effects	The main pollution effects concern human health and cover all aspects of the physical environment - air, water and land, including the effects of climate change. Human activities which are sources of pollution arise from domestic, commercial, industrial and military sectors and their effects are influenced by various issues, trends and public sector programmes, such as safe water and food, management of waste, increasing use of chemicals in agriculture, and urbanization. Types of pollutants which are negatively impacting health include litter, toxic chemicals, nuclear waste, lead, spoil from mining, food and water contaminants; and the polluting effects of over-population.
plastic packaging	
livestock farming	Breeding of cattle, horses and similar animals.
subsidy	Any monetary grant made by the government to a private industrial undertaking or charitable organization, but especially one given to consumers or producers in order to lower the market price of some service or product and make it readily affordable to the public.

conservation policy	Policy aiming at promoting measures for the maintenance and preservation of natural resources and environmental quality.
agricultural real estates	Property of agricultural land and anything permanently affixed to the land, such as buildings, fences, etc.
antifouling agents	Agent that inhibits the growth of barnacles and other marine organisms on a ship's bottom (an antifouling paint or other coating). Organo-tin compounds have been the most often used agents in this application since they are effective against both soft and hard fouling organisms. However, in spite of their performance, they have a negative impact on the marine environment and their long half life in the environment, has prompted marine paint manufacturers to look for a nonpersistent alternative.
plant product	Any foodstuff, chemical compound or object either manufactured from botanical materials or produced or synthesized by the plants themselves.
sulphide	Any compound that includes one or more sulfur atoms with a more electropositive element, either carbon, metal or some other nonoxygen atom.
biological reactions	
death	Cessation of all life functions; can involve the whole organism, an organ, individual cells, or cell parts.
decease	
freshwater ecosystem	The living organisms and nonliving materials of an inland aquatic environment.
inorganic acid	A compound composed of hydrogen and a nonmetal element or radical.
organic acid	A chemical compound with one or more carboxyl radicals in its structure.
Röntgen radiation	A penetrating electromagnetic radiation, usually generated by accelerating electrons to high velocity and suddenly stopping them by collision with a solid body, or by inner-shell transitions of atoms with atomic number greater than 10.
spoil dump	Place where rubbish and waste minerals dug out of a mine are deposited.
mine dump	A large mound of material, generally waste (e.g. from coal-or other mines), formed by repeated dumping at one place.
obligation to inform	The duty or responsibility of a company or organization to notify the authorities, their own workers, and local residents of dangerous chemicals held.
chalk	A colourless or white mineral used in the building industry and in the manufacture of cement, rubber, paper and plaster of Paris.
government	A body of top government officials appointed to advise the President or the chief executive officer of a country, usually consisting of the heads of government departments or agencies.

weir	Overflow structure which may be used for controlling upstream water level or for measuring discharge or for both.
emission	A discharge of particulate gaseous, or soluble waste material/pollution into the air from a polluting source.
mountain farming	The production of crops and livestock in mountains and hill areas, traditionally in a self-contained and self-reliant agricultural system.
afforestation	Establishing a forest in a previously non-forested area; the policies and actions for such a process.
motor vehicle exhaust gas	
industrial sludge	Sludge that is not domestic wastewater sludge; it includes wastewater sludge from manufacturing or processing of raw materials, intermediate products, final products or other activities that include pollutants from non-domestic wastewater sources.
<chemicals in general, by properties>	
electric motors	A machine that converts electric energy into mechanical energy by utilizing forces produced by magnetic fields on current-carrying conductors.
neutrality	
silicate	
supplemental irrigation	
fluidised bed	A layer of hot air or gas at the bottom of a container upon which a powdered material floats; used to dry, heat, or quench.
tailings pond	Any collection of liquid effluents or wastewater drained or separated out during the processing of crops or mineral ores.
sprinkling	Irrigation from above by freely falling drops of water.
cosmetics	Any preparation applied to the body, especially the face, to improve the appearance.
hormone	A chemical messenger produced by endocrine glands and secreted directly into the bloodstream to exert a specific effect on a distant part of the body.
fire service	Technical organisation with trained personnel for dealing with fires and other incidents and for co-operating in their prevention.
TOC	Total Organic Carbon.
contour farming	The performing of cultivations along lines connecting points of equal elevation so reducing the loss of top soil by erosion, increasing the capacity of the soil to retain water and reducing the pollution of water by soil.
synthetic materials industry	
textile industry	Industry for the production of fabrics.
antiseismic support	
nitro-PAH	These are nitrated variants of the PAH's. Until now the most potent carcinogens and mutagens found. They are mainly products of combustion.
biodegradation	Breaking down of a substance by microorganisms.

alpha radiation	A stream of alpha particles which are ejected from many radioactive substances having a penetrating power of a few cm in air but can be stopped by a thin piece of paper.
cooling towers	A device that aids in heat removal from water used as a coolant in electric power generating plants.
building site equipment	
antiseismic strengthening	
hexachlorocyclohexane	
hydrazine	A dangerously explosive, highly toxic, carcinogenic, colorless, fuming liquid; very soluble in water and soluble in alcohol; it is used as a rocket fuel, reducing agent, corrosion inhibitor, and catalyst and in water treatment.
dairy products industry	
classified sites	Site which is declared protected because of its natural, landscape, artistic or archeological features in order to guarantee its conservation, maintenance and restoration.
investment for the environment	Material investments for the prevention, reduction or remediation of environmental damages.
seed dressing	A chemical applied before planting to protect seeds and seedlings from disease or insects.
biological filters	A coarse treatment system in which wastewater is trickled over a bed of stones or other material covered with bacteria that break down the organic waste and produce clean water.
helophyte filter	
culture (agriculture)	The art or practice of cultivating; the manner or method of cultivating.
atmospheric particulate	Any material, except pure water, that exists in the solid or liquid state in the atmosphere. The size of particulate matter can vary from coarse, wind-blown dust particles to fine particle combustion products. Particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 microns make their way to the air sacs deep within the lungs where they may be deposited and result in adverse health effects.
green labelling	Environmentally friendly labels (eco-labels) on products which have passed certain specified tests.
pollutant transport in sediments	
ion	An electrically charged atom or group of atoms formed by the loss or gain of one or more electrons.
anions	An ion that is negatively charged.
faeces	Excrement; waste material voided through the anus.
dung	
soil improvement	Process of protecting the soil from excessive erosion and making soil more fertile and productive.
laboratories	A room or building with scientific equipment for doing scientific tests or for teaching science, or a place where chemicals or medicines are produced.
mussel farm	A line of wooden stakes planted in the sand on which mussels are farmed.

refuse collection vehicle	Special vehicles designed and equipped for the collection of wastes and their transportation to a waste disposal site.
heavy vehicle	A vehicle able or designed to withstand an unusual strain.
bilge oil	Waste oil that accumulates, usually in small quantities, inside the lower spaces of a ship, just inside the shell plating, and usually mixed with larger quantities of water.
precautionary principle	A principle dictating that, where there is threat of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation. In the application of the Precautionary Principle, public and private decisions should be guided by careful evaluation to avoid, wherever practicable, serious or irreversible damage to the environment; and an assessment of the risk-weighted consequences of various options.
insulation (physical)	Separation of a pure chemical substance from a compound or mixture; as in distillation, precipitation, or absorption.
international law	The system of law regulating the interrelationship of sovereign states and their rights and duties with regard to one another.
metalloids	
stadium	A sports arena equipped with various installations and with tiered seats for spectators.
trade policy	A course of action adopted and pursued by government, business or some other organization, which promotes or determines the direction for the act or process of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services within a country or between countries.
crop treatment	Use of chemicals in order to avoid damage of crops by insects or weeds.
nickel	A malleable ductile silvery-white metallic element that is strong and corrosion-resistant, occurring principally in pentlandite and niccolite: used in alloys, especially in toughening steel, in electroplating, and as a catalyst in organic synthesis.
Ni	
tertiary water treatment	
water pollution	Placing in or on, or otherwise introducing into or onto waters, or in a position where it is likely to enter waters, any matter, whether solid, liquid or gaseous, so that the physical, chemical or biological condition of the waters is changed.
ashes	The incombustible matter remaining after a substance has been incinerated.
gas supply	
radiofrequency	A frequency at which coherent electromagnetic radiation of energy is useful for communication purposes.

industrial emission	Gas-borne pollutants discharged into the atmosphere from smokestacks of industrial plants.
SME	
iron industry	A sector of the economy in which an aggregate of commercial enterprises is engaged in the extraction and refinement of iron ore to produce cast iron, wrought iron and steel.
filtration	Process of passing a liquid through a filtering medium for the removal of suspended or colloidal matter.
molybdenum	
Mo	
semi-manufactured product	Product that has undergone a partial processing and is used as raw material in a successive productive step.
processed product	Any goods that are processed for sale in commercial markets, particularly foods which have been preserved by canning, freezing, dehydrating, drying, fermentation or by the addition of chemical substances.
fluorination	A chemical reaction in which fluorine is introduced into a chemical compound.
hydrolysis	1) Decomposition or alteration of a chemical substance by water. 2) In aqueous solutions of electrolytes, the reactions of cations with water to produce a weak base or of anions to produce a weak acid.
photochemical product	Degradation products that are produced by the action of light radiation.
agricultural products	
gasoline engines	An internal combustion engine that uses a mixture of air and gasoline vapour as a fuel.
petrol engines	An internal combustion engine that uses a mixture of air and gasoline vapour as a fuel.
rock salt mining	Rock salt mining is an underground mining process in which the salt is physically dug out of the ground in an operation involving drilling, blasting and crushing the rock. The major percentage of this output is used for winter road maintenance.
agricultural surpluses	A term used when the quantity of an agricultural product supplied exceeds the quantity demanded at the existing price. A surplus may be due to production outrunning demand, a decline in consumption, or a general decline in consumer income or buying power.
land title register	A public register in which particulars of landed property, the ownership thereof and charges thereon, are recorded.
public waterways domain	Rivers, canals and lakes owned by the state as opposed to individuals or corporations.

cadmium	One of the toxic heavy metal which has caused deaths and permanent illnesses in a series of major pollution incidents around the world. Cadmium has no useful biological purpose. However, it has wide industrial applications. It has been used for decades in metal plating to prevent corrosion, in rechargeable batteries and as a pigment in certain plastics and paints. Special care is taken in the industrial smelting of ores and subsequent handling of cadmium, because occupational exposure is known to have caused heart, chest and kidney disorders. Environmental health problems have come from exposure to various sources of pollution.
potable water	Water that is agreeable to drink, does not present health hazards and whose quality is normally regulated by legislation.
cooling water	Water used to make something less hot, such as the irradiated elements from a nuclear reactor or the engine of a machine.
chemical decomposition	
fluorine	A gaseous or liquid chemical element; a member of the halide family, it is the most electronegative element and the most chemically energetic of the nonmetallic elements; highly toxic, corrosive, and flammable; used in rocket fuels and as a chemical intermediate.
vanadium	A silvery-white, ductile metal resistant to corrosion; used in alloy steels and as an x-ray target.
nitrate formation	
catalysts	A substance whose presence alters the rate at which a chemical reaction proceeds, but whose own composition remains unchanged by the reaction. Catalysts are usually employed to accelerate reactions(positive catalyst), but retarding (negative) catalysts are also used.
halogenated phenol	Halogen derivatives of phenol.
<settlements by ownership>	
deep sea fishing	Fishing in the deepest parts of the sea.
poaching	To catch game, fish, etc. illegally by trespassing on private property.
refrigeration	The cooling of substances, usually food, below the environmental temperature for preservative purposes. Refrigeration is responsible for the largest and fastest-growing use of CFCs in the developing world. The industrial countries, and some developing countries, have taken exceptional steps to control and, eventually, ban the production of CFCs and other ozone-depleting materials by the year 2000. However, many developing nations have not signed the Montreal Protocol because they are afraid that the cost of changing over to alternative, ozone-friendly technology will be too high.
hotels	
industrial equipment	Equipment related to industrial activities.

impulsive noise	Noise characterized by transient short-duration disturbances distributed essentially uniformly over the useful passband of a transmission system. The intervals of the sound waves are greater than one second apart and are characterized by a high-amplitude, very short wave.
preserving industry	
fodder drying	
agricultural underrating	
abandoned vehicles	A vehicle with or without motor power, including cars, trucks, trailers, mobile homes, buses, etc. left on public or private property for an extended period of time and usually in an inoperable or hazardous condition.
economic analysis	A formal method of comparing two or more alternative ways of accomplishing a set objective, given a set of assumptions and constraints and the costs and benefits of each alternative, such that the analysis will indicate the optimum choice.
transitional arrangement	Rules, guidelines or an agreement on the process of changing the administration, structure or constitution of a government or organization.
herpetology	The natural history of reptiles; that branch of zoology which relates to reptiles, including their structure, classification, and habits.
phosphoric acid	
O ₂	
draining	The removal of water from a marshy area by artificial means, e.g. the introduction of drains.
lyophilisation	Rapid freezing of a material, especially biological specimens for preservation, at a very low temperature followed by rapid dehydration by sublimation in a high vacuum.
continuous noise	
liability for nuclear damages	Subjection to a legal obligation, such as financial recompense or ecological reparations, for any harm or damage inflicted on persons, property or the environment during the production, use or transport of radioactive materials used as an energy source or in weaponry.
effects on materials	
indoor air pollution	Pollution within a structure that may contribute to discomfort or disease; it may result from radon, environmental tobacco smoke, biological contaminants, contaminants from stoves, heaters, fireplaces and chimneys, household products, pesticides, formaldehyde, asbestos, lead and solvents.
partially halogenated chlorofluorohydrocarbon	Hydrocarbons whose hydrogen atoms have been partially substituted with chlorine and fluorine. They are used in refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or as solvents and aerosol propellants. Because they are not destroyed in the lower atmosphere they drift into the upper atmosphere where their chlorine components destroy ozone.

endrin	
skiing	Gliding over snow on skis, especially as a sport.
land traffic	
diffuse pollution	Pollution from widespread activities with no one discrete source, e.g. acid rain, pesticides, urban run-off etc.
environmental impact of fishing	Fishing may have various negative effects on the environment: effluent and waste from fish farms may damage wild fish, seals, and shellfish. Fish farmers use tiny quantities of highly toxic chemicals to kill lice: one overdose could be devastating. So-called by-catches, or the incidental taking of non-commercial species in drift nets, trawling operations and long line fishing is responsible for the death of large marine animals and one factor in the threatened extinction of some species. Some fishing techniques, like the drift nets, yield not only tons of fish but kill millions of birds, whales and seals and catch millions of fish not intended. Small net holes often capture juvenile fish who never have a chance to reproduce. Some forms of equipment destroy natural habitats, for example bottom trawling may destroy natural reefs. Other destructive techniques are illegal dynamite and cyanide fishing.
water damage	Water damage can be caused by flooding, severe storms, tidal waves, seismic seawaves, storm surges, etc.
primary effect	
<miscellaneous wastes>	
Canadair	Originally the commercial name of an airtanker, now used generally for water discharging aircraft.
indirect discharger	A non-domestic source introducing pollutants into a publicly owned waste-treatment system. Indirect dischargers can be commercial or industrial facilities whose wastes enter local sewers.
plutonium	A highly toxic metallic transuranic element. It occurs in trace amounts in uranium ores and is produced in a nuclear reactor by neutron bombardment of uranium-238. The most stable and important isotope, plutonium-239, readily undergoes fission and is used as a reactor fuel in nuclear power stations and in nuclear weapons.
camouflage	The method of concealing by trying to appear to be a section of the natural background.
olive vegetable water	Aqueous residue deriving from the process of oil extraction from olives; it is composed of the olive-combined water and of the water used in the extraction and washing processes. It also contains a certain percentage of mineral compounds and of organic substances that are only partially biodegradable.

high level radioactive waste	The most highly radioactive waste from nuclear fuel reprocessing containing most of the fission products from spent fuel and typically containing millions of curies per cubic metre. The waste also containing small amounts of unseparated uranium and plutonium.
polyester	A thermosetting or thermoplastic synthetic resin made by esterification of polybasic organic acids with polyhydric acids; the resin has high strength and excellent resistance to moisture and chemicals when cured.
dry farming	A system of extensive agriculture allowing the production of crops without irrigation in areas of limited rainfall. Dry farming involves conserving soil moisture through mulching, frequent fallowing, maintenance of a fine tilth by cross-ploughing, repeated working of the soil after rainfall and removal of any weeds that would take up some of the moisture.
international transport	The conveyance or carrying of freight, livestock or passengers between places in one or more foreign countries by any mode of transportation over water, air or land, often overseen by the appropriate authority and law.
pile driving	Delivering repeated blows to the top of a pile for driving it into the ground.
building speculation	
wool industry	
monuments	An object, especially large and made of stone, built to remember and show respect to a person or group of people, or a special place made for this purpose.
alternative agriculture	Methods of agriculture developed in response to the growing awareness of the environmental damage caused by intensive agriculture and farming practices relying on heavy doses of agrochemicals. In Europe, the development of intensive farming was encouraged by the inducements and subsidies offered under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Community. There is now evidence that many farmers are turning to alternative systems. It does not mean that they do not use chemical fertilizers or pesticides, but rather that their use has been reduced. Nor does it mean that farmers are returning to old-fashioned farming methods. These farmers still use modern machinery and hybrid seeds. They concentrate on practices that conserve resources and make for a healthier soil. They use animal manures that add nutrients to the soil, and use new methods to reduce plant diseases and increase crop yields.
radiography	
digitisation	
aviation law	International rules regulating air transportation.

transport of animals	The movement or shipping of animals from one place to another by road vehicles, rail vehicles, ships and aircraft, for slaughter, scientific research or for commercial purposes, usually ruled by specific directives.
powder	Any solid substance that has been reduced to a state of fine, loose particles by means of grinding, disintegration or by some other mechanical process to produce products such as gunpowder, face powder and certain medicines.
elements of group VII	Any of the elements of the halogen family, consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and astatine.
alkaline fermentations	
milk	The whitish fluid secreted by the mammary gland for the nourishment of the young; composed of carbohydrates, proteins, fats, mineral salts, vitamins, and antibodies.
land development	Planning of infrastructures, services and industrial settlements in order to promote the socio-economic growth of certain land area.
sound level metre	An instrument that measures the intensities of noise or sounds, usually consisting of a microphone, an amplifier, frequency weighting networks and a meter calibrated in decibels or volume units.
sugar industry	Establishments primarily engaged in processing raw cane sugar, sugar beets or starches to finished sucrose, glucose or fructose. By-products of this industry include beet pulp and inedible molasses.
emulsifier	Substances which alter the surface properties of materials they contact. They have chemical affinity to both lipid and aqueous phases. The interface may be between two liquids, a liquid and a gas or a liquid and a solid. Molecules of surfactants typically contain a hydrocarbon chain and a polar group. The hydrocarbon chain has affinity for lipids while the polar group has affinity to water or aqueous solutions. An emulsifier's impact on the interfacial tension at phase boundaries is dependent upon the polarity and solubility properties of the components in its chemical structure. Surfactants which have a high ratio of hydrocarbon groups to polar groups are lipophilic in nature and tend to be at least partially oil soluble. When a surfactant contains a high ratio of polar groups as compared to hydrocarbon groups, it will be hydrophilic in nature and tend to be at least partially water soluble.
pesticide	A general term for chemical agents that are used in order to kill unwanted plants, animals pests or disease causing fungi, and embracing insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, nematocides, etc. Some pesticides have had widespread disruptive effects among non-target species.

emission reduction banking	A system for recording qualified air emission reductions for later use in bubble, offset, or netting transactions. Plant complexes that reduce emissions substantially may "bank" their "credits" or sell them to other industries.
food processing industry	A commercial establishment in which food is manufactured or packaged for human consumption.
debt service	The interest and charges currently payable on a debt, including principal payments.
primary treatment	Removal of floating solids and suspended solids, both fine and coarse, from raw sewage.
metal working	The act or technique of making metal objects.
milk products industry	
land reform	
charcoal	A porous solid product containing 85-98% carbon and produced by heating carbonaceous materials such as cellulose, wood or peat at 500-600 C° in the absence of air.
waterlogged land	Land affected by waterlogging.
stable manure	
water power	Energy obtained from natural or artificial waterfalls, either directly by turning a water wheel or turbine, or indirectly by generating electricity in a dynamo driven by a turbine.
hydraulic energy	
<miscellaneous products>	
methane gas	A colorless, odorless and tasteless gas that is combustible and can form explosive mixtures with air and is used as a major component of natural gas and as a source of fuel and organic compounds such as acetylene and carbon monoxide.
acoustic parameters	
nitrogen removal	
forest waste	The sum of wasted and unused wood in the forest or the debris left following conventional logging operations, including dead or decaying trees and sawdust.
domestic refuse	
pollution sink	Vehicle for removal of a chemical or gas from the atmosphere-biosphere-ocean system, in which the substance is absorbed into a permanent or semi-permanent repository, or else transformed into another substance. A carbon sink, for example, might be the ocean (which absorbs and holds carbon from other parts of carbon cycle) or photosynthesis (which converts atmospheric carbon into plant material). Sinks are a fundamental factor in the ongoing balance which determines the concentration of every greenhouse gas in the atmosphere. If the sink is greater than the sources of a gas, its concentration in the atmosphere will decrease; if the source is greater than the sink, the concentration will increase.
noise level	Physical quantity of unwanted sound measured, usually expressed in decibels.

nitrogen cycle	The circulation of nitrogen in nature, consisting of a cycle of chemical reactions in which atmospheric nitrogen is compounded, dissolved in rain, and deposited in the soil, where it is assimilated and metabolized by bacteria and plants, eventually returning to the atmosphere by bacterial decomposition of organic matter. Also, a model illustrating conversion of nitrogen from one form to another through a combination of biological, geological, and chemical processes. The process is continuous, with atmospheric nitrogen, N ₂ , being converted to forms usable by biota and then ultimately returning to the atmosphere as N ₂ .
mercury cycle	
phosphorous cycle	Weathering makes phosphate ions available to plants from the soil;. some of this phosphate runs off into aquatic ecosystems where algae incorporate it into organic molecules; the phosphate that is not taken up by aquatic phototrophs is incorporated into sediments in the oceans; sediment phosphate becomes available when a geological upheaval exposes sedimentary rocks to weathering; the phosphate taken up by producers is incorporated into a variety of organic compounds; animals eat producers and incorporate some of phosphate into teeth, bones, and shells that take long to decompose; death and decay of organisms and decomposition of animal wastes makes phosphate ions available again; because available phosphate is generally taken up quickly, it is usually a limiting nutrient in most ecosystems.
mobile home	Living quarters mounted on wheels and capable of being towed by a motor vehicle.
instrument manufacture	
furans	A colourless flammable toxic liquid heterocyclic compound, used in the synthesis of nylon.
synthetic fibres industry	
tailing	The discarded residue after treatment of an ore to remove desirable minerals.
watercraft	
trains	A series of connected railroad cars pulled or pushed by one or more locomotives.
stone industry	
genetic contamination	
shelter belt	A small-scale windbreak or other barrier, natural or artificial, maintained against the wind.
linear source of noise	Point noise sources placed one after the other one as, for instance, in a row of cars moving on a road.
forestry	The science, art and practice of managing and using for human benefit the natural resources that occur on and in association with forest lands.
transportation mean	Vehicles used for transferring people or goods from one place to another.
vehicles	Any conveyance in or by which people or objects are transported.
petroleum product	

biological pollutants	Animal dander (minute scales from hair, feathers, or skin); dust mite and cockroach parts; fungi (molds); infectious agents (bacteria or viruses); pollen.
insurance	The act, system, or business of providing financial protection contingencies, such as death, loss or damage and involving payment of regular premiums in return for a policy guaranteeing such protection.
polyurethane	
organic effluent	
lighting	The supply of illumination in streets or dwellings.
park planning and management	The implementation and planning of parks for the conservation of the scenery, the flora and fauna, and of any natural and historic objects within its boundaries.
land use	The primary or primary and secondary uses of land, such as cropland, woodland, pastureland, etc. The description of a particular land use should convey the dominant character of a geographic area, and thereby establish the types of activities which are most appropriate and compatible with primary uses.
environmental impact of industry	The effects on the environment connected with industrial activities are mainly related to the production of industrial wastes that can be divided into various types: solid waste, such as dust particles or slag from coal; liquid wastes from various processes, including radioactive coolants from power stations; and gas wastes, largely produced by the chemical industry.
benzene	A colorless, liquid, flammable, aromatic hydrocarbon used to manufacture styrene and phenol. Also known as benzol.
new economy	There are basically three different contexts in which this concept is used. In the first context new economy stands for all the facets of economic and social change triggered by the new information and communications technologies. In the second it is used to divide the economy into "new" and "old" industries. The third context is the heated debate about the explanation for the extraordinary economic development in the US where new economy describes the phenomenon of sustained strong but non-inflationary growth.
dangerous preparation	

greenbelt	1) An area of land, not necessarily continuous, near to and sometimes surrounding a large built-up area. The area is kept open by permanent and severe restriction on building. 2) An irrigated, landscaped, and regularly maintained fuelbreak, usually put to some additional use, such as a golf course, park, or playground. 3) A planning designation that mandates the setting aside of otherwise developable lands for the purpose of creating natural or semi-natural open spaces. Greenbelts are usually linear parkways, tracts, or belts of land running through or around urban conurbations. 4) An area or zone of open, semi-rural, low-density land surrounding existing major urban areas, but not necessarily continuous. The zone is to be kept open by permanent and severe restrictions on new development.
vapour recovery system	Gas feedback device: while refuelling gasoline vapors are sucked off and led back again into the storage tank.
acoustic energy	Variation in air pressure produced by the vibration of an object.
peroxide	
alkalinity	The property of having excess hydroxide ions in solution.
purification sludge	A sludge obtained as waste from the treatment of sewage.
forestry legislation	A binding rule or body of rules prescribed by a government to regulate the use and conservation of wooded areas, most often those owned by the government itself.
recycling	A resource recovery method involving the collection and treatment of a waste product for use as raw material in the manufacture of the same or a similar product.
dumping at sea	
degreaser	An equipment or agent that removes grease, dirt or unwanted materials from any part or product, typically by using aqueous or nonaqueous solvents.
Ti	
clothing	Clothes considered as a group.
organophosphide insecticide	
physical separation	
street cleaning	
volatile waste	Waste consisting of substances capable of being readily vaporized at a relatively low temperature.
municipal environmental policy	The guiding procedure, philosophy or course of action regarding the protection of natural resources in local settings, cities or towns.
air policy	
N2	
sodium carbonate	
Sb	

road building equipment	A set of supplies or machinery used to remove dirt, dust, refuse or other visible roadway accumulations, which includes street sweeping equipment, front end loaders, haul vehicles, manual shovels or street flushing systems.
Pt	
animal dung as fuel	Solid waste excreta from animals (especially cattle) collected and dried, which is used as fuel for cooking or heating.
absorbent material	
aerobic treatment	The introduction of air into sewage so as to provide aerobic biochemical stabilization during a detention period.
public international law	The general rules and principles pertaining to the conduct of nations and of international organizations and with the relations among them.
Am	
thiocarbamate	
nuclear fuel cycle	The processes of preparing fuel elements and assemblies for use in a reactor, using these elements in reactor operation, recovering radioactive by-products from spent fuel, and reprocessing remaining fissionable material into new fuel elements. / The sequence of operations by which fuel is obtained, used and the waste products disposed of in the production of explosive for use in nuclear or thermonuclear weapons and in the generation of electrical power by nuclear reactors. For civil use the cycle begins with the mining of the ore and the extraction of uranium dioxide (yellowcake). Uranium enrichment of the fuel enhances the content of uranium-235 for those reactors that require it. The fuel is then made into fuel elements, after which it is ready for use in the reactor.
sound propagation	The travelling of acoustic waves in the atmosphere with a speed independent of their amplitude. The speed only depends on the acoustic medium and is proportional to the square root of the absolute temperature for any given medium.
trace element	Any chemical element that an organism needs very small quantities of to survive.
rubidium	
urban noise	Noise from industries, construction, traffic, public places etc. This index is important for ensuring quiet urban living and working conditions. Urban environmental noise is expressed by equivalent day and night noise classifications.
agricultural wastewater	Water carrying waste material from agricultural activities (animal manure, plant stalks, hulls and leaves, etc.).
pipe joint	
grids	
core sampling	Removal of cylindrical samples of rock known as "core samples" in order to study the characteristics of the terrain.

road sweeper	
radiation protection law	A binding rule or body of rules prescribed by government to establish measures to keep humans and natural resources safe from harmful exposure to energy waves released by nuclear materials, electromagnetic current and other sources.
cations	A positively charged atom or group of atoms, or a radical which moves to the negative pole (cathode) during electrolysis.
risk-benefit analysis	Comparison of alternatives based on calculation of expected risks and benefits.
waste material	
inhabitant equivalent	
pollutant source	No definition.
road traffic control	The system of regulations, technology, techniques and personnel operating under the appropriate authority which ensures the safe and orderly movement or flow of vehicles along any strip of land used as a travel surface, excluding railroads.
propeller aircraft	Any winged flight vehicle that obtains its thrust and power from an assembly of radiating blades surrounding a revolving hub, excluding helicopters.
redistribution effects	
financial loan	
territorial planning	
tax	An amount of money demanded by a government for its support or for specific facilities or services, most frequently levied upon income, property or sales.
climbing	
passenger transport	The conveyance of people over land, water or through air by automobile, bus, train, airplane or some other means of travel.
recycling industry	Long established practice, in that scrap metal, glass and paper have been mixed with virgin raw materials for decades. One estimate suggests steel produced from scrap reduces air pollution by 85%, cuts water pollution by 75% and eliminates mining wastes altogether. Similarly, paper made from recycled pulp reduces air pollutants by 75% and water effluents by 35% and minimizes pressure on the forests. Only 5% as much energy is needed to produce aluminium from scrap, compared to production from bauxite ore.
<emissions in the environment>	
extensive husbandry	The practice of raising livestock which involves relatively large amounts of land but requires relatively small amounts of labor or other energy.
motor-boat	Any small water craft propelled by a small engine, especially a vessel fitted with an outboard engine.
coaches	
bactericides	An agent that destroys bacteria.
respirator	A device for producing artificial respiration.

digestion (waste)	The reduction in volume by decomposition of highly putrescible organic matter to relatively stable or inert, organic, or inorganic compounds carried out by anaerobic organisms in the absence of free oxygen resulting in partial gasification, liquefaction and mineralization.
hunting	The pursuit and killing or capture of wild animals, regarded as a sport.
right of access to administrative documents	A legal guarantee or just claim enabling a citizen or employee to request and inspect information collected and preserved by a government, an organization or an employer.
non-ferrous alloy	Any alloy based on metals other than iron.
heat supply	
pulp industry	A sector of the economy in which an aggregate of commercial enterprises is engaged in manufacturing and selling the soft, moist, slightly cohering mass deriving from wood that is used to produce paper sheets, cardboard and other paper products.
effluent diffusion	
coring	
canalisation	Any system of distribution canals or conduits for water, gas, electricity, or steam.
casting	
sylviculture	The management of forest lands for wood, forages, water, wildlife, and recreation.
pollutant absorption	The process by which a pollutant is physically incorporated into another substance or body.
watering	
catalytic cracking	
tannin	One of a group of complex organic chemicals commonly found in leaves, unripe fruits, and the bark of trees. Their function is uncertain though the unpleasant taste may discourage grazing animals. Some tannins have commercial uses, notably in the production of leather and ink; used in tanning, as a mordant in dyeing, and in ink manufacture.
foodstuffs legislation	
<transportation of passengers and goods>	
difficult-to-dispose-of waste	Discarded material, often hazardous or in large volume, for which there is no obvious disposal route.
product standard	A standard which prescribes aspects of the physical or chemical composition of products which have potential for causing environmental damage or the handling, presentation and packaging of products, particularly those which are toxic.
waste processing industry	Industry engaged in the treatment, recycling and disposal of discarded materials and in the removal of pollutants from water before discharge.
pastly waste	

polychlorinated dibenzofuran	A family containing 135 individual, colorless compounds known as congeners with varying harmful health and environmental effects. They are produced as unwanted compounds during the manufacture of several chemicals and consumer products such as wood treatment chemicals, some metals, and paper products; also produced from the burning of municipal and industrial waste in incinerators, from exhaust of leaded gasoline, heat, or production of electricity. They are hazardous to the respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, liver, musculoskeletal system, skin and nervous system; and are toxic by inhalation, ingestion, and contact. Symptoms of exposure include frequent coughing, severe respiratory infections, chronic bronchitis, abdominal pain, muscle pain, acne rashes, skin color changes, unexpected weight loss, nonmalignant or malignant liver disease.
worked-out open cut	A mine where all the mineral that could be profitably exploited has been removed.
hedge	A line of closely planted bushes or shrubs, marking the boundaries of a field. The type of hedge varies between parts of the country, and its age can be dated from the number of species of tree and shrub present. Over the last thirty years hedge-row removal has had a marked visual effect on lowland agricultural landscapes. From the farmer's point of view, in areas of predominant arable or intensively managed grazing, there is little or no economic justification for retaining hedges.
light dispersion	The separation of light into constituents of different wavelengths (colours).
teleheating	The supply of heat, either in the form of steam or hot water, from a central source to a group of buildings.
roofing	
containment shells	
activated carbon	A porous form of carbon that acts as a powerful adsorbent, used to decolorize liquids, recover solvents, and remove toxins from water and air.
leather industry	Industry for the production of leather goods such as garments, bags, etc.; it causes water and air pollution.
polyvinylidene chloride	Thermoplastic polymer of vinylidene chloride; white powder softening at 185/200Å °C; used to make soft-flexible to rigid products.
environmental enterprise	Organisations that are specialized in providing advice on environmental matters, for example investigation and remediation of potentially polluted land, water and air, and in the evaluation of environmental impacts; they employ professionals with the qualifications of engineering, geology, chemistry, hydrogeology, landscaping, environmental economics, etc.
on-line service	Service providing an active connection with a communications network.

biological waste treatment	Treatment process utilizing living microorganisms to decompose organic wastes into less complex organic or inorganic substances. Techniques include activated sludge, aerated lagoons, trickling filters, waste stabilization ponds, and anaerobic digestion.
organic nitrogen compound	
arthropods	The largest phylum in the animal kingdom; adults typically have segmented body, a sclerotized integument, and many-jointed segmental limbs.
elements of group IV	Group IV consists of two subgroups: group IVb, main group, and group IVa. Group IVa consists of titanium, zirconium, and hafnium which are generally classified as transition metals. The main group consists of carbonium, silicium, germanium, tin, and lead. The main valency of the elements is IV, and the members of the group show a variation from nonmetallic to metallic behaviour in moving down the group. The reactivity of the elements increases down the group from carbon to lead. All react with oxygen on heating.
insoluble substance	Substance incapable of forming a solution, especially in water.
anaerobic process	A process which only occurs in the absence of molecular oxygen.
underground storage	Storage located underground designed to hold gasoline or other petroleum products or chemical solutions.
radioactive pollution	The introduction of a radioactive material.
chlorinated phenols	
mollusc farming	
fodder crop	
physicochemical purification	
anilides	
effluent	1) Liquid flowing out of a container or other system. 2) Water or waste water flowing out of a reservoir or treatment plant. 3) Outflowing branch of a main stream or lake.
gas company	Company charged with the production and distribution of gas for domestic use.
<treatment and processing of materials and products>	
welding	Joining two metals by applying heat to melt and fuse them, with or without filler metal.
cooperatives	
ministries	The body of top government administrators or other high ranking public officials that are selected by a head of state to manage certain aspects of a state's affairs, as opposed to civil servants whose tenure is unaffected by public changes resulting from democratic elections or some other process.
food conservation	
built-up areas	areas which have an artificial cover which is the result of human activities such as construction (cities, towns, transportation), extraction sites (open mines and quarries) and waste disposal sites.

heating	A system for supplying heat, especially central heating, to a building.
bacterial filters	
digested sludge	Sludge or thickened mixture of sewage solids with water that has been decomposed by anaerobic bacteria.
carbon dioxide	A colourless gas with a faint tingling smell and taste. Atmospheric carbon dioxide is the source of carbon for plants. As carbon dioxide is heavier than air and does not support combustion, it is used in fire extinguishers. It is a normal constituent of the atmosphere, relatively innocuous in itself but playing an important role in the greenhouse effect. It is produced during the combustion of fossil fuels when the carbon content of the fuels reacts with the oxygen during combustion. It is also produced when living organisms respire. It is essential for plant nutrition and in the ocean phytoplankton is capable of absorbing and releasing large quantities of the gas.
visual nuisance	
water conveyance	A mechanism for transporting water from one point to another, including pipes, ditches, and channels. Or The drainage facilities, both natural and man-made, which collect and provide for the flow of surface water and stormwater from the highest points on the land down to a receiving water. Natural systems include swales, a wetlands streams, etc. Man-made systems include gutters, ditches, pipes, etc.
economic system	Organized sets of procedures used within or between communities to govern the production and distribution of goods and services.
sundial	
teflon	A trade name for a polymer of polytetrafluoroethylene, characterized by extreme chemical inertness, withstanding the attack of all reagents except molten alkali methals; a tough, heat resistant fluorocarbon resin used in packing, bearings, filters, electrical insulation, cooking utensils and plumbing sealants.
larvicide	A chemical compound specifically used to kill or prevent the growth of harmful insect larvae, such as copper acetoarsenite.
rodenticide	A chemical compound or agent used specifically to destroy mice, rats, squirrels, rabbits or other rodent pests, or to prevent them from damaging food or crops.
anaerobic purification	
water purification	Treatment of water (or sewage) to change harmful or undesirable physical properties and remove harmful and undesirable chemical substances and living organisms.
cleansing vehicles	Vehicle used keep streets and other public places free of street refuse.

cities	Term used generically today to denote any urban form but applied particularly to large urban settlements. There are, however, no agreed definitions to separate a city from the large metropolis or the smaller town.
towns	A densely populated urban area, typically smaller than a city and larger than a village.
pickling plant	
drying out	Removal of water from any substance.
separator	A machine for separating materials of different specific gravity by means of water or air.
decentralisation	The general term for a transfer of authority and/or responsibility for performing a function from the top management of an organisation or the central governance level of an institution to lower level units or the private sector.
soil surface sealing	Soil surface sealing is an important component in the runoff and erosion processes. Soil surface sealing is defined as the structural degradation of the soil surface matrix due to the impact of raindrops. Surface seals reduce infiltration, lead to earlier and larger amounts of runoff, and ultimately may accelerate soil erosion.
varnish	A transparent surface coating which is applied as a liquid and then changes to a hard solid; all varnishes are solutions of resinous materials in a solvent.
pyrotechnic industry	
non durable goods	A good that is 1) made from materials other than metals, hard plastic, and wood, 2) is rather quickly consumed or worn out, or 3) becomes dated, unfashionable, or in some other way no longer popular. This is an awkward term that includes a highly varied set of goods and is useful primarily as a contrast with durable goods.
second-hand goods	
acoustic filters	A device employed to reject sound in a particular range of frequencies while passing sound in another range of frequencies.
accelerometer	A sensor that measures acceleration. Acceleration can be due to gravity or changing motion. Acceleration is measured in units of earth's gravity (G's) or meters per second squared.
pesticide residue	Substance which remains in or on a feed or food commodity, soil, air or water following use of a pesticide. For regulatory purposes it includes the parent compound and any specified derivatives such as degradation and conversion products, metabolites and impurities considered to be of toxicological significance.

oil production chain	The petroleum industry is a complex industry utilizing complex combination of interdependent operations engaged in the storage and transportation, separation of crude molecular constituents, molecular cracking, molecular rebuilding and solvent finishing to produce petrochemical products. Treatment may involve oil separation, precipitation, adsorption, and biological treatment. The refining operations can be divided into four major steps: separation, conversion, treating, and blending. The crude oil is first separated into selected fractions (gasoline, kerosine, fuel oil, etc.). Some of the less valuable products such as heavy naphtha, are converted to products with a greater sale value such as gasoline. The final step is the blending of the refined base stocks with each other and various additive to meet final product specifications. The major pollutants emitted are sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and malodorous materials.
water science	The science that treats the occurrence, circulation, distribution, and properties of the waters of the earth, and their reaction with the environment.
nuclear propulsion	Propulsion of a ship or submarine by an engine driven by steam generated by nuclear energy in a reactor, rather than combustion of fuel in a boiler.
building codes	Laws, ordinances, or government regulations concerning fitness for habitation setting forth standards and requirements for the construction, maintenance, operation, occupancy, use, or appearance of buildings, premises and dwelling units.
urban transport	The conveyance or carrying of persons or things within a city or urban area from one point to another by any mode of transportation.
noise source	A device which produces electrical noise, for use in tests of the response of electrical systems to noise, and in measurements of noise intensity.
preservative	A chemical added to foodstuffs to prevent oxidation, fermentation or other deterioration, usually by inhibiting the growth of bacteria.
natural material	
sea water intrusion	The invasion of saltwater into freshwater aquifers in coastal and inland areas. This condition can be caused when groundwater, which charges the aquifer, is withdrawn faster than it is recharged by precipitation.
<settlements by location>	
databases	A computerized compilation of data, facts and records that is organized for convenient access, management and updating.
air transport	
unleaded petrol	Petrol with a low octane rating, which has no lead additives in it and therefore creates less lead pollution in the atmosphere.

river tourism	No definition.
Rn	
nature conservation legislation	
urbanisation control	
sound emission	Diffusion into the environment of a sound emitted from a given source.
adrenocortical hormones	Any of the steroids produced by the adrenal cortex. Also known as adrenocortical hormone; corticoid.
pyridine derivative	
phorate	
used water treatment	Any process to which wastewater is subjected which would remove, or otherwise render harmless to human health and the environment, its constituent wastes.
carbon monoxide	Colorless; odorless; very toxic gas; CO; burns to carbon dioxide with a blue flame. Formed as a product of the incomplete combustion of carbon (such as in water gas and producer gas; in the exhaust gases from internal-combustion engines, such as automotive; and in the gases from the detonation of explosives). Used chiefly in the synthesis of carbonyls (such as nickel carbonyl in the refining of nickel), phosgene, and many organic compounds (such as hydrocarbons for fuels, methanol and higher alcohols, aldehydes, and formates).
municipal cleansing service	Removal for treatment or disposal of those residues that can be regarded as waste including removal of litter from public places, public thoroughfares or the countryside.
oxidation-reduction	An oxidizing chemical change, where an element's positive valence is increased (electron loss), accompanied by a simultaneous reduction of an associated element (electron gain).
tanker (ship)	A vessel fitted with tanks for the carrying of oil or other liquid in bulk.
interdisciplinary research	The utilisation, combination and coordination of two or more appropriate disciplines, technologies and humanities in an integrated approach toward environmental problems.
foreign policy	The underlying basic direction of the activity and relationships of a sovereign state in its interactions with other sovereign states typically manifested in peace, war, neutrality and alliance or various combinations of or approaches to these.
economic sector	One of the 10 major industry groupings that comprise the business activities in the economy of an area. These sectors are agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation and utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance and insurance and real estate, services, and government.
wreck	
fume cleansing	

enriched uranium	Uranium whose concentration of uranium-235, which is able to sustain a nuclear chain reaction, is increased by removing uranium-238.
osmium	
cultural methods	
gasohol	A mixture of 80% or 90% petrol with 20% or 10% ethyl alcohol, for use as a fuel in internal combustion engines.
kerosene	A thin oil distilled from petroleum or shale oil, used as a fuel for heating and cooking, in lamps, and as a denaturant for alcohol.
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas. A compressed gas that consists of flammable hydrocarbons such as propane and butane, which must be stored under pressure to keep it in a liquid state, often in metal cylinders, and is used as fuel for tractors, trucks or buses, and as a heating or cooking fuel.
decantation	Sizing or classifying particulate matter by suspension in a fluid (liquid or gas), the larger particulates tending to separate by sinking.
sorting	To arrange according to chosen criteria.
crop rotation	An agricultural technique in which, season after season, each field is sown with crop plants in a regular rotation, each crop being repeated at intervals of several years. Crop rotation minimizes the risks of depleting the soil of particular nutrients. In rotation systems, a grain crop is often grown the first year, followed by a leafy-vegetable crop in the second year, and a pasture crop in the third. The last usually contains legumes; such plants can restore nitrogen to the soil. Notwithstanding, high yields tend to depend upon the continued addition of chemical fertilizers to the soil.
pollutant pathway	The routes followed by a pollutant from its emission (source) as it travels through ducts, air and water streams, etc.
mariculture	Cultivation of marine organisms in their natural habitats, usually for commercial purposes.
biofuels	A gaseous, liquid, or solid fuel that contains an energy content derived from a biological source. The organic matter that makes up living organisms provides a potential source of trapped energy that is beginning to be exploited to supply the ever-increasing energy demand around the world. An example of a biofuel is rapeseed oil, which can be used in place of diesel fuel in modified engines. Other biofuels include biogas and gasohol.
electricity consumption	Amount of electricity consumed by an apparatus.
disposable article	Something designed to be used once and thrown away after a single use, such as a paper cup or plate, a hypodermic syringe or a paper diaper.
metallurgic industry	No definition.
offshore oil drilling	The act or process of extracting petroleum from deposits underlying the floor of the ocean or some other large body of water.

noise attenuation	A reduction in noise caused by distance, absorption of noise by vegetation or buildings, or other factors.
motorcycles	
spoil earth	Residue consisting of earth or other material, produced by excavation.
toxicity of pesticides	The capacity of pesticides to produce damage to an organism. Pesticide toxicity is measured most often by LD50. This is the dose of a toxic substance required to kill 50% of a test population of animals. It is an estimate of toxicity. LD50 is the abbreviation for "median lethal dose." Toxicity is usually divided into two types, acute or chronic, based on the number of exposures to a poison and the time it takes for toxic symptoms to develop. Pesticides can also have carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic effects.
toluene	
trichloroethylene	
Ir	
drinking water supply	Water works system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption.
railway transport	
chlorofluorocarbon compounds	Any of various gaseous compounds of carbon, hydrogen, chlorine, and fluorine, used as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, solvents, and in foam: some cause a breakdown of ozone in the earth atmosphere.
chipboard	Hard material made from small pieces of wood mixed with glue, often used instead of wood in making furniture because it is cheaper.
steel wrapping	
transport legislation	
petrochemical industry	The production of materials derived from petroleum or natural gas.
plastics industry	
pharmaceutical industry	Concerted activity concerned with manufacturing pharmaceutical goods.
submersibles	A type of ship which can travel under water and completely submerged.
odorant	Material added to odourless fuel gases to give them a distinctive odour for safety purposes; usually a sulfur- or mercaptan-containing compound.
odour component	
meters	An instrument or apparatus used to automatically measure and record the quantity of something, such as the flow of gas or an electric current.
common land use	
expropriation	To deprive an owner of property, especially by taking it for public use.
trampling	Soil degradation due to uncontrolled outdoor recreational activities, animal grazing, etc.
paraffin	A liquid mixture consisting mainly of alkane hydrocarbons, used as an aircraft fuel, in domestic heaters, and as a solvent.

acrolein	Colorless, flammable and poisonous liquid aldehyde. Unstable and readily polymerized by light, it is used in the production of plastics, perfumes, and colloidal metals, in organic synthesis, as a poison gas, and as an aquatic herbicide.
agricultural storage	Any deposit or holdings of farm products, fertilizers, grains, feed and other related supplies in facilities or containers, often to prevent contamination or for times when production cannot meet demand.
aerodynamic noise	Acoustic noise caused by turbulent airflow over the surface of a body.
V	
diffraction	
wood (material)	
timber	
behaviour of substances	Reactivity of a compound based on the structure of the molecules.
bleaching clay	Clay capable of chemically adsorbing oils, insecticides, alkaloids, vitamins, carbohydrates and other materials; it is used for refining and decolorizing mineral and vegetable oils.
hydrogen	A flammable colourless gas that is the lightest and most abundant element in the universe. It occurs mainly in water and in most organic compounds and is used in the production of ammonia and other chemicals, in the hydrogenation of fats and oils, and in welding.
niobium	
nitrosamine	Any one of a class of neutral, usually yellow oily compounds containing the divalent group = NNO.
environmental instability	Environmental damage is the result of the release of pollutants, where threats can be made to either human health or to the environment. Conditions resulting from environmental damage include water, soil, and air pollution. Environmental damage comes from a number of sources, including leaking tanks, solid waste landfills, and other toxic sites.
transport cost	The outlay or expenditure involved in moving goods from one place to another.
genetic pollution	
fishing	No definition.
responsibility	The obligation to answer for an act done, and to repair or otherwise make restitution for any injury it may have caused.
land farming	
noise insulation	
industrial process	
agricultural exploitation	
building permit	A written document issued by the appropriate governmental authority permitting construction to begin on a specific project in accordance with drawings and specifications approved by the governmental authority.
construction permit	
metal product	

carboxylic acids	
fibreglass	A material made from small fibres of glass twisted together, which is used for keeping buildings warm, or a plastic strengthened by these fibres and used for making structures such as the outsides of cars and boats.
urban project	
oxidation pond	A holding area where organic wastes are broken down by aerobic bacteria.
Nb	
international transaction	Any agreement or act involving two or more countries in which business dealings, negotiations or other affairs are settled or concluded.
sewage sludge treatment	A process for the purification of mixtures of human and other domestic wastes; the process can be aerobic or anaerobic.
satellite town	Any town that is closely related to or dependent on a larger city yet is physically separate from it and has a corporate existence of its own.
underwater outlet	Point of water disposal located below the sea surface.
buses	A long motor vehicle for carrying passengers, usually along a fixed route.
cheese	
cellulose industry	
ploughing	The act or process of using an agricultural implement consisting of heavy blades for the purpose of breaking up soil and cutting furrows and other grooves in preparation for sowing.
thermal power	
fluoride	
nitrilotriacetic acid	
sulphuric acid	A toxic, corrosive, strongly acid, colorless liquid that is miscible with water and dissolves most metals, and melts at 10C; used in industry in the manufacture of chemicals, fertilizers and explosives, and in petroleum refining.
decomposition	The more or less permanent breakdown of a molecule into simpler molecules or atoms.
internet service provider	A business or organization that supplies connections to a part of the Internet, often through telephone lines.
neighbourhood improvement scheme	
collection methods	The designated procedure or plan for picking up waste materials from homes, businesses or industrial sites, and hauling the materials to a facility for further processing, transfer to large vehicles or disposal.
conurbation	1) A large densely populated urban sprawl formed by the growth and coalescence of individual towns or cities. 2) Large area covered with buildings (houses or factories or public building, etc.) 3) A large area occupied by urban development, which may contain isolated rural areas, and formed by the merging together of expanding towns that formerly were separate.

glass	A hard, amorphous, inorganic, usually transparent, brittle substance made by fusing silicates, sometimes borates and phosphates, with certain basic oxides and then rapidly cooling to prevent crystallization.
transplantation	The act or process of removing a plant from one location and replanting it in another place.
industrial environment (in general)	Environment where the manifold activities connected with the production of goods and services take place.
waste burning	
plague	Any widespread and usually highly contagious disease with a high fatality rate.
water legislation	No definition.
silver	A very ductile malleable brilliant greyish-white element having the highest electrical and thermal conductivity of any metal. It occurs free and in argentite and other ores: used in jewellery, tableware, coinage, electrical contacts, and in electroplating. Its compounds are used in photography.
air safety	Measures taken to reduce the risks of accidents related to civil and military air traffic.
<pollutant type>	
intermediate product	Product that has undergone a partial processing and is used as raw material in a successive productive step.
biogas	Gas, rich in methane, which is produced by the fermentation of animal dung, human sewage or crop residues in an air-tight container. It is used as a fuel, to heat stoves, lamps, run small machines and to generate electricity. The residues of biogas production are used as a low-grade organic fertilizer. Biogas fuels do not usually cause any pollution to the atmosphere, and because they come from renewable energy resources they have great potential for future use.
aerosol	A gaseous suspension of ultramicroscopic particles of a liquid or a solid.
wastewater purification	Processing of waste water for reuse.
immission control legislation	
legislation on waste	
fume purification	The removal, or the reduction of the concentration of pollutants in the flue gas to be treated. The decision on which of the systems below is most appropriate depends on the physical state of the pollutant present in the gaseous current, and its chemical properties. The options include: Dry systems; moist systems; thermal and catalytic systems; absorption systems; biological systems such as biofilters.
electricity supply industry	Industry for the supply and distribution of electric power.
economic charge	

red tide	Sea water which is covered or discoloured by the sudden growth of algal bloom or by a great increase in single-celled organisms, dinoflagellates. Red tides are often fatal to many forms of marine life and, in some cases, can result in human deaths because the dinoflagellates are eaten by clams and mussels which concentrate the paralysing toxins which they produce.
effects on soil	
international aid	
demolition business	The activity of dismantling, destroying or removing structures, utilities, public or private right-of-way surfaces or similar property.
recording device	An instrument that makes a graphic or acoustic record of one or more variable quantities.
reforestation plan	
borates	
non-polluting energy source	Energy that is ecologically safe and renewable. The most widely used source is hydroelectric power, which currently supplies some 6.6% of the world's energy needs. Other non-polluting sources are solar energy, tidal energy, wave energy and wind energy. Most non-polluting energy sources require a high capital investment but have low running costs.
organic farming	Farming without the use of industrially made fertilizers or pesticides.
Os	
cement industry	Industry for the production of cement. The emissions of most relevance from this sector are atmospheric: dust, carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides are the most important. Cement is essential for the construction sector, either directly or mixed with sand or gravel to form concrete.
chemical treatment of waste	Chemical treatment of waste includes, depending on the type of waste, ion exchange techniques, reduction and precipitation, coagulation, adsorption and oxidation.
agri-foodstuffs	Industry dealing with the production, processing, and supply of agricultural food products.
organic pollutant	A plant- or animal-produced pollutant.
old hazardous site	A site where concentrations of contaminants are above background concentrations, and an assessment suggests that the substances pose a risk to human health or the environment.
acetic acid	A colorless liquid with a strong vinegar-like odor. It is used in making drugs, dyes, plastics, food additives and insecticides. It can cause severe irritation, burns and permanent damage to the eyes; contact can irritate and severely burn the skin; breathing acetic acid can irritate the mouth, nose and throat; it can also irritate the lungs, causing coughing and/or shortness of breath; higher exposures can cause a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema).

combustion	Combustion, or burning, occurs when carbon-containing fuels, such as wood, coal, oil and natural gas, are burned and the carbon is oxidized to form carbon dioxide, which is widely regarded as the primary greenhouse gas. The hydrocarbon fuels, like coal and oil, come from ancient plants, which grew by absorbing carbon from the air before being decomposed and were buried millions of years ago.
oil industry	Manufacturing industry utilizing complex combination of interdependent operations engaged in the storage and transportation, separation of crude molecular constituents, molecular cracking, molecular rebuilding, and solvent finishing to produce petrochemical products.
chelicerates	A subphylum of the phylum Artropoda; chelicerae are characteristically modified as pincers.
artificial radioactivity	
inflatable dam	A dam constructed of heavy-duty rubber or similar material and inflated with air or water and used for small-scale impoundment of flood flows or as flashboards for regulating the overflow of larger dams.
contamination level	
pollutant balance	
dangerous goods law	Body of rules that regulates the transport of materials that pose a threat to human health and the environment, particularly materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive.
waste glass	Discarded material from the glass manufacturing process or from used consumer products made of glass.
fisheries management	Policy and measures adopted for the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources. Conservation and management measures, whether at local, national, subregional or regional levels, should be based on the best scientific evidence available and be designed to ensure the long-term sustainability of fishery resources at levels which promote the objective of their optimum utilization and maintain their availability for present and future generations; short term considerations should not compromise these objectives.
subsistence farming	A type of agriculture practiced on low-income farms where the operator is producing primarily for the family's or village's needs, where the bulk of the harvest is consumed by the family or village and where there is little surplus for sale or barter.
vaporisation	The conversion of a chemical substance from a liquid or solid state to a gaseous or vapour state by the application of heat, by reducing pressure, or by a combination of these processes.
packaging waste	A packaging or packaging material that cannot be refilled or used for the same purpose for which it was conceived and is therefore classified as waste.

public transport system	The sum of the interacting components which constitute a system for the purpose of transporting passengers.
reflection	The return of waves or particles from surfaces on which they are incident.
agroindustry	Industry dealing with the supply, processing and distribution of farm products.
ceramics manufacture	The art and science of making ceramic products.
water meters	An instrument for recording the quantity of water passing through a particular outlet.
water flow metre	
social process	A continuous action, operation, or series of changes taking place in a definite manner and pertaining to the life, welfare, and relations of human beings in a community.
vaccination	Inoculation of viral or bacterial organisms or antigens to produce immunity in the recipient.
levy	A ratable portion of the produce of the property and labor of the individual citizens, taken by the nation, in the exercise of its sovereign rights, for the support of government, for the administration of the laws, and as the means for continuing in operation the various legitimate functions of the state.
organochlorine pesticide	A chemical compound containing carbon, hydrogen and chlorine, such as DDT, dieldrin, chlordane or hexachloride, which is used specifically to kill or control harmful or destructive organisms but has often been banned or phased out because of its persistence in the environment, its propensity to bioaccumulate and its toxicity to nontarget species.
inland fishery	Fishing grounds located in lakes, streams, etc.
sulphur	A nonmetallic element existing in a crystalline or amorphous form and in four stable isotopes; used as a chemical intermediate and fungicide, and in rubber vulcanization. It is deposited from volcanic vents and fumaroles and also is found in sedimentary rocks, particularly with gypsum and limestone, and associated with salt-domes. Native sulphur is the main source of sulphur for the sulphuric acid industry, followed by sour gas (natural gas containing hydrogen sulphide) and pyrite. Sulphur is an essential plant macronutrient.
S	
infrared	Pertaining to infrared radiation. Infrared radiation is electromagnetic radiation whose wavelengths lie in the range from 0,75 or 0,8 micrometer (the long-wavelength limit of visible red light) to 1000 micrometers (the shortest microwaves).
secondary treatment	Stage of the process of waste water treatment: following primary treatment by sedimentation, the second step in most wastewater systems in which biological organisms decompose most of the organic matter into a innocuous, stable form.
aluminum wrapping	
paper-cardboard packaging	

controlled burning	The planned use of carefully controlled fire to accomplish predetermined management goals. The burn is set under a combination of weather, fuel moisture, soil moisture, and fuel arrangement conditions that allow the management objectives to be attained, and yet confine the fire to the planned area.
liming	
bioclimatology	The study of climate, with particular reference to the environments of living organisms, especially to those of agricultural plants and animals, and humans, together with the disease vectors affecting humans and commercially important plants and animals.
pollutant effects	
desalination	Removal of salt, from sea water. It can be accomplished by distillation, freezing and electrolytic separation. Distillation involves heating the salt water and collecting the steam. The steam is then condensed, this is pure water ready for using. The drawback to this process is the expense so it is only used when there is no cheaper alternative. During the process of freezing, dissolved salts are naturally excluded during the formation of ice crystals. Sea water can be desalinated by cooling the water to form crystals under controlled conditions. In the process of electrolytic separation salt ions are attracted by the electrodes.
decontamination	The removing of chemical, biological, or radiological contamination from, or the neutralizing of it on a person, object, or area.
salinization	The accumulation of soluble salts by evaporation of the waters that bore them to the soil zone, in a soil of an arid, poorly drained region.
code	A systematic collection, compendium or revision of laws, rules, or regulations. A private or official compilation of all permanent laws in force consolidated and classified according to subject matter. Many states have published official codes of all laws in force, including the common law and statutes as judicially interpreted, which have been compiled by code commissions and enacted by the legislatures.
electronic equipment	
pneumatic tool	
persistence of pollutants	Persistence refers to the length of time a pollutant remains in the environment. This depends on how quickly it breaks down (degrades), which is largely a function of its chemical composition and the environmental conditions. Persistence is usually expressed as the "half life" (T1/2) of a pollutant.

cultural development	The name given the overall enterprise which aims to help people understand and intervene in the thematic universe through local cultural action. Cultural development encompasses all the initiatives undertaken by public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals to improve the cultural climate, in terms of communication, understanding and interaction.
hospital waste	All solid waste, both biological and nonbiological, that is produced at a hospital and is discarded and not intended for further use.
batch process	A process that is not in continuous or mass production; operations are carried out with discrete quantities of material or a limited number of items.
lubricant	A substance used to reduce friction between parts or objects in relative motion.
pressure	A type of stress which is exerted uniformly in all directions; its measure is the force exerted per unit area.
packaging industry	
manure production	
peroxyacetylnitrate	A pollutant created by the action of sunlight on hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides in the air. An ingredient of smog.
organic nitrogen	Essential nutrient of the food supply of plants and the diets of animals. Animals obtain it in nitrogen-containing compounds, particularly aminoacids. Although the atmosphere is nearly 80% gaseous nitrogen, very few organisms have the ability to use it in this form. The higher plants normally obtain it from the soil after microorganisms have converted the nitrogen into ammonia or nitrates, which they can then absorb. This conversion of nitrogen, known as nitrogen fixation, is essential for the formation of amino acids which, in turn, are the building blocks of proteins.
gamma radiation	Radiation of gamma rays.
agronomic value	The monetary or material worth at which buyers and sellers agree to do business for agricultural goods and services.
francium	
Fr	
organoleptic property	Properties that can be perceived by sense organs.
metal finishing	Metal finishing usually involves a combination of metal cleaning operations, metal deposition operations and numerous finishing operations. The materials include solvents and surfactants for cleaning, acids and bases for etching, and solutions of metal salts and other compounds to plate a finish onto a substrate. Physical, chemical and electrochemical processes are all used to finish metal workpieces. The processes may simply polish the surface to provide a bright appearance or apply another metal to change the surface properties or appearance.
small and medium-sized enterprises	

daughter product	An isotope formed by the radioactive decay of some other isotope. This newly formed isotope possesses physical and chemical properties that are different from those of its parent isotope, and may also be radioactive.
fission product	1) The two nuclei and the neutrons produced by splitting a heavy atomic nucleus. 2) The substances formed by splitting atoms of uranium-235 or any other fissile element. Fission products are contained in the fall-out from nuclear weapons and in the various forms of nuclear waste from nuclear power stations and from nuclear reprocessing of spent fuel. Fission products cover a wide range of radioactive elements, or radionuclides, from americium, caesium and iodine to strontium and zinc. One year's operation of an average nuclear power station produces waste fission products of 5.000 m. curies of radioactivity. Many of these products have an extremely short half-life. A significant proportion of them are rendered safe simply by storing spent nuclear fuel for one to two years in cooling ponds at the nuclear power station, during which time a large amount of radioactivity decays. Hence, the 180 m. curies of radioactivity in each ton of spent nuclear fuel drops 260 times to 693.000 curies after a year. The remaining fission products take much longer to disintegrate.
oxidisable material	Substance that can undergo a chemical reaction with oxygen.
wastage	
commuter traffic	
transportation by pipeline	Transportation of gases, liquids or slurries by a system of tubes, of steel or plastics. Petroleum, natural gas and products derived from them are the main substances transported by pipelines.
four-stroke engines	An internal combustion engine whose cycle is completed in four piston strokes; includes a suction stroke, compression stroke, expansion stroke, and exhaust stroke.
cardboard	A stiff, moderately thick material made of paper pulp, which is used for signs, boxes and other purposes.
fossil fuel	The energy-containing materials which were converted over many thousands of years from their original form of trees, plants and other organisms after being buried in the ground. Physical and chemical processes occurred in the Earth's crust that changed them into coal, peat, oil or natural gas.
waste minimisation	Measures or techniques that reduce the amount of wastes generated during industrial production processes. This term also is applied to recycling and other efforts to reduce the volume of waste going to landfills. This term is interchangeable with minimisation and waste reduction.

factory ship	1) A ship so equipped as to process fish caught or received from fishing boats e.g. freezing, canning, fish meal, etc. 2) A general term for different types of vessels used in the fishing industry equipped with suitable plant to transform or prepare the catch as a marketable product without assistance from shore.
multinational firm	A large business company operating in several countries.
food irradiation	Exposing food to high-energy rays (gamma rays, x-rays, or e-beams) in order to kill harmful bacteria, extend shelf life, or control insect pests. It is sometimes referred to as cold pasteurization or electronic pasteurization.
oyster farming	The raising of oysters under some controls, usually for the purpose of commercial sale. Ponds, pens, tanks, or other containers may be used. Feed is commonly used.
water	Common liquid substance (H ₂ O) which forms rain, rivers, the sea, etc., and which makes up a large part of the bodies of organisms.
ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid	
alkaline elements	
alkaline earth metals	
safety standard	A norm or measure applicable in legal cases for any action, procedure or contrivance designed to lower the occurrence or risk of injury, loss and danger to persons, property or the environment.
water ownership	
gas purification	Removal of pollutants or contaminants from waste incineration or other combustion processes.
animal resources	
acoustic quality	The characteristics of a confined space that determines its ability to enable music and speech to be heard clearly within it.
vanished species	Species whose occurrence is documented in the past but which have not been found in recent times (at least 10 years) despite search efforts.
fish culture	
decay product	An isotope formed by the radioactive decay of some other isotope. This newly formed isotope possesses physical and chemical properties that are different from those of its parent isotope, and may also be radioactive.
stratospheric ozone depletion	Damage of the ozone shield by chemicals released on Earth. The main chemicals that are depleting stratospheric ozone are chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which are used in refrigerators, aerosols, and as cleaners in many industries, and halons which are used in fire extinguishers. The damage is caused when these chemicals release highly reactive forms of chlorine and bromine.
water table protection	
transboundary pollution	Polluted air and water, or any other contaminated waste, that is generated in one country and transmitted to others.
dinitrogen monoxide	

slag	A nonmetallic product resulting from the interaction of flux and impurities in the smelting and refining of metals.
chain reaction	A reaction that is self-sustaining as a result of the products of one step initiating a subsequent step. Chemical chain reactions usually involve free radicals as intermediates.
public access to information	The the right of access of all citizens of the European Union, plus all natural or legal persons to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents.
trade fair	
life cycle management	Management of all the stages involved in the life of a product such as raw materials acquisition, manufacturing, distribution and retail, use and re-use and maintenance, recycling and waste management, in order to create less environmentally harmful products.
plant contamination	
bulk waste	Waste that is not containerized for disposal.
bulky waste	Large items of waste material, such as appliances, furniture, large auto parts, trees, branches, stumps, etc.
whale processing at sea	
aluminum containers	A can or box made of aluminium in which material is held or carried.
stabilisation lagoon	Ponds in which wastes are allowed to decompose over long periods of time and aeration is provided only by wind action. Sunlight is allowed to fall on sewage to purify it.
metal processing	
organochlorine compound	Synthetic organic compounds containing chlorine. As generally used, term refers to compounds containing mostly or exclusively carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine. Examples include organochlorine insecticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, and some solvents containing chlorine.
biological wastewater treatment	Types of wastewater treatment in which biochemical or bacterial action is intensified to oxidize and stabilize the unstable organic matter present. Examples of this type of treatment use intermittent sand filters, trickling filters, and activated sludge processes and sludge digestion.
poison	A substance which, when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed, or when applied to, injected into, or developed within the body, in relatively small amounts, may cause injury, harm, or destruction to organs, tissue, or life.
population distribution	The density, dispersal pattern and apportionment of the total number of persons in any area.
removal	General term indicating the elimination of substances from a medium or from the environment.
dechlorination	Removal of chlorine from a substance.

nuclear fuel element	A piece of nuclear fuel which has been formed and coated, and is ready to be placed in a reactor fuel assembly.
water resources legislation	
allotment	
farm building	The buildings and adjacent service areas of a farm.
good agricultural practice	Functional agricultural cultivation determined by the climatic conditions of a location, important in connection with pest control. Fewer plant protection measures are required, the lower the level of normal, climatically-caused pest infestation.
surplus destruction	
pollution source	The place, places or areas from where a pollutant is released into the atmosphere or water, or where noise is generated. A source can be classified as point source, i.e. a large individual generator of pollution, an area source, or a line source, e.g. vehicle emissions and noise.
cost reduction	
damage to persons	
waste dumping	The disposal of solid wastes without environmental controls.
polychlorinated terphenyl	Compounds consisting of three benzene rings linked to each other in either ortho, meta or para positions and substituted with chlorine atoms.
animal selection	
deposited particulate matter	Tiny solid or liquid particles of soot, dust, aerosols, fumes, and mists which have been washed out or settled from the atmosphere to the ground or surface water.
ion-selective electrode	An electric conductor manufactured to measure the concentration of particular ions in cells, tissues or solutions.
electrostatic precipitator	1) A device which removes dust or other finely divided particles from a gas by charging the particles inductively with an electric field, then attracting them to highly charged collector plates. 2) A type of air pollution control system that uses high voltage fields to electrically charge and collect particulate matter. The charged particles approach an electrically grounded collection plate and accumulate as a dust layer, which is partially removed by mechanical rapping (hammers) on a routine basis.
lanthanum	
waste pretreatment	A treatment system designed to remove gross contamination in order to increase the efficiency of the following treatment steps. It includes physico-chemical treatment, detoxification, evapo-incineration and incineration.
contaminants	1) Any foreign component present in another substance. 2) Foreign material lending impurity to a primary material.
cleaning of water bodies	Removal of debris and bedload deposited on the bottom of watercourses.

pollutant evolution	The process of cumulative reactive change following the introduction of a pollutant into the environment.
pollutant formation	The act or process in which polluting agents are created, produced or formed.
pollution location	
compensation for environmental damage	
biological waste gas purification	Processes for removing impurities from waste gas based on the employing of microorganisms.
local authority	The power of a government agency or its administrators to administer and implement laws and government policies for a city, town or small district.
separation	The separation of one substance from another when they are intimately mixed. For example the removal of oil from water, or gas from oil or oil from gas, etc.
tobacco industry	
refrigerant fluid	
electrodialysis	Dialysis that is conducted with the aid of an electromotive force applied to electrodes adjacent to both sides of the membrane.
thermolysis	
granular material	
traps	A device for catching and holding animals, such as a mechanical or clamplike device that is released when an animal treads upon it, shutting it in or catching some part of it.
ship waste disposal	The discharging of any solid or liquid material from a vessel to a body of water, including anything spilled, leaked, poured, pumped, emitted or dumped from it.
guarantee	
printing ink industry	
detergent manufacture	
tanning	A process of preserving animal hides by chemical treatment (using vegetable tannins, metallic sulfates, and sulfurized phenol compounds, or syntans) to make them immune to bacterial attack, and subsequent treatment with fats and greases.
cyhalothrin	
solvent industry	
biological heritage	The variety and richness of the earth's genetic, species and ecosystem resources.
random sampling	A sampling from some population where each entry has an equal chance of being drawn.
floating barrier	
sea beacon	A lighthouse, signal buoy, etc., on a shore or at a dangerous area at sea to warn and guide vessels.

surfactant	Abbreviated form of "surface-active agent": substance which changes the nature of a surface, including water surface tension. Molecules of surfactants typically contain a hydrocarbon chain and a polar group. The hydrocarbon chain has affinity for lipids while the polar group has affinity to water or aqueous solutions. An emulsifier's impact on the interfacial tension at phase boundaries is dependent upon the polarity and solubility properties of the components in its chemical structure. Surfactants which have a high ratio of hydrocarbon groups to polar groups are lipophilic in nature and tend to be at least partially oil soluble. When a surfactant contains a high ratio of polar groups as compared to hydrocarbon groups, it will be hydrophilic in nature and tend to be at least partially water soluble. Surfactants are used as detergents, emulsifiers, penetrants, and wetting agents.
physical state	
fertilizers	Substance added to soil for the purpose of promoting plant life, usually containing nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus, e.g. manure, guano, rock phosphates.
organic fertilizer	Organic material added to the soil to supply chemical elements needed for plant nutrition.
cereal products	
equipment for environmental education	
aeronautics industry	
agrochemicals	Any substance or mixture of substances used or intended to be used for preventing, destroying, repelling, attracting, inhibiting, or controlling any insects, rodents, birds, nematodes, bacteria, fungi, weeds or other forms of plant, animal or microbial life regarded as pests.
agricultural chemical	
combined transport	Transport in which more than one carrier is used, e.g. road, rail and sea.
emission level	Quantity of pollutants discharged in the environment.
waste removal	
civil air traffic	
civil aviation	
assembling	
domestic market	Part of a nation's internal market representing the mechanisms for issuing and trading securities of entities domiciled within that nation. Compare external market and foreign market.
biological effects	Biological effects include allergic reactions, respiratory disorders, hypersensitivity diseases and infectious diseases and can be caused by a variety of contaminants and pollutants.
temporary storage	Any deposit or holdings of goods, materials or waste in a facility, container, tank or some other physical location for a brief or short time period.

trapping	To catch an animal in a mechanical device or enclosed place or pit.
enrichment	The process of increasing the abundance of a specified isotope in a mixture of isotopes. It is usually applied to an increase in the proportion of U-235, or the addition of Pu-239 to natural uranium for use in a nuclear reactor or weapon.
apiculture	Large-scale commercial beekeeping.
heating oil	
tax law	A binding rule or body of rules prescribed by a government stipulating the sum of money and manner of collection it demands for governmental support, facilities and services, usually levied upon income, property, sales or other financial resources.
prior notification for hazardous waste transport	A formal announcement and, often, a request for permission to the proper governmental authorities of the intention to convey across political borders potentially harmful materials that have been left over from manufacturing or testing processes.
deep sea mining	Extraction of mineral resources from sea bottom deposits. The most valuable of the marine mineral resources is petroleum. About 15% of the world's oil is produced offshore, and extraction capabilities are advancing. One of the largest environmental impacts of deep sea mining are discharged sediment plumes which disperse with ocean currents and thus may negatively influence the marine ecosystem. Coal deposits known as extensions of land deposits, are mined under the sea floor in Japan and England.
road traffic	Circulation of motor vehicles and people on the road network.
shipping	
local traffic	
means of agricultural production	The act or process of producing farm goods, including fruits and vegetables, grains and cereals, milk and livestock.
fishing preserve	Limited portion of a water body where angling is allowed.

cash crops	<p>Crops that are grown for sale in the town markets or for export. They include coffee, cocoa, sugar, vegetables, peanuts and non-foods, like tobacco and cotton. Huge areas of countries in the developing world have been turned over to cash crops. Those countries with no mineral or oil resources depend on cash crops for foreign money, so that they can import materials to develop roads, for construction, or to buy Western consumer goods and, indeed, food. However, critics argue that cash crops are planted on land that would otherwise be used to grow food for the local community and say this is a cause of world famine. Cash crops, such as peanuts, can ruin the land if it is not left fallow after six years of harvests. Moreover, if the best agricultural land is used for cash crops, local farmers are forced to use marginal land to grow food for local consumption, and this has a further dramatic effect on the environment.</p>
plant geography	The study of the distribution of plant species in relation to climate, geography and history.
lake restoration	Any action taken to prevent lake deterioration or return a lake system to an unimpaired state or condition.
teaching material	
packing industry	
polycarbonate	A linear polymer of carbonic acid which is a thermoplastic synthetic resin made from bisphenol and phosgene; used in emulsion coatings with glass fiber reinforcement.
polyvinyl chloride	Polymer of vinyl chloride; tasteless, odourless; insoluble in most organic solvents; a member of the family of vinyl resins.
solid state	The physical state of matter in which the constituent molecules, atoms, or ions have no translatory motion although they vibrate about the fixed positions that they occupy in a crystal lattice.
financial contribution	Something given, including any form of income or price support; individual investor's monetary offering or contribution to common fund or stock; government agency's or lending aid agency's subsidy, grant, or other contribution to help bolster an economy.
pressure on the environment	
environmental impact of tourism	Extensive damage to the environment caused by recreation and tourism, including despoiling of coastlines by construction of tourist facilities; pollution of the sea; loss of historic buildings to make way for tourist facilities; loss of agricultural land for airport development, etc.
site selection	The process of choosing or picking a location or area for some designated purpose.
alpine grazing	Summer pastures of livestock in the mountains.

aliphatic hydrocarbons	Hydrocarbons having an open chain of carbon atoms, whether normal or forked, saturated or unsaturated.
muffler	
<electric and magnetic properties>	
electricity	A general term used for all phenomena caused by electric charge whether static or in motion.
installation supervision	The oversight or direction over the process of setting up or making adjustments to a building or to a mechanical or electrical system or apparatus.
liquid waste disposal	The final discarding of fluid waste, for example by discharge to an ocean or receiving water, land application or deepwell injection.
burning	
purification process	Mechanical, biological, physical and chemical processes for the elimination of polluting substances from a medium.
metal can	
machinery	A group of parts or machines arranged to perform a useful function.
accumulators	A rechargeable device for storing electrical energy in the form of chemical energy, consisting of one or more separate secondary cells.
storage cells	
polyethylene	A thermoplastic material composed by polymers of ethylene; the resin is synthesized by polymerization of ethylene at elevated temperatures and pressures in the presence of catalysts. Also known as ethylene resin.
acid precipitation	A type of pollution which washes out of the atmosphere as dilute sulphuric and nitric acids. It tends to be a regional rather than a global phenomenon, linked to particular industrial activities and meteorological conditions. It is not just rain; it includes more than normally acidic snow, mist, sleet, fog, gas and dry particles. Acid rain upsets the balance of nature, disrupting ecosystems, and destroys forests and woodlands, plants and crops; kills aquatic life by altering the chemical balance of lakes and rivers; and corrodes building materials and fabrics. The pollutants are caused principally by discharges from power station chimneys of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides released by burning fossil fuels, coal and oil. Other by-products emitted by industry to the air and by vehicles can add to the mixture. The airborne pollutants interact chemically with water vapour. Some drifts back to earth within a few miles of the source of emission. Some is carried high into the atmosphere, where it finds prevailing winds that carry it hundreds of miles before it falls back
productivity	The amount of output or yield per unit of input or expenditure achieved by a company, industry or country.
disarmament	The reduction of a military establishment to some minimum set by some specified authority.

urban growth	The increase in the urban population influenced by the city population rate of natural increase (births -- deaths) and the movement of individuals in or out of the city.
waste disposal fee	
action program	
excavation heap	
import	The act of bringing goods and merchandise into a country from a foreign country.
victim evacuation	The organized withdrawal of victims from a place or area as a protective measure or following a disaster.
safety system	A unified, coordinated assemblage or plan of procedures and devices intended to lower the occurrence or risk of injury, loss and danger to persons, property or the environment.
ecosphere	The sum of the Earth's ecological systems (ecosystems), all living organisms interacting with the physical environment. It is almost equivalent to the term biosphere (q.v.), with the further implication of a conscious ecological management of the Earth's resources.
chlorates	
fibres	An extremely long, pliable, cohesive natural or manufactured threadlike object from which yarns are spun to be woven into textiles.
crystallisation	The formation of crystalline substances from solutions or melts.
material	The substance of which a product is made or composed.
natural substance	
spontaneous ignition	
absorption (process)	The process by which a liquid, or a mixture of gases and liquid, is drawn into and tends to fill permeable pores in a porous solid material; usually accompanied by a physical change, chemical change, or both, of the material.
chemical elements	A substance made up of atoms with the same atomic number; common examples are hydrogen, gold, and iron.
olfactive pollution	
batteries	A series of cells, each containing the essentials for producing voltaic electricity, connected together.
pollutant behaviour	The reactions and processes of pollutants after they have been released into the environment.

aldehydes	1) Class of organic compounds containing the CHO radical. 2) A class of chemical compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids; most are colourless, volatile fluids while some have suffocating odours. One of the simpler aldehydes, namely, formaldehyde, when combined with phenol produces Bakelite and when combined with urea produces Formica. Formaldehyde is also used as a preservative. Many aldehydes are involved in the production of vitamins. Other aldehydes are useful as solvents, polymer compounds, perfume ingredients, and intermediates in the production of other compounds. As air pollutants in, say, diesel exhaust, aldehydes can be unpleasant and an irritant to the nose and eyes.
upland farming	
ferrous alloy	Ferrous alloys are those metals in which the mean percentage by weight of iron is greater than that of any other alloying element.
privatisation	The transfer of ownership or control of a government enterprise or other governmental property to a non-public, non-official company, organization or individual, either through sale or through the establishment of a special enterprise outside direct government control.
alkaloids	Any of a large group of organic nitrogenous bases found in certain plants as a defense against insects and herbivores and having pharmacological properties.
immission	The level of a particular pollutant in the environment.
airspace	The atmosphere above a country deemed to be under its jurisdiction.
electrical fishing	A method of capturing fish for study, in which fish are temporarily stunned and rendered immobile by an electric probe submerged in a water body.
agricultural activities	
bacteriological pollution	Contamination of water, soil and air with pathogen bacteria.
physical pollutant	A pollutant characterized by its influence on environmental conditions caused by forces and operations of physics, such as noise, microwave radiation, vibration, etc.
bromides	
shrub clearance	
slow composting	A controlled biological decomposition of organic material that requires little maintenance and produces finished compost in a year or more.
environmental criticality	
electropollution	
environmental administration	
radioactive effluent	
carbon tetrachloride	
foodstuff irradiation	
AI	
sanction	The penalty laid down in a law for contravention of its provisions.

used water	Wastewater or utilized water from a home, community, farm or industry, which is often discharged after utilization.
demand	The desire, ability and willingness of an individual to purchase a good or service. The consumer must have the funds or the ability to obtain funds in order to convert the desire into demand. The demand of a buyer for a certain good is a schedule of the quantities of that good which the individual would buy at possible alternative prices at a given moment in time.
deep-sea disposal	The disposal of solid waste or sludge by carrying the wastes out to sea, usually in a barge, and dumping into deep water.
airspace planning	
tourism policy	
image filtering	A remote sensing term related to image enhancement that refers to the removal of a spatial component of electromagnetic radiation.
river maintenance	Mesures including annual river inspections, removal of obstructions, vegetative management and minor erosion control works.
K	
recultivation	The act or process of tilling, improving, rendering fertile or otherwise reclaiming fallow land previously utilized in crop or livestock production.
sea farming	
cost efficacy analysis	Compares alternatives in terms of their contribution to a goal by using costs and other efficacy criteria.
machining	
freshwater fishery	
emulsion	A stable dispersion of one liquid in a second immiscible liquid, such as milk (oil dispersed in water).
strain	the relative displacement within the elastic limits of the constituent particles in a body under applied force, resulting in a change in the dimensions of the body
spelaeology	
gardening	The action or occupation of arranging, cultivating or tending for the care of a garden or a plot of ground where flowers, shrubs, vegetables, fruits or herbs are planted and grown.
tertiary sector	The part of a country or region's economy that produces services or assets lacking a tangible and storable form.
service sector	
lithium	
laser ray	
chemical addition	Chemical reaction in which one or more of the double bonds or triple bonds in an unsaturated compound is converted to a single bond by the addition of other atoms or groups.
hydrocarbon	A very large group of chemical compounds composed only of carbon and hydrogen.

amino acids	Organic compounds containing a carboxyl group (-COOH) and an amino group (-NH ₂). About 30 amino acids are known. They are fundamental constituents of living matter because protein molecules are made up of many amino acid molecules combined together. Amino acids are synthesized by green plants and some bacteria, but some (arginine, histidine, lysine, threonine, methionine, isoleucine, leucine, valine, phenylalanine, tryptophane) cannot be synthesized by animals and therefore are essential constituents of their diet. Proteins from specific plants may lack certain amino acids, so a vegetarian diet must include a wide range of plant products.
material stress	The intensity of the internal forces in a body which tend to resist the relative displacement of the constituent particles. It is measured in terms of force per unit area.
fertiliser abuse	Excessive use of artificially prepared fertilizers.
pesticide abuse	
pollutant degradation	The physical, chemical or biological breakdown of a complex polluting material into simpler components.
religion	
fisheries policy	
environmental protection regulations	Environmental protection regulations are based on numerous laws, rules and other regulations and their objective is the protection, care and preservation of the natural life-giving foundation of man.
handicraft	A particular skill performed with the hands.
vitrification	Formation of a glassy or noncrystalline material.
maritime insurance	That form of coverage which is primarily concerned with the protection of goods in transit and the means of transportation. This term is applied to risks involving ocean transit.
mechanical purification	
rehabilitation	A conservation measure involving the correction of past abuses that have impaired the productivity of the resources base.
critical load	The maximum load that a given system can tolerate before failing.
economy	The system of activities and administration through which a society uses its resources to produce wealth.
weathering	Physical disintegration and chemical decomposition of earthy and rocky materials on exposure to atmospheric agents, producing an in place mantle of waste.
accident notification	
municipal waste	The combined residential and commercial waste materials generated in a given municipal area.
ecotax	A levy exacted by a government for the purpose of influencing human behavior (specifically economic behavior) to follow an ecologically benign path.

fine	A pecuniary punishment or penalty imposed by lawful tribunal upon person convicted of crime or misdemeanor.
municipalities	A town, city or other local district with a corporate existence, usually possessing its own government.
accidental release	
sonic boom	A noise caused by a shock wave that emanates from an aircraft or other object traveling at or above sonic velocity.
natural gas exploration	Underground prospection conducted with various methods to discover natural gas deposits which are usually found in the immediate vicinity of crude petroleum.
waste air	Exhaust or gaseous air given off by any industrial, manufacturing or chemical process.
aggregates	The aggregates are composite values which measure the result of the activity of the entire economy considered from a particular point of view, for example, output. Two categories of aggregates can be distinguished: a) aggregates which refer directly to transactions in the system; b) aggregates which represent balancing items.
gross national product	Gross domestic product adjusted for foreign transactions, i.e. to the figure for Gross Domestic Product must be added any income accruing to residents of the country arising from investment and other factor earnings abroad and from it must be deducted any income earned in the domestic market by factors owned by foreigners abroad.
water resource	Water in any of its forms, wherever located - atmosphere, surface or ground - which is or can be of value to man.
environmental funding	
landscape study	
jurisprudence	The science or philosophy of law.
household appliance	
sailing	No definition.
pollution insurance	A commercial agreement which provides protection against the risks, or a particular risk, associated with pollution, toxic waste disposal or related concerns.
inland navigation	Navigation on rivers, lakes and channels.
ecological crisis	
absorption (exposure)	The taking in of fluids or other substances by cells or tissues.
urban property	
municipal property	
forestry act	
prices policy	The guiding procedure, philosophy, or course of action for decisions regarding the monetary rate or value for goods and services.
agricultural enterprises	

chloroform	A simple organochlorine compound used as a solvent in the plastic, rubber and resin industries, as well as an industrial solvent and raw material. It was formerly used as an anaesthetic, but was abandoned because it is dangerous (the difference between an anaesthetizing dose and a lethal one being small), can cause liver damage and may be a carcinogen.
thermal pollution	A reduction in water quality caused by increasing its temperature, often due to disposal of waste heat from industrial or power generation processes. Thermally polluted water can harm the environment because plants and animals can have a hard time adapting to it.
residue recycling	Recycling of material or energy which is left over or wasted in industrial processes and other human activities. Examples include waste heat and gaseous pollutants from electricity generation, slag from metal-ore refining, and garbage. A residual becomes an output or input when a technological advance creates economic opportunities for the waste.
separate collection	The collection of individual components of solid waste from any source, usually separated into different collection containers, in order to recover, reuse or recycle the material or to facilitate its collection and disposal.
breaches	
maximum permissible limits	
yachts	
phytosanitary treatment	Measures requiring removal or destruction of infected or infested plant material likely to form source of re-infection or re-infestation.
arable farming	Growing crops as opposed to dairy farming, cattle farming, etc.
regional environmental programme	
tenside	
compost	The product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream, or which are separated at a centralized facility. ""Compost"" includes vegetable, yard, and wood wastes which are not hazardous waste.
natural lagooning	A wastewater biological treatment consisting in employing a series of shallow basins connected in cascade: as a first step organic matter is decomposed by anaerobic microorganisms; in a second stage organic matter is mineralized by aerobic bacteria and successively used water undergo the action of sun, temperature, wind, algae and bacteria.
access to administrative documents	The legal right of access to administrative documents or the opportunity to avail oneself of the same.
starch industry	
leisure	

environmental impact	Any alteration of environmental conditions or creation of a new set of environmental conditions, adverse or beneficial, caused or induced by the action or set of actions under consideration.
rail transport	Transportation of goods and persons by railway.
elutriation	
deuterium	
tritium	The hydrogen isotope having mass number 3; it is one form of heavy hydrogen, the other being deuterium.
zootechnical production	
cogeneration	Usually the generation of heat in the form of steam, and the generation of power in the form of electricity. Combined heat and power plants are able to convert a much higher proportion of the energy in fuel into final output. The steam produced may be used through heat exchangers in a district heating scheme, while the electricity provides lighting and power.
water supply service	
micropollutant	Pollutant which exists in very small traces in water.
vehicle exhaust gas	Gas that is left over by internal combustion engines after fuel is burned.
treatment method	
flammable product	Material having the ability to generate a sufficient concentration of combustible vapors to produce a flame, if ignited.
inorganic particle	
methanol	
airborne noise	Noise caused by the movement of large volumes of air and the use of high-pressure air.
environmental noise	The sound and the characteristics of sounds from all sources in the surrounding environment.
repair business	Any commercial activity, position or site that involves work in restoring or fixing some material thing or structure, such as by replacing parts or putting together something torn, broken or detached.
sprayed asbestos	Sprayed asbestos, along with lagging, is the most dangerous form of asbestos. From 1935 until it was banned in 1971, asbestos was sprayed onto structural steel work for fire protection. It was also used for thermal and acoustic insulation, e.g. in railway and underground carriages. Much of this asbestos was of the more deadly blue and brown variety. A lot of this material is now soft and very friable and in a very dangerous state. Many of those who sprayed it have now died of asbestos-related diseases (mainly cancer) - almost one in two in some medical studies. Great care must be taken when working on these forms of asbestos. They can easily contaminate whole working areas, and even rooms that are a distance away or on a different floor, if there are floor/ceiling voids or air conditioning ducts available for dust transportation.
acoustic wave	

communications industry	Industry engaged in the provision of the technological means for transmitting, receiving or otherwise exchanging information and data through radio and television broadcasting, paging and beeper services, telephone lines, optical fiber lines and satellite facilities.
agricultural food production	
photolysis	Chemical decomposition caused by light or other electromagnetic radiation.
nuclear industry	
glider	A fixed-wing aircraft lacking an engine or other onboard source of power, designed to glide and soar using only the force of the wind to keep it aloft and in motion.
leachate	Water that collects contaminants as it trickles through wastes, pesticides or fertilizers. Leaching may occur in farming areas, feedlots, and landfills, and may result in hazardous substances entering surface water, ground water, or soil.
rural water supply	The provision of water used in suburban or farm areas for domestic and livestock needs. The water generally is withdrawn from a surface or ground-water source and includes domestic use, drinking water for livestock, and other uses, such as dairy sanitation, evaporation from stock-watering ponds, and cleaning and waste disposal.
land classification	The classification of land into categories according to its quality for a particular purpose, most usually agriculture. The results are presented as a land classification map and can be used as a basis for land use planning decisions.
protection of cultural assets	
biological test	The laboratory determination of the effects of substances upon specific living organisms.
trail marking	A distinguishing symbol such as a painted symbol on a tree, a sign or a mound of stones that indicates the direction for passage on a path or track in an uninhabited or undeveloped region.
thermic pollution	
water tariffing	
secondary water treatment	
nitrogen peroxide	
spearfishing	The underwater sport or activity in which a spearlike implement or spear gun is used manually or mechanically to strike and capture fish.
oil extraction	Recovery of oil by surface mining, as in tar sands or oil shales, or from tunnels in a shallow reservoir.
LNG	Liquefied natural gas. A product of natural gas, consisting primarily of methanes, which must be kept at a certain temperature and thus is liquefied by cooling to cryogenic temperatures, and is used as domestic fuel.
synthetic detergent	An artificially produced solid or liquid cleansing substance that acts like soap but is stronger, and is capable of dissolving oily materials and dispersing them in water.

urban environment	
photochemical oxidant	Any of the chemicals which enter into oxidation reactions in the presence of light or other radiant energy.
polymerisation	1) The bonding of two or more monomers to produce a polymer. 2) Any chemical reaction that produces such a bonding.
antimony	
transportation planning	
cell culture	General term referring to the maintenance of cell strains or lines in the laboratory.
organic carbon	Carbon which comes from an animal or plant.
maintenance (technical)	The upkeep of industrial facilities and equipment.
data recording technique	The body of specialized procedures and methods used for the preservation, collocation or registration of individual elements of information.
value analysis	
ecological warfare	In warfare, recourse to deliberate destruction of the environment is frequently an integral part of military strategy. Such warfare involves the defoliation or destruction of forest trees, the pollution or craterization of cultivated fields, and destruction or diversion of water sources. By these means it is hoped to deny the enemy cover, food, and the life-support of the countryside, thus making it more difficult for him to mass for effective attack.
chemicals in the environment	
chlorinated insecticides	A chemical compound containing carbon, hydrogen and chlorine, such as DDT, dieldrin, chlordane or hexachloride, which is used specifically to kill or prevent the growth of insects but has often been banned or phased out because of its persistence in the environment, its propensity to bioaccumulate and its toxicity to nontarget species.
cars	A four-wheeled motor vehicle used for land transport, usually propelled by a gasoline or diesel internal combustion engine.
gravity	The gravitational attraction at the surface of a planet or other celestial body.
nuclear fission energy	Power released when an atom's nucleus is split into two or more fragments of comparable mass, either spontaneously or by artificial means, a process which is used in nuclear power plants to produce electricity and in nuclear weapons such as the atomic bomb.
rusting	The formation of rust on ferrous metals and alloys.
slaughtering of animals	Killing of animals for food.
water traffic	No definition.
dangerous goods regulations	Rules on the handling of articles or substances capable of posing a significant risk to health, safety, or property, and that ordinarily require special attention when being transported.
power distribution	
sludge production	
internet search service	Service providing the means to search for electronic resources by means of keywords.

water protection legislation	No definition.
chemical analyses	The complex of operations aiming to determine the kinds of constituents of a given substance.
power industry	
consumption	The use of resources to satisfy current needs and wants.
lake pollution	The direct or indirect human alteration of the biological, physical, chemical or radiological integrity of lake water, or a lake ecosystem.
<people in commerce and business>	
universal product code	A 10-digit bar code on the outside of a package for electronic scanning at supermarket checkout counters.
pollution measurement	The assessment of the concentration of pollutants for a given time in a given point.
private transport	Transport performed with private means.
steady noise	Unceasing prolonged noise, without interruption.
exhaust device	1) A duct or pipe through which waste material is emitted. 2) A combination of components which provides for enclosed flow of exhaust gas from engine parts to the atmosphere.
safety equipment	
groundwater extraction	The process, deliberate or inadvertent, of extracting ground water from a source at a rate so in excess of the replenishment that the ground water level declines persistently, threatening exhaustion of the supply or at least a decline of pumping levels to uneconomic depths.
mass balance	The relative balance between the input and output of material within a system.
legislation	The act or process of making laws.
toxic pollutant	Pollutants or combinations of pollutants, including disease-causing agents, which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring.
accelerated composting	
beverage industry	
chemical pollution	Pollution caused by substances of chemical nature, including chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, metals as mercury, lead, cadmium, arsenic, etc.
chemical pesticides industry	
industrial estate	
social service	Welfare activities organized by the state or a local authority and carried out by trained personnel.
dry cleaning	To clean fabrics etc. with a solvent other than water.
desulphurisation	The removal of sulphur, as from molten metals or petroleum oil. Sulphur residues in fuels end up as sulphur dioxide when the fuel is burned causing acid rain.

environmental protection officer	An officer whose responsibility is to preserve and safeguard ecosystems or natural resources.
soot	Impure black carbon with oily compounds obtained from the incomplete combustion of resinous materials, oils, wood, or coal.
pollution liability	Liability for injuries arising from the release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants.
good management	The competent, skillful and successful process of planning, leading and working toward the accomplishment or completion of goals, objectives and mission of an organization or institution.
processed sludge	Semi-solid residue produced from treatment or industrial processes, which has been subjected to one or more physical processes to reduce its potential of being a health hazard.
forest exploitation	Forests have been exploited over the centuries as a source of wood and for obtaining land for agricultural use. The mismanagement of forest lands and forest resources has led to a situation where the forest is now in rapid retreat. The main aspects of the situation are: serious shortages in the supply of industrial wood; the catastrophic erosion and floods accompanying the stripping of forests from mountainous land; the acute shortages of fuel wood in much of the developing world; the spread of desert conditions at an alarming rate in the arid and semi-arid regions of the world; and the many environmental effects of the destruction of tropical rainforests.
residual product	Materials remaining after processing, incineration, composting, or recycling have been completed.
decree	A declaration of the court announcing the legal consequences of the facts found.
water policy	Collection of legislation, legal interpretations, governmental decisions, agency rules and regulations, and cultural responses which guide a country's actions concerning the quantity and quality of water.
instrumentation	Designing, manufacturing, and utilizing physical instruments or instrument systems for detection, observation, measurement, automatic control, automatic computation, communication, or data processing.
inflatable boom	
oxygen deficiency	Conditions where concentration of oxygen is very low (less than 0.1 ml/liter of water).
oxygen-rich	
substance	
road construction material	The aggregation of components used for building streets, highways and other routes, such as asphalt, concrete, brick, sand and gravel.
non-biodegradable material	Any matter or substance not capable of being decomposed or broken down by natural biological processes, which remains in its original form for long periods of time.

fuels	Solid, liquid, or gaseous material such as gas, gasoline, oil, coal or wood, used to produce heat or power by burning.
fertiliser law	Governmental laws regulating the creation, labeling, distribution or storage of natural and synthetic plant foods used in agriculture.
project variation	Design alternative of a project.
paper industry	Industrial production of paper: pulp is produced by mechanically or chemically processing wood or other vegetative materials to extract usable cellulosic fibers as an aqueous slurry. The pulp slurry may be used directly in paper making or it may be shipped elsewhere for processing into paper products. The fundamental industrial operations are divided into two major categories: pulp mill and paper mill. The pulp mill operation includes wood preparation, pulping, deinking, pulp washing, screening and thickening, and bleaching. The paper mill operations include stock preparation, paper machine operation and finishing.
amateur fishing	Recreational catching of fish by means of hook and line; game fishing.
refuse	
aerobic stabilization	Biological process through which activated primary sludge is partially oxidized over long periods of time by the action of wind and sun.
meteorological aircraft	An aircraft used to monitor and collect data employed for meteorological research.
jet aircraft	Any fixed-wing flight vehicle that obtains its thrust and power from one or more engines using outside air as a fuel oxidizer and ejecting a stream of hot exhaust to provide thrust.
harvest	The amount or measure of the crop gathered in a season.
<type of emission>	
salt load	The amount of salts present in waters or in the soil.
pollution assessment	The most cost-effective means for the general reduction of all pollutants from the use of fossil fuel is by greater economy, so that less is used and therefore there is less discharge. There are chemical and physical methods to lessen discharges of most pollutants, but for carbon dioxide there is, at present, no economic or practical way to reduce the quantities discharged except by reduced fossil fuel usage. Most specific means for removing pollutants from emissions include flue-gas desulphurisation, fluidised combustion, catalytic converters and the redesign of equipment, such as furnace burners and car engines, to lessen the production of pollutants.
referral information system	A coordinated assemblage of people, devices or other resources organized to provide directions leading people to sources known to provide knowledge or assistance on a specified topic or request.

import licence	Permission from a government to bring within its borders and sell a product manufactured in a foreign country.
industrial solid waste	Nonhazardous waste from manufacturing and processing plants consisting of wastewaters, sludges and solids.
disposal site	Land and facilities used for handling, transfer or disposal of hazardous or solid waste or resource recovery from solid waste (e.g., landfills, transferstations, hazardous waste facilities, incinerators).
public maritime domain	reas or ocean areas owned by the state as opposed to individuals or corporations.
economic development	Qualitative change and restructuring in a country's economy in connection with technological and social progress. The main indicator of economic development is increasing GNP per capita (or GDP per capita), reflecting an increase in the economic productivity and average material wellbeing of a country's population. Economic development is closely linked with economic growth.
groundwater tapping	
oil spill boom	
fire extinguishers	Any of various portable devices used to extinguish a fire by the ejection of a fire-inhibiting substance, such as water, carbon dioxide, gas, or chemical foam.
formaldehyde	The simplest aldehyde; a gas at room temperature, and a poisonous, clear, colourless liquid solution with pungent odour; used to make synthetic resins by reaction with phenols, urea and melamine, as an embalming fluid and as a disinfectant.
leisure activity	
bathing	
pollution abatement equipment	Equipment for the reduction in degree or intensity of pollution.
toxic gas	
freezing	To change a liquid into a solid as a result of a reduction in temperature.
GIS digital techniques	The transformation to digital form of data collected by remote sensing, traditional field and documentary methods and of existing historical data such as paper maps, charts, and publications.
navigation	The science or art of conducting ships or aircraft from one place to another, esp. the method of determining position, course, and distance travelled over the surface of the earth by the principles of geometry and astronomy and by reference to devices (as radar beacons or instruments) designed as aids.
ventilation	The process of supplying or removing air, by natural or mechanical means, to or from any space; such air may or may not have been conditioned.
catering industry	
land clearing	Removal of trees, undergrowth, etc. in preparation for ploughing, building, etc.

organic residue	
energy from waste	A recognized alternative process to reduction or recovery of recyclable materials which are not currently economical.
waste reutilisation	
fogging	
anatomical waste	Refuse or unwanted material that consists of human tissues, organs and body parts, usually as a result of certain medical or surgical procedures.
waste gas emission	The direct or indirect discharge of exhaust gas into the atmosphere.
weapon industry	
chemical compounds	
rhodium	
alkyl compounds	Compound containing one or more alkyl radicals.
administrative procedures	
atmospheric aerosol	Particulate matter suspended in the air. The particulate matter may be in the form of dusts, fumes, or mist. Aerosols in the atmosphere are the form in which pollutants such as smoke are dispersed.
rural economics	
incidental pollution	Pollution caused by oil spills, by the accidental release of radioactive substances, by the immission in water bodies or in the atmosphere of chemical substances deriving from industrial activities.
boring	No definition.
lignite mining	Extraction of brown coal from natural deposits; lignite is a brownish-black solid fuel in the second stage in the development of coal. It has a little over half the heating value of bituminous or anthracite coal.
shifting cultivation	Agricultural practice using the rotation of fields rather than crops, short cropping periods followed by long fallows and the maintenance of fertility by the regeneration of vegetation.
2-chloro-N-isopropylacetanilide	A tan solid with a melting point of 67-76A°C. Used as a preemergence herbicide for treatment of sweet corn, field corn, sorghum, and seed soybeans.
cotton	The most economical natural fiber, obtained from plants of the genus Gossypium, used in making fabrics, cordage, and padding and for producing artificial fibers and cellulose.
acid tars	A mixture of phenols found in tars and tar distillates; toxic, combustible, and soluble in alcohol; used as a wood preservative and as insecticide for farm animals and also to make disinfectants.
air deterioration	Contamination of air by substances that, directly or indirectly, adversely affect its qualities.
adobes	Building material used in some developing countries to build houses. It is made by mixing clay-based soil with water and adding straw or animal dung to bind it together. Made into bricks and dried in the sun it provides cheap house-building material. Adobe is comparatively simple to produce, it is fire-resistant, absorbs humidity and is a good heat insulator.

cement	A dry powder made from silica, alumina, lime, iron oxide, and magnesia which hardens when mixed with water; used as an ingredient in concrete.
concrete	A mixture of aggregate, water, and a binder, usually Portland cement; it hardens to stonelike condition when dry.
digester	Machine which takes refuse and produces gas such as methane from it.
food crop	Cultivated produce of the ground, which is grown and gathered to produce food for human or animal consumption.
flammable liquid	Any liquid that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.
car tyres	A rubber ring placed over the rim of a wheel of a road vehicle to provide traction and reduce road shocks, especially a hollow inflated ring consisting of a reinforced outer casing enclosing an inner tube.
pneumatics	
alicyclic compounds	Any substance composed of two or more unlike atoms held together by chemical bonds characterized by straight-chained, branched or cyclic properties.
ammonia	A colorless gaseous alkaline compound that is very soluble in water, has a characteristic pungent odour, is lighter than air, and is formed as a result of the decomposition of most nitrogenous organic material.
NH ₃	
construction machineries	
mining code	
surface-active agent	Substance which changes the nature of a surface, including water surface tension. Molecules of surfactants typically contain a hydrocarbon chain and a polar group. The hydrocarbon chain has affinity for lipids while the polar group has affinity to water or aqueous solutions. An emulsifier's impact on the interfacial tension at phase boundaries is dependent upon the polarity and solubility properties of the components in its chemical structure. Surfactants which have a high ratio of hydrocarbon groups to polar groups are lipophilic in nature and tend to be at least partially oil soluble. When a surfactant contains a high ratio of polar groups as compared to hydrocarbon groups, it will be hydrophilic in nature and tend to be at least partially water soluble. Surfactants are used as detergents, emulsifiers, penetrants, and wetting agents.
fuel additive	Substance (such as tetraethyl lead) which is added to petrol to prevent knocking.
nematocide	A chemical used to kill plant parasitic nematodes.
distributive trade	Distribution of material goods to consumers, through retailing and wholesaling.
land clearance	

painting business	A commercial service through which a decorative or protective coating product is applied to the interiors and exteriors of buildings and other surfaces.
plant trade	Trade of plants is subjected to regulations established by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).
red sludge	
roll-out containers	A container or wastebin, usually of metal or plastic, which is used for the disposal of household refuse or recyclables and is on wheels so that it rolls easily to the curb for pick-up.
waste treatment effluent	Partially or completely treated water or waste water flowing out of a waste treatment plant.
waste use	Using an agricultural or other waste on land in an environmentally acceptable manner while maintaining or improving soil and plant resources.
smoke	An aerosol, consisting of visible particles and gases, produced by the incomplete burning of carbon-based materials, such as wood and fossil fuels.
water quality	Physical, chemical, biological and organoleptic properties of water.
inland waterways transport	Transportation of persons and goods by boats travelling on rivers, channels or lakes.
land property	
economic resource	
ecological effects	
flow of pollutants	
pollutant dispersion	The dilution of pollutants in either air or water. The dispersal of air pollutant is a function of meteorological influences, while the dispersal of water pollutants is subject to hydrological influences. In both cases there may be concurrent chemical and biological interactions.
stocking	To keep a supply accumulated for future use.
controlled fire	
bioreactors	A container, such as a large fermentation chamber, for growing living organisms that are used in the industrial production of substances such as pharmaceuticals, antibodies, or vaccines.
hovercraft	An amphibious vehicle that travels at a short distance above the ground or water surface on top of a cushion of air held in a chamber beneath the vehicle.
traffic jam	A number of vehicles so obstructed that they can scarcely move.
life-saving service	
radioactive atmospheric precipitation	
mechanical vibration	A motion, usually unintentional and often undesirable, of parts of machines and structures.
N2O	
electromagnetic pollution	Pollution caused by electric and magnetic fields generated by power lines, electrical equipment, mobile and cordless phones, radar, electrical household appliances, microwave ovens, radios, computers, electric clocks, etc.

climatic changes	The long-term fluctuations in temperature, precipitation, wind, and all other aspects of the Earth's climate. External processes, such as solar-irradiance variations, variations of the Earth's orbital parameters (eccentricity, precession, and inclination), lithosphere motions, and volcanic activity, are factors in climatic variation. Internal variations of the climate system, e.g., changes in the abundance of greenhouse gases, also may produce fluctuations of sufficient magnitude and variability to explain observed climate change through the feedback processes interrelating the components of the climate system.
geography	The study of the natural features of the earth's surface, comprising topography, climate, soil, vegetation, etc. and man's response to them.
biodiscs	An attached growth waste water treatment system consisting of closely spaced discs up to 3m diameter, or random plastic media in circular wire cages, used in aerobic sewage treatment, that are carried by a horizontal shaft just above the surface of the sewage and revolve with the shaft.
servitude	
inventory of emission sources	
industrial property	
NO	
government authority	
rag	
right of access	The right which an abutting owner has of ingress to and egress from his premises.
market price	The price actually given in current market dealings; the actual price at which given stock or commodity is currently sold in the usual and ordinary course of trade and competition between sellers and buyers.
plant breeding	Raising a certain type of plant by crossing one variety with another to produce a new variety where the desired characteristics are strongest.
timber farming	
perishable food	
toy	
scientific committee	An organized group of persons elected or appointed to discuss scientific matters.
metal waste	Metal material discarded during manufacturing or processing operations which cannot be directly fed back into the operation.
biofiltration	The distribution of settled sewage on a bed of inert granular material through which it is allowed to percolate. In doing so, the effluent is aerated thus allowing aerobic bacteria and fungi to reduce its biochemical oxygen demand.
environmental police	Organized civil force of the state concerned with the control of water, soil and air pollution, including noise pollution, and the detection and prevention of environmental crime.
<noise by source>	

waste composition	The component substances and materials that make up the waste stream.
aeration	Exposition to the action of air.
immobilisation	
sound absorption	
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate. A thermoplastic polyester resin made from ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid; used to make films or fibers.
alkyd resins	A class of adhesive resins made from unsaturated acids and glycerol.
wool	A textile fiber made from raw wool characterized by absorbency, resiliency and insulation.
lead-free gasoline	
purification efficiency	The efficacy of a cleaning process employed for removing contaminants from a medium.
target organism	
water chlorination	The process in water treatment of adding chlorine (gas or solid hypochlorite) for purposes of disinfection.
disposal of the dead	
environmental pollutant	
freshwater pollution	Pollution in freshwater caused by man-made discharges and emissions. These comprise nitrogen and phosphorus, oil and other organic substances, waste and soil particles, bacteria and viruses.
peat extraction	Peat is obtained from peat bogs by cutting it from the earth; it is then formed into briquettes, which can be used as fuel. Peat may be found in layers several metres thick. In some countries peat-fired generating stations for electricity are in use. Peat is also used as a soil conditioner.
environmental misconduct	Forbidden acts, unlawful or improper behaviour acts against the environment.
environmental forecasting	A forecasting programme capable of timely and effective warning of technologically induced perturbations of any health-welfare parameter of the population.
public sector	The part of the economy that is not privately owned, either because it is owned by the state or because it is subject to common ownership. Includes the national government, local authorities, national industries and public corporations.
contravention	In French law, an act which violates the law, a treaty, or an agreement which the party has made. That infraction of the law punished by a fine which does not exceed fifteen francs and by an imprisonment not exceeding three days.
international environmental programme	
cultural indicator	Cultural indicators give information about societies, which may be interesting even when one is not trying to evaluate the cultures of these societies from any normative point of view. Cultural indicators may also have an evaluative purpose involving explicit or implicit normative criteria.

surveillance	System that permits the continuous observation, measurement and evaluation of the progress of a process or phenomenon with the view to taking corrective measures.
investment	Any item of value purchased for profitable return, as income, interest or capital appreciation.
telematics	The convergence of computing and communications technologies, thus the use of telephone or radio to link computers and the use of computers to send messages via telephone or radio links.
exhibition	
degreasing	1) Removing grease from wool with chemicals. 2) Removing grease from hides or skins in tanning by tumbling them in solvents. 3) Removing grease, oil, or fatty material from a metal surface with fumes from a hot solvent.
waste conversion technology	
nation	
controlled hunting areas	
oil spill	The accidental release of oil, or other petroleum products usually into freshwater or marine ecosystems, and usually in large quantities. It can be controlled by chemical dispersion, combustion, mechanical containment, and absorption.
dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane	
molluscicide	
pollutant distribution	
metals	An opaque crystalline material usually of high strength with good electrical and thermal conductivities, ductility and reflectivity.
atomic energy	Energy, as heat and radiation, derived in a controlled fashion from nuclear fission or nuclear fusion in a nuclear reactor.
honey	
composite pollution	Emissions of ozone-degrading gases; emissions of greenhouse gases; emissions of acidifying gases; emissions of substances that contribute to eutrophication; emissions of toxic materials; solid wastes returned to the environment.
property register	
fodder dehydration	
pressing	The application of a pressure to squeeze out the juice or contents of a fruit, seed, etc.
commercial law	The whole body of substantive jurisprudence applicable to the rights, intercourse and relations of persons engaged in commerce, trade or mercantile pursuits.
membrane filtration	
building society	
construction firms	
sanitary fitting	The set of furnishings designed for personal hygiene and the disposal of organic waste.
noise map	
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon	Hydrocarbons containing two or more closed rings of atoms.

PAH	
centralization	
nitrogen protoxide	
willingness-to-pay analysis	A method of assigning economic value to a non-market good, service, or benefit: users of a good or service or members of the general public are asked a series of hypothetical questions to identify their individual willingness-to-pay for the good, service or benefit.
ecosystem research	Study of the ways in which plants, animals, and microbes interact with each other and with their physical environment and of the processes involving the circulation, transformation and accumulation of both matter, especially nutrient materials, and energy.
bioassay	A quantitative estimation of the effect a substance has on a living organism.
green tide	A proliferation of a marine green plankton toxic and often fatal to fish, perhaps stimulated by the addition of nutrients.
environmental report	An account or statement, usually in writing, describing in detail events, situations or conditions pertaining to the ecosystem, its natural resources or any of the external factors surrounding and affecting human life.
use of private cars	The act of driving a personal or individually-owned automobile from one point to another, usually when carrying fewer passengers than the maximum capacity of the vehicle.
by-products	A secondary product obtained from the same raw materials during the manufacture of a main product or produced from residual materials.
ecological damage	
transportation business	
price	The amount of money paid per unit for a good or service.
air pollution damage	
effect of noise	Any consequence stemming from prolonged exposure to excessive noise, including permanent hearing loss, high blood pressure, muscle tension, migraine headaches, higher cholesterol levels, gastric ulcers, irritability, insomnia, and psychological disorders, including increased aggression.
fishery policy	Common Fisheries Policy which covers all fishing activities, the farming of living aquatic resources, and their processing and marketing, on the legal basis of Article 39 of the Treaty of Rome. It was agreed between members of the European Community in 1983. It lays down annual catch limits for major species of fish, a 12-mile exclusive fishing zone for each state, and an equal-access zone of 200 nautical miles from its coast within which any member state is allowed to fish.

stubble	The short stalk of a plant remaining after the top part has been cut off in harvesting or cropped by a grazing animal.
drying oven	An enclosed structure used to dry materials at relatively low temperatures.
dustbins	
bulletin board systems	A computerized meeting and announcement system that allows people to carry on discussions, upload and download files, and make announcements without the people being connected to the computer at the same time. There are many thousands (millions?) of BBS's around the world, most are very small, running on a single IBM clone PC with 1 or 2 phone lines. Some are very large and the line between a BBS and a system like CompuServe gets crossed at some point, but it is not clearly drawn.
high-speed train	Trains travelling at maximum speeds of 300kmh on special high-speed rail lines.
disposable container	
petroleum drilling	
intercropping	The growing of two or more crops at the same time in alternate rows on the same field or land.
forest engineering	
baits	
coastguard	A maritime force which aids shipping, saves lives at sea, prevents smuggling, etc. It also responds to emergencies involving oil spills and other discharges at sea and takes the lead in enforcing the law, including assessing penalties for environmental violations.
aircraft noise	Effective sound output of the various sources of noise associated with aircraft operation, such as propeller and engine exhaust, jet noise, and sonic boom.
infestation of crops	Invasion of crop by parasites. Among vertebrate animals, many crop pests are mammals, especially in the order of rodents and birds. Among invertebrates, certain species of gastropods and a large number of roundworms from the class of nematodes harm crops. The most varied and numerous species of crop pests are arthropods-insects, arachnids and some species of millipedes and crustaceans. Diseases vary from viral, bacterial, and nutritional to fungal, environmental and non-specific. The FAO has estimated that annual worldwide losses done by plant pests and diseases amount to approximately 20-25% of the potential worldwide yield of food crops.
chlorinators	A unit used to add chlorine to organic compounds or to sterilize water with chlorine gas.

renewable energy	Those sources of power which produce energy without depleting the Earth's non-renewable resources such as the finite fuels of coal, oil, natural gas and uranium. The supplies of renewable resources come from sunlight, wind, flowing water, plants and forests, and hot rocks beneath the ground. Alternative energies include solar energy, wind, tidal, wave and hydroelectric power, biomass and geothermal energy.
old landfill site	Landfill that has been filled and covered with topsoil and seeded. The most common end use for landfills is open spaces with no active recreation taking place over the completed landfill. The obvious reason for this use is that the completed surface is steeply sloped to provide rapid runoff. Also, no irrigation of the cover grasses should be allowed. It is very unlikely to think that commercial or industrial buildings will be constructed on a completed landfill. If the end use is such that the public will be walking on the site, it is important that all manholes be properly secured, leachate lagoons fenced, and other potential hazards eliminated.
stocking with young fish	
fry rearing	
yield (agricultural)	The accumulated volume or biomass remaining from gross production after accounting for losses due to respiration during production, herbivory, litterfall, and other factors that decrease the remaining available biomass.
crop yield	Quantity of a crop or a product produced from a plant or from an area of land.
increase rate	
hygrometry	That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, particularly of the atmosphere, with the theory and use of the instruments constructed for this purpose.
industrial fume	Any smokelike or vaporous exhalation from matters or substances, especially of an odorous or harmful nature, which result from trading, commercial or manufacturing processes.
river disposal	
customs	
aerology	
technical study	
green revolution	The name given to the widespread development of high-yield strains of wheat, corn and rice during the 1960s and early 1970s. It was more formally known as the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development. The revolution came after the Food and Agricultural Organization held the World Food Congress in 1963. A "Freedom from Hunger" campaign was set up with the goal of increasing food supplies and solving the world's hunger problems.

transport regulation	A rule or order prescribed by government or management for the safe and orderly conveyance of persons, materials or commodities over land, water or through the air.
mining regulation	A rule or order prescribed by government or management to promote the safety, legality or ecological responsibility of any aspect of the process or industry of ore extraction.
shipping service	The providing of a service that transports goods and materials from sender to receiver at a cost normally based on weight.
pollutant in snow	
internalisation of environmental costs	A central principle of sustainable development; it implies that as far as practicable the environmental costs of a venture shall be borne by the initiator through pollution-control measure at source, permit or licence fees, contribution to infrastructure, provision of landscaping and buffer zones, acquisition of properties, compensation to members of the public, and environmental levies and taxes. All such measures appear in the accountancy costs of the enterprise.
drinking water treatment	Treatment through which water is made potable, by modifying its organoleptic, physical and chemical properties, and by eliminating bacteria. The methods employed include filtration, flocculation, decantation, heat, UV radiation, etc.
social value	Regarding social values, distinctions are often drawn between values, which are strong, semi permanent, underlying, and sometimes inexplicit dispositions, and attitudes, which are shallow, weakly held, and highly variable views and opinions. Societies can usually tolerate highly diverse attitude, whereas they require some degree of homogeneity and consistency in the values held by people, providing a common fund of shared values which shape social and political consensus.
MAC	Maximum allowable concentration: the concentration of a pollutant that is considered (in regulations) to be harmless to healthy adults during their working hours, assuming they are not in contact with the pollutant outside working hours.
GIS data	
planning	The act of making a detailed scheme for attaining an objective.
consumer goods	Manufactured products intended primarily for personal use by individuals or families and classified as either durables or non-durables, depending on length of use.

economic geography	The geography of people making a living, dealing with the spatial patterns of production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. The development of economic geography over the past three decades has witnessed the substitution of analysis for description, leading to an identification of the factors and an understanding of the processes affecting the spatial differentiation of economic activities over the earth's surface.
stabilised waste	
farm vehicle	Any wheeled, motorized conveyance used for agricultural operations either on or off an agricultural work site, such as a tractor, harvester or combine.
water statistics	No definition.
environmental accident	An unexpected occurrence, failure or loss, with the potential for harming the ecosystem or natural resources.
agricultural planning	The development of plans and measures to achieve greater and more efficient output from agriculture; a sound agricultural policy should be able to reconcile three basic needs: the production of food and agricultural products, the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the socio-economic structure of rural areas.
accountancy	
smog	Air pollution consisting of smoke and fog. The air pollution caused by the action of sunlight on unburned hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, mostly from car exhaust. It occurs over large industrial areas and urban complexes, and causes eye irritations, breathing problems and damage to plant life.
frontiers	
border spaces	
transport economics	
sedimentable particle	
stream order	Number expressing the degree of branching in a stream system.
international assistance	Economic, military, technical or financial aid or support given to nations or countries in need, often from other governments or international or intergovernmental organizations.
genetic conservation	Safeguard of genetic material of animal and plant species by the creation of gene banks, where the biological diversity is moved from its original location for safe storage (ex-situ measures) or by adopting conservation measures of biological diversity in situ, in the native environment.
building intervention	
deep well extraction	
paper products industry	

human settlement management	Measures and planning strategies concerning a) the organization of physical components of shelter and infrastructure and b) the services to which the physical elements provide support, that is to say, community services such as education, health, culture, welfare, recreation and nutrition.
environmental science	The interdisciplinary study of environmental problems, within the framework of established physical and biological principles, i.e. oriented toward a scientific approach.
wastewater tax	
licencing obligation	Obligation to obtain a permit to pursue an occupation or to carry on some business.
extraction	Any process by which a pure metal is obtained from its ore.
cleaning products	Any material used to remove dirt, soil, and impurities from surfaces of all kinds.
detergent	A surface-active agent used for removing dirt and grease from a variety of surfaces and materials. Early detergents contained alkyl sulphonates, which proved resistant to bacterial decomposition, causing foaming in rivers and difficulties in sewage treatment plants. These hard detergents were replaced during the 1960s with soft biodegradable detergents.
thermal plume	
emission to water	The discharge of solid, liquid or gaseous pollutants or contaminants into a body of water.
fishery	The industry of catching, processing and selling fish.
taxidermy	
rapid transit train	Urban and suburban train running on surface railways.
liquid waste	Residential and commercial septic tank waste, chemical toilet waste, grease trap waste and car wash clarifier pumpings.
continuous load	The amount or quantity of polluting material found in a transporting agent that flows at a steady rate, in contrast to a sudden or dramatic influx.
firearm	
<equipments by general type>	
indicators table	
artistic heritage	
landscape destruction	
sludge digestion	A treatment to stabilize raw sludge. The treatment can be either anaerobic process or aerobic process.
safety regulation	
food industry	The commercial production and packaging of foods that are fabricated by processing, by combining various ingredients, or both.
military air traffic	
enzymatic analysis	

species conservation programme	An organized group of activities and procedures, often run by a government agency or a nonprofit organization, to preserve and protect living organisms designated as being at risk.
garbage containers	
electric battery	A direct-current voltage source made up of one or more units that convert chemical, thermal, nuclear, or solar energy into electrical energy.
dosimetry	The measurement of radiation doses.
lagooning	The process in which sunlight, bacterial action and oxygen cause self-purification in waste water, usually taking place in a shallow pond, or system of such ponds.
exposure	The time for which a material is illuminated or irradiated.
crematoria	
sewer	A drain or pipe, especially one that is underground, used to carry away surface water or sewage.
urban sanitation	The renovation or redevelopment of the decaying areas of cities by the demolition or up-grading of existing dwellings and buildings and a general improvement in environmental conditions.
wastewater treatment	The processing of wastewater for the removal or reduction of contained solids or other undesirable constituents. It is divided into three steps: primary, secondary, and tertiary. Primary treatment uses screens and sedimentation tanks to remove most materials likely to float on the water or settle on the bottom. Secondary treatment uses a biological process to consume organic materials in the waste and disinfect the effluent. Tertiary treatment removes additional nutrients, suspended solids, and other pollutants.
noise immission	Immission in the environment of acoustic vibrations that negatively affect human beings, animals, plants or other objects.
glass industry	Industry for the production of glassware.
international watercourse	Portions of a geographical area which constitutes a hydrogeological unit as the catchment area for a single river which are under the jurisdiction of two or more countries.
VOCs	
pathological effects	
teratogenesis	The process whereby abnormalities of the offspring are generated, usually as the result of damage to the embryonal structure during the first trimester of pregnancy, producing deformity of the fetus.
occupational exposure	
financial law	Law pertaining to monetary receipts and expenditures.
access to information	Freedom of exchanging information without restraints.
pilot experience	
long-term impact	
short-term effects	
short-term impact	

bilateral conventions	An international agreement, especially one dealing with a specific matter, involving two or both sides, factions, or the like.
foreign affairs	Matters relating to foreign countries especially those having to do with international relations and with the interests of the home country in foreign countries.
nuclear law	
territorial waters	The waters over which a nation exercises jurisdiction and control.
land use policy	
plant species reintroduction	Reintroducing wild plant species to their natural habitat. The reintroduction of species in a region requires a preliminary study to establish the reasons of their disappearance and the modifications that might have occurred in the biotopes.
East-West relations	Relations between East and West European countries.
wastewater sludge	The removed materials resulting from physical, biological and chemical treatment of waste water.
magnetic sorting	The use of magnetic belts, rollers or overhead magnets to separate the ferrous metals from the rest of the stream. Magnetic separation efficiency is sensitive to the depth of waste, as small ferrous items will not stick to the magnet if they are buried in non-ferrous materials, while larger ferrous items can drag non-ferrous items like paper and plastic along. Air classification to remove the light paper and plastic fractions prior to magnetic separation minimizes the contaminants in the scrap ferrous. Pre-shredding and screening can also enhance ferrous recovery. Because magnetic separation is relatively inexpensive, it can sometimes be found at several locations in the composting facility. A minimum of two stages of magnetic separation are usually needed to achieve efficient ferrous recovery. Magnetic separation is effective with iron and most steel, but does not separate aluminum, copper, and other non-ferrous metals.
underground water pollution	
outdoor activity	
open spaces	
ecomarketing	The process of planning, implementing, and controlling the development, pricing, promotion, and distribution of products in a manner that satisfies three criteria: 1) customer needs are met, 2) organizational goals are attained, and 3) the process is compatible with the ecosystem.
missiles	Any object that is, or is designed to be, thrown, dropped, projected or propelled, for the purpose of making it strike a target.

bitumen	A generic term applied to natural inflammable substances of variable colour, hardness, and volatility, composed principally of a mixture of hydrocarbons substantially free from oxygenated bodies. Bitumens are sometimes associated with mineral matter, the nonmineral constituents being fusible and largely soluble in carbon disulfide, yielding water-insoluble sulfonation products. Petroleum, asphalts, natural mineral waxes, and asphaltites are all considered bitumens.
asphalt	A brown to black, hard, brittle, or plastic bituminous material composed principally of hydrocarbons; prepared by pyrolysis from coal tar, certain petroleums, and lignite tar; used for paving and roofing.
building materials industry	Industry engaged in the design, manufacture and marketing of components that are used for the construction of structures or edifices, such as lumber, roofing, siding, brick, tile and cement.
button-cell batteries	A tiny, circular battery made for a watch or for other microelectric applications.
waste avoidance	The term waste avoidance and minimisation is pretty well self explanatory. Although shown as options in the waste management hierarchy, these are really pollution prevention measures rather than waste management measures. As the term suggests, waste avoidance is avoiding generating waste in the first place. This is clearly the most preferable option. All industrial processes generate waste as none can ever be 100% efficient. Sometimes, however, it is possible to change an industrial process to avoid generating a particular type of waste.
biotope loss	Destruction of biotopes produced by environmental degradation which in turn is caused by air- or water-borne pollution.
emission reduction	The act or process of limiting or restricting the discharge of pollutants or contaminants, such as by setting emission limits or by modifying the emission source.
motors	
halogenated pollutant	Organic chemical pollutant into which one or more of the halogen elements are incorporated.
pre-emption right	The right to purchase something before others, especially the right to purchase public land that is granted to one who has settled on that land.
environmental statistics	
criminality	A violation of the law, punishable by the State in criminal proceedings.
urban redevelopment	A form of urban recuperative change by which dysfunctional or outmoded structures and facilities are replaced in response to pressures of economic and social change.

vehicle manufacturing industry	A sector of the economy in which an aggregate of commercial enterprises is engaged in the manufacture and sale of equipment that conveys people, goods or materials by land, air or water.
motor vehicle industry	
residual heat	Sensible heat in gases not subject to combustion and used for processes downstream in a system.
environmental impact assessment law	
wastewater from trade	
membranes	A thin tissue that encloses or lines biological cells, organs, or other structures. It consists of a double layer of lipids with protein molecules between the two layers. Membranes are permeable to water and fat-soluble substances but not to such polar molecules as sugars.
pyrethroid	The synthetic pyrethroid insecticides are analogs of natural pyrethroids known for centuries to have insecticidal activity. The most important natural pyrethroid, pyrethrum, is isolated from the heads of chrysanthemums. Synthetic pyrethroids, first developed in 1973, are more stable to light and possess a higher insecticidal activity, almost ten times that of most organophosphorus and carbamate insecticides (Elliot and others, 1987). The stability and activity of the synthetic pyrethroids are reflected in their increased use during the last two decades on fruits, vegetables, corn, and especially cotton. The high insecticidal activities of these chemicals allow relatively small amounts to be applied (about 100 grams/hectare). The environmental impacts of the synthetic pyrethroids are still largely unknown.
ethers	A colorless liquid, slightly soluble in water; used as a reagent, intermediate, anesthetic, and solvent.
radioactive rain	The spread and deposition of radioactive substances on earth and in the atmosphere following atomic reactor accidents, thermonuclear bomb explosions or due to natural causes from ionizing radiation.
sheep rearing	The act or process of breeding and raising sheep for their wool, meat, skins and milk.
environmental sanitation	1) The art and science of applying sanitary, biological and physical science principles and knowledge to improve and control the environment and factors therein for the protection of the health and welfare of the public. 2) The application of scientific principles to the control of air, water, waste, food, milk, shelter, vermin and other external conditions of man's surroundings which promote and preserve health, safety, comfort, well-being and prolong human life.

palynology	The study of pollen and spores. Pollen grains have walls of a material that is highly resistant to all forms of decomposition and have shapes characteristic of the families, genera or, in some cases, even species of the plants from which they came. The identification of fossil pollen contributes to the correlation of strata, particularly those bearing coal or oil, and knowledge on the composition of past plant communities allows deductions to be made regarding the environment and especially the climate in which they lived.
atomization	
efficiency criterion	Parameter or rule for assessing the potentiality in performance of productive technologies relative to the input of resources.
urban development law	A binding rule or body of rules prescribed by government to regulate public services and the competing claims of residential, commercial and industrial interests in municipal areas generally characterized by moderate to high population density.
on-site waste water treatment	Also called a septic system. Used to treat household sewage and wastewater by allowing the solids to decompose and settle in a tank, then letting the liquid be absorbed by the soil in a drainage field.
coal tailings	
marine pollution	Any detrimental alteration of the marine environment caused by the intentional or accidental release of dangerous or toxic substances, such as industrial, commercial and urban waste water.
latex	A whitish milky fluid containing protein, starch, alkaloids, etc., that is produced by many plants. Latex from the rubber tree is used in the manufacture of rubber.
wood industry	No definition.
data processing industry	
electrosmog	Pollution caused by electric and magnetic fields generated by power lines, electrical equipment, mobile and cordless phones, radar, electrical household appliances, microwave ovens, radios, computers, electric clocks, etc.
specific waste	
groundwater pollution	Contamination of subsurface water from agricultural, urban, and industrial uses, including fertilizers, pesticides, septic tank systems, street drainage, and air and surface-water pollution.
industrial development	Activity of developing an economic organisation of a society or community based on mechanized industry.
outdoor recreation	Any type of human behaviour that falls within the definition of recreation and takes place out of doors.
city pollution	
bulky refuse	
arboriculture	The planting and care of woody plants, especially trees.

in situ test	
climate protection	Measures undertaken to prevent or reduce harm caused by pollution to natural weather conditions or patterns. They include taxes on all non-renewable energy carriers, and standards aimed at improving the energy efficiency of electric appliances, heating systems, buildings and vehicles. In the transport sector they include action plans for reducing traffic volumes and promoting environmentally sounder modes of transport. In the energy sector, energy conservation, combined heat and power (CHP) generation and renewable sources of energy must receive more support than hitherto.
acceptable risk level	Level of risk judged to be outweighed by corresponding benefits or one that is of such a degree that it is considered to pose minimal potential for adverse effects.
damage to forests	Reduction of tree population in forests caused by acidic precipitation, forest fires, air pollution, deforestation, pests and diseases of trees, wildlife, etc.
trace residue	A small quantity of material remaining after some process has occurred, such as the pesticide residue that stays in the soil after pests have been killed.
photochemical effects	The result or consequence of a chemical reaction caused by light or ultraviolet radiation.
acaricide	Chemicals that are used to kill ticks and mites.
combustion sources	
<waste treatment by type>	
chemical warfare agents	
warfare gas	
cobalt bombs	
goods	A term of variable content and meaning. It may include every species of personal chattels or property. Items of merchandise, supplies, raw materials, or finished goods. Land is excluded.
fouling growth	The adhesion of different marine organisms to the underwater parts of ships, causing the ships to loose speed.
air traffic	
toxic cloud	
radioactive material	
medicine industry	
agricultural practices	
environmental stock exchange	The buying, selling, or exchanging of pollution credits.
smoke plume	A visible smoke-like structure, which may contain pollutants emitted from an exhaust or smoke stack and released into the atmosphere. This elongated band of smoke has changing characteristics that vary with its local environmental conditions.

urban action program	A planned, coordinated group of activities or services intended for improving urban centers in order to provide healthy and safe living conditions, efficient transport and communication, adequate public facilities and aesthetic surroundings.
refrigeration industry	
agricultural water	Water used in agriculture for irrigation and livestock. Livestock watering is only 1 percent of the total water withdrawal for agricultural use. Of all functional water uses, irrigation is the largest agricultural use of water.
nautical chart	A map for navigation that delineates a portion of the sea, indicating the outline of the coasts and the position of rocks, sandbanks and other parts of a sea.
acoustic maps	
antiseismic rule	
pest control product	
radioactive waste	Any waste that emit radiation in excess of normal background level, including the toxic by-products of the nuclear energy industry.
glass recycling	A process of recovering and reprocessing glass material such as jars, bottles and other glass containers, which includes sorting glass by color, shipping the glass to a plant where it is crushed, cleaned and melted at high temperatures, and then is formed into new glass products.
cooling systems	
protein production	
surface water management	
urban water supply	The distribution of water, including collection, treatment and storage, for use in a town, city or municipal area, and used generally for domestic and industrial needs.
economics	The social study of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth.
environmental degradation	The process by which the environment is progressively contaminated, overexploited and destroyed.
survey	A critical examination of facts or conditions to provide information on a situation. Usually conducted by interviews and/or on-site visitations.
minimisation of damage	The activity of reducing the harm or injury done to the environment or ecosystem.
significant impact	
tetradifon	
barometer	An instrument used for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, which is used in determining the height above sea level and for predicting the probable changes in the weather.
urban waste water	The liquid wastes deriving from domestic, commercial and industrial activities of an urban settlement.

sanitation service	The providing of sanitary measures that control physical factors in the human environment that could harm development, health or survival, particularly by disposing sewage and solid waste.
wholesale trade	The business of selling goods to retailers in larger quantities than they are sold to final consumers but in smaller quantities than they are purchased from manufacturers.
development model	
environmental marketing	
individual waste water treatment	The process of using a natural system or mechanical device to collect, treat and discharge or reclaim wastewater from an individual dwelling without the use of community-wide sewers or a centralised treatment facility.
local government	An administrative body or system in which political direction and control is exercised over the community of a city, town or small district.
emergency relief	Money, food or other assistance provided for those surviving a sudden and usually unexpected occurrence requiring immediate action, especially an incident of potential harm to human life, property or the environment.
global warming	An increase in the near surface temperature of the Earth. Global warming has occurred in the distant past as the result of natural influences, but the term is most often used to refer to the warming predicted to occur as a result of increased emissions of greenhouse gases. Scientists generally agree that the Earth's surface has warmed by about 1 degree Fahrenheit in the past 140 years. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) recently concluded that increased concentrations of greenhouse gases are causing an increase in the Earth's surface temperature and that increased concentrations of sulfate aerosols have led to relative cooling in some regions, generally over and downwind of heavily industrialized areas.
forest production	Forests produce a range of products including firewood and charcoal, lumber, paper, and crops such as coffee, oil palm, and rubber. With careful planning of growth and harvesting, wood and other forest products are, in principle, renewable resources. But achieving renewability takes time - often decades, sometimes centuries. Without careful management, pressure for short-term exploitation can lead to tree removal, soil degradation, and conversion of woodland to other uses. Consumption of forest resources can lead to environmental problems as well as loss of critical habitat and species.
wood hauling	The process of removing forest produce, particularly timber, fuelwood and bamboos, from its place of growth to some permanent or major delivery point, either for further transport or further manufacture, i.e. secondary conversion, or both.

galvanometry	1) The measurement of small electric currents. 2) The art or process of measuring the force of electric currents.
deposit	A sum deposited as security for reusable packaging.
<products by production cycle>	
energy use	
electrical treatment	
integrated pest control	A systematic, comprehensive approach to pest control that uses the insect's or rodent's own biology and behaviour to find the least toxic control methods at the lowest cost.
air chemistry	The study of the production, transport, modification, and removal of atmospheric constituents in the troposphere and stratosphere.
trade advantage	
ambient noise	All-encompassing noise associated with a given environment, being usually a composite of sounds from many sources near and far.
engines	A machine in which power is applied to do work by the conversion of various forms of energy into mechanical force and motion.
collective waste water treatment	
geographical projection	A representation of the globe constructed on a plane with lines representative of and corresponding to the meridians and parallels of the curved surface of the earth.
water extraction	Pumping of water for different purposes (i.e. agriculture, land reclamation, domestic and industrial use, etc.).
agricultural pollution	The liquid or solid wastes from farming, including: runoff from pesticides, fertilizers, and feedlots; erosion and dust from plowing; animal manure and carcasses, crop residues, and debris.
residues from composting	
purification residue	Material left over from the treatment of any type of waste.
adsorbents	Solid or liquid substance capable of absorbing other substances.
grinding	To reduce to powder or small fragments.
physical alteration	Any change in a body or substance that does not involve an alteration in its chemical composition.
<waste disposal by type>	
rubber waste	Any refuse or unwanted material made of synthetic or natural rubber, often the byproduct of rubber processing.
desander	A device that clears sand from drilling fluid to protect the pumps from abrasion.
energy policy	A statement of a country's intentions in the energy sector.
ecological recovery	Return of an ecosystem to its former harmonious balance.

energy conservation	The strategy for reducing energy requirements per unit of industrial output or individual well-being without affecting the progress of socio-economic development or causing disruption in life style. In temperate developed countries most energy is used in heating and lighting industrial and domestic buildings. Industrial processes, transport and agriculture are the other main users. During the 1970s it was demonstrated that substantial savings could be achieved through appropriate building technologies and the use of energy-efficient equipment for heating, air-conditioning and lighting. Most goods could and should be both manufactured and made to work more efficiently.
radioactive cloud	
administration	The management or direction of the affairs of a public or private office, business or organization.
underground economy	1) Economic activity which is not declared for taxation purposes. 2) Sector of the economy based on illicit working or illegal activities which do not appear in the national statistics.
firm environmental policy	
photochemical pollution	Smog forming in the atmosphere through the action of sunlight on pollutants, nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons, mainly emitted by motor vehicles; characterised by a whitish haze, eye and lung irritation, and damage to some vegetation
tax on gravel extraction	Tax levied on the extraction of gravel from river beds.
used oil tax	
local passenger service	Passenger transport system for a limited local area.
noise emission	The release of noise into the environment from various sources that can be grouped in: transportation activities, industrial activities and daily normal activities.
bread	
mining product	
road construction	
limnology	The study of bodies of fresh water with reference to their plant and animal life, physical properties, geographical and geological features.
image classification	Processing techniques which apply quantitative methods to the values in a digital yield or remotely sensed scene to group pixels with similar digital number values into feature classes or categories.
waste balance	The inventory of all waste produced or recovered during a certain time period, classified by type and quantity.
energy utilisation pattern	The way energy is produced, supplied and consumed; since economic development of modern societies is crucially dependent on energy, the energy utilisation pattern strongly affects the local and global environment and is therefore a key issue in sustainable development.

fishing net	A bag or other contrivance made of twine or strong cord, forming meshes, which is used for capturing fish.
conservation of the historical and artistic heritage	
conservation of monuments	Measures adopted for the protection and the maintenance of hystorical and art monuments.
sludge conditioning	
sludge dehydration	
overfertilisation	Putting too much fertilizer on land; the runoff from overfertilisation can cause water pollution.
finances	The monetary resources or revenue of a government, company, organization or individual.
metal conversion	
pipe tapping	
reservoir refilling	
camps	1) A place where tents, cabins, or other temporary structures are erected for the use of military troops, for training soldiers, etc. 2) Tents, cabins, etc., used as temporary lodgings by a group of travellers, holiday-makers, Scouts, Gypsies, etc.
injection	
vegetable fuel	
planning law	A binding rule or body of rules prescribed by a government to organize, designate and regulate land use within its domain through zoning laws, subdivision regulations, rent and sign controls, growth management and other measures designed to protect human health and ecological integrity.
farmyard waste	
animal experiments	Investigation carried out in animals for research purposes.
effects on man	
automobile industry	
phosphogypsum	
liquid bleach	
food pollution	Toxic or microbial contamination of food.
river bank filtration	Induced infiltration of river water through bankside gravel strata (by pumping from wells sunk into the gravel strata to create a hydraulic gradient), with the intention of improving water quality.
animal population assessment	
blazes	
myxomatosis	
<people in transportation>	
agricultural techniques	
solid waste disposal	the collection, storage, treatment, utilization, processing, or final disposal of solid wastes.
effects on water	No definition.
water salinization	Process by which water becomes more salty, found especially in hot countries where irrigation is practised.
garden waste	Natural organic matter discarded from gardens and yards including leaves, grass clippings, prunings, brush and stumps.

special industrial waste	Discarded material produced in any industrial process for which there is no specified mode of disposal.
resolution (parameter)	A remote sensing term which has three separate applications: a) spatial resolution, which refers to the ability of a sensor to distinguish between objects that are spatially close to each other. It is a measure of the smallest angular or linear separation between two objects. b) Spectral resolution which refers to the ability of a sensor to distinguish between objects which are spectrally similar. It is a measure of both the discreteness of wavebands and the sensitivity of the sensor to distinguish between electromagnetic radiation intensity levels. c) Thermal resolution which refers to the ability of a sensor to distinguish between objects with a similar temperature.
fishing fee	
water reutilisation	
depopulation	The decline in the total population of an area.
environmental quality criterion	Criteria followed in establishing standards for exposure to pollutants and noise, in respect of pesticides, detergents, composition of effluents, discharge of trade wastes, etc.
meteorological information	
dredging	Removal of mud from the bottom of waterbodies using a scooping or suction machine or other device. This disturbs the ecosystem and causes silting that can kill aquatic life. Dredging of contaminated muds can expose aquatic life to heavy metals and other toxics.
wastewater discharge	The flow of treated effluent from any wastewater treatment process.
mining production	
spawning ground	Area of water where fish come each year to produce their eggs.
sound recording medium	
hydroculture	Growing plants without soil but in sand or vermiculite or other granular material, using a liquid solution of nutrients to feed them.
green marketing	
socioeconomic impact of biotechnology	Biotechnology is the application of biological and technical solutions to problems, and often refers to the industrial use of microorganisms (perhaps genetically altered) to perform chemical processing, for example of waste or water, or to manufacture hormones or enzymes for medicinal and commercial purposes. Biotechnology offers great potential to increase farm production and food processing efficiency, to lower food costs, to enhance food quality and safety and to increase international competitiveness.

thermodynamics	The branch of physics which seeks to derive, from a few basic postulates, relationships between properties of matter, especially those connected with temperature, and a description of the conversion of energy from one form to another.
detergent industry	
economic competition	The market condition where an individual or firm that wants to buy or sell a commodity or service has a choice of possible suppliers or customers.
phosphate removal	Replacement of phosphate in detergents by environmentally safer substances, such as zeolite. The substitute will not act as a nutrient, and so will not cause eutrophication as a result of the accelerated growth of plants and microorganisms if it is released into waterways.
polluter-pays principle	The polluter-pays principle was first propounded by the OECD in 1972. At that time it simply said that polluters should have to bear the full cost of meeting environmental regulations and standards. No subsidies should be given to help in this process. It has since evolved to become a broader principle of cost internalization—polluters should pay the full cost of the environmental damage that their activities produce. Of course, much of that cost will be passed along to consumers in the price of the goods involved, but this then discourages consumption of more pollution-intensive goods.
pollutant	A substance that adversely alters the physical, chemical, or biological properties of the environment. The term includes toxic metals, carcinogens, pathogens, oxygen-demanding materials, heat, and all other harmful substances, contaminants, or impurities.
pollution criterion	Standard established for certain pollutants which limits their concentration.
ballistic separation	
bagasse	The fibrous portion of the sugar cane remaining after the juice has been extracted.
phytosanitary waste	
product comparison	Comparison of products or processes to identify those having reduced environmental impacts.
communications	
normalisation	All activities, whether in the public or private sector, which relates to the definition of technical specifications of products and certification procedures.
radioactive decontamination	The removal of radioactive contamination which is deposited on surfaces or may have spread throughout a work area. Personnel decontamination is also included. Decontamination methods follow two broad avenues of attack, mechanical and chemical.
radioactivity decontamination	
needs analysis	

satellite image	A picture of the earth taken from an earth-orbital satellite. Satellite images may be produced photographically or by on-board scanners.
wastewater treatment systems	
coastal safety	
traffic engineering	Discipline which includes the design of highways and pedestrian ways, the study and application of traffic statistics, and the environmental aspects of the transportation of goods and people.
international body	
waste reduction	Measures or techniques that reduce the amount of wastes generated during industrial production processes. This term also is applied to recycling and other efforts to reduce the volume of waste going to landfills. This term is interchangeable with waste minimisation.
sludge stabilisation	A technique for converting raw, untreated sludge, into a less offensive form with regard to odor, putrescibility, weight, and pathogenic organism content through anaerobi digestion, aerobi digestion, lime treatment, chlorine oxidation, heat treatment and composting.
factory farming	The technique of capital intensive animal-raising in an artificial environment, used for chicken, egg, turkey, beef, veal and pork production. Animals are restrained in a controlled indoor environment and their food is brought to them. The building take on the appearance of industrial units.
urban residue	
cycle touring	An excursion or journey by bicycle, or other two-wheeled vehicle, along a planned route and often in an organized group led by a guide.
septic tank	A tank, usually underground, into which sewage flows, the deposited matter being wholly, or partially broken down through anaerobic action. The final effluent may be allowed to soak into the ground through a system of agricultural drains, if the soil is suitable. Alternatively, the tank must be emptied at regular intervals by a special road-tanker.
sanitary planning	
chromosomal aberrations	Any abnormality of a chromosome's number or structure.
soil stabilisation	Chemical or mechanical treatment designed to increase or maintain the stability of a soil mass or otherwise to improve its engineering properties, as by increasing its shear strength, reducing its compressibility, or decreasing its tendency to absorb water. Stabilization methods include physical compaction and treatment with cement, lime, and bitumen.
noise analysis	Determination of the frequency components that make up a particular noise being studied.
environmental research	The study of the environment and its modifications caused by human activities.

renaturation	A process of returning natural ecosystems or habitats to their original structure and species composition. Renaturation requires a detailed knowledge of the original species, ecosystem functions and interacting processes involved.
water delivery	
navy	
shipping company	
cultivation of agricultural land	Cultivation of land for the production of plant crops. Agricultural land may be employed in an unimproved state with few, if any, management inputs (extensive rangeland), or in an intensively managed state with annual inputs of fertilizer, pest, control treatments, and tillage.
biomarkers	A normal metabolite that, when present in abnormal concentrations in certain body fluids, can indicate the presence of a particular disease or toxicological condition.
hazardous material	
storage firm	Firm for the holding and housing of goods from the time they are produced until their sale.
genetic effects	Inheritable change, chiefly mutations produced by chemical substances, herbicides, radiations, etc.
amortization	
residue	Materials remaining after processing, incineration, composting, or recycling have been completed.
sea transport	
road sign	
surface irrigation	A type of irrigation where the soil surface is used as a conduit, as in furrow irrigation and as opposed to sprinkler irrigation or subirrigation.
thematic mapping	
organosulphur compound	One of a group of substances which contain both carbon and sulfur.
pickling bath	Preferential removal of oxide or mill scale from the surface of a metal by immersion usually in an acidic or alkaline solution.
recycling product	
cattle breeding	The reproduction under controlled conditions of oxen, sheep and goats in order to select certain characteristics to be transmitted to offspring.
breeding techniques	Term referring to the systems employed in animal rearing (extensive and intensive).
cracking	
sound deadening	
urban planning	The activity of designing, organizing or preparing for the future lay-out and condition of a city or town.
all-terrain vehicles	A land carriage so constructed that it can be used on any kind of road or rough terrain and can be operated for many purposes, such as carrying goods, transporting the injured, conveying passengers, etc.
material fatigue	Slow deterioration of a material, like metal, under conditions of overuse and fluctuating stress.

chemicals acts	Act covering all chemicals, mainly focusing on chemicals hazardous to health and the environment. The Chemicals Act includes, among other things, provisions on the classification and labelling of dangerous chemicals, safety data sheets, the notification procedure for new substances, the risk assessment of existing substances, the advance approval of wood preservatives and slimicides, includes bans and restrictions on chemicals, and a notification system for the export and import of banned or severely restricted chemicals.
penalty for environmental damage	Punishment, varying from fines to withdrawal of government funds to economic sanctions, which is imposed for the harm or injury done to natural resources.
overburden	The material such as soil and rock lying above a mineral deposit that must be removed in order to work the deposit.
Te	
edaphology	The study of the relationships between soil and organisms, including the use made of land by mankind.
paleoecology	The application of ecological concepts to fossil and sedimentary evidence to study the interactions of Earth surface, atmosphere, and biosphere in former times.
crystallography	The branch of science that deals with the geometric description of crystals and their internal arrangement.
anthropocentrism	A view of nature, the Earth, and the rest of the universe in terms of human values, with their resources to be exploited for human benefit. Other forms of life are perceived as less important.
synthetic foodstuff	
solar collector	Device which converts the energy from light into electricity. The collector system contains a concentrator and a receiver. The concentrator redirects and focuses sunlight on the receiver by using mirrors or lenses, and the receiver absorbs solar radiation and converts it to heat.
glass container	
lightning conductors	A metal rod and strip placed on a structure which discharges lightning current to earth.
rubber industry	
sweetener	A sweetening agent, especially one that does not contain sugar.

development co-operation	Cooperation between industrialized and developing countries, mainly on a government-to-government basis. It involves direct action to meet such basic needs as food, clean water, primary health care and education. It is concerned with helping to create an environment for growth and development in the world's poorest countries. International approaches to development are concentrating on ways of ensuring that the populations of the poorest countries can, through trade and investment, as well as the enhancement of their own human resources, share in increased global wealth.
dyke reinforcement	The addition of material to strengthen the structure of the dykes.
international economy	
development program	
red data book	The series of publications produced by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). They provide an inventory on the threat to rare plants and animal species. Information includes status, geographical distribution, population size, habitat and breeding rate. The books also contain the conservation measures, if any, that have been taken to protect the species. There are five categories of rarity status: endangered species; vulnerable organisms, which are those unlikely to adapt to major environmental effects; rare organisms, which are those at risk because there are few of them in the world, such as plants which only grow on mountain peaks or on islands; out of danger species, which were formerly in the above categories, but have had the threat removed because of conservation actions; and indeterminate species, which are the plants and animals probably at risk, although not enough is known about them to assess their status.
agitators	A device causing turbulent motion in a liquid inside a tank.
mammalian pest control	A process in which measures are used to repel mammalian pests such as deer, hares and rabbits, in order to protect orchards, crops and other resources from harm and damage.
inventory of pollution sources	
architectural control	
emission register	Listing, by source, of the amounts of pollutants actually or potentially discharged. Such an inventory is used to establish and put forth emission standards.
climate modification	The modifications of the climate can occur by either natural processes or by human activities. Natural processes include volcanic eruptions, El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events, solar variability, or random variations. Human-caused climate modifications include the effects of pollution and deforestation.

storm damage	Storms may cause flooding and damage to crops; uproot trees; damage roofs and chimneys; break windows, leading to rain damage; overturn trucks; affect transportation, communication and energy supplies; delay building construction and destroy traditional landmarks. In their more violent form, storms may cause severe damage and loss of life.
convention	International agreement on a specific topic.
food consumption	
worker	
<data collecting and processing>	
data acquisition	The collection of data from sensors, instruments and devices: in a factory, laboratory or in the field.
natural value	The importance or worth of an environmental resource.
futurology	
international issue	
didactics	The art or science of teaching.
public health	The science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through organised efforts by society. Public health activities include preventing communicable disease, encouraging avoidance of high risk behaviour, increasing public knowledge of health and facilitating early management of chronic progressive illness (eg. diabetes and high blood pressure). Public health is also concerned with delivery of health services.
pollution control regulation	A body of rules or orders prescribed by government, management or an international organization or treaty in which limits are established for the emission of substances that harm or adversely alter the environment and human health.
nuclear weapon	Any bomb, warhead, or projectile using active nuclear material to cause a chain reaction upon detonation.
shipwreck	
emission factor	Ratio between the amount of pollution generated and the amount of a given raw material processed. The term may also refer to the ratio between the emissions generated and the outputs of production processes.
outdoor sport	An athletic or physical activity, often of competitive nature, that takes place outside or in the natural environment.
land expropriation	
land pollution	The presence of one or more contaminants upon or within an area of land, or its constituents.
compaction	Reduction of the bulk of solid waste by rolling and tamping.
cereal grains	
transhipment	The shifting of cargoes from one transport mode to another.

public access to land	The right or permission for all persons of a community to use government owned geographic areas such as parks, campgrounds and historical sites.
inflammable waste	Refuse or unwanted material that is combustible or capable of causing fire and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.
road planning	
integrated land management	
oil pollution	
deep well disposal	Deposition of raw or treated, filtered hazardous waste by pumping it into deep wells, where it is contained in the pores of permeable subsurface rock.
government policy	Any course of action adopted and pursued by a ruling political authority or system, which determines the affairs for a nation, state or region.
authorization	An official certification of competence or a transfer of the right and power to act, including permission from government to use state funds for a particular program or project.
farm price	The price that farmers receive for the commodities they market. Sometimes the term farm-gate price is used to emphasize that the price does not include transportation or processing costs.
theory of money	The theory that changes in the quantity of monetary units tend to affect the purchasing power of money inversely, that is, with every increase in the quantity of money, each monetary unit tends to buy a smaller quantity of goods and services while a decrease in the quantity of monetary units has the opposite effect. Knowledge of the effects of changes in the quantity of money is vital to an understanding of the theory of money, one of the most misunderstood economic problems of our age.
coal liquefaction	The process of preparing a liquid mixture of hydrocarbons by destructive distillation of coal.
microclimate effects	The consequences of the climatic conditions of a small area, site or habitat.
water desalination	Any mechanical procedure or process where some or all of the salt is removed from water.
cultivar improvement	
river hydraulics	Engineering discipline geared toward the physics of water flow in channels, its volume, velocity and elevation, in space and time.
paint industry	
chemical waste	Type of waste consisting of/or containing chemical substances. It includes: laboratory chemicals, film developer, disinfectants expired or no longer needed, solvents, cleaning agents and other.
wind turbines	A wind-driven machine containing blades or curved vanes inside a wheel set vertically on a revolving shaft, so when wind or air pressure is applied against the blades or vanes the wheel turns and the rotating shaft may then drive a dynamo to produce electrical energy.

catch yield	The yield obtained from a given fishery; fishery catches should be strictly controlled so that the fish population can have a sufficient breeding mass and thus give a sustained yield for future generations.
waste bag	
time and motion study	Observation, analysis, and measurement of the steps in the performance of a job to determine a standard time for each performance.
dendrochronology	The science of dating the age of a tree by studying annual growth rings. It is also employed to interpret previous environments and climatic variations by examining certain kinds of trees. It is based on the theory that the width of the growth ring reflects the amount of rainfall and the temperature of the year in which it was formed.
data base	Comprehensive set of related data files for a specific application, usually on a direct access storage device.
man-made risks	
environmentally aware behaviour	
environmental citizenship	The state, character or behavior of a person viewed as a member of the ecosystem with attendant rights and responsibilities, especially the responsibility to maintain ecological integrity and the right to exist in a healthy environment.
indoor pollution	The presence of physical, chemical or biological contaminants in the air of confined environments, which are not naturally present in high quantities in the external air of the ecological systems.
damage insurance	A system under which individuals, businesses, and other organizations or entities, in exchange for payment of a sum of money (a premium), are guaranteed compensation for losses resulting from certain perils under specified conditions.
information network	The complex of telecommunications and information processing hardware and software and human resources that enables users with terminals, microcomputers, or other systems to access information systems.
waste recovery	The process of obtaining materials or energy resources from waste.
waste recycling	A method of recovering wastes as resources which includes the collection, and often involving the treatment, of waste products for use as a replacement of all or part of the raw material in a manufacturing process.
soil decontamination	Technologies employed in the removal of PCBs, PAH, pesticides and, more generally, of organic compounds by physical, chemical or biological treatments.
oil residue recuperation	The recovery of oil that is leftover or left behind, usually following the primary containment operations for an oil spill.
<contamination type>	
land value	The monetary or material worth in commerce or trade of an area of ground considered as property.

energy economics	The production, distribution, and consumption of usable power such as fossil fuel, electricity, or solar radiation.
safety distance	
safe distance	
criterion	
voltammetry	
continuing education	Various forms, methods, and processes of formal and informal education for the continued learning of all ages and categories of the general public. Oriented toward the continued learning/developmental processes of the individual throughout life.
cans	A sealed container, usually made of aluminum or tin-coated iron, which is for preserving foods or beverages or for holding paint or some other non-food product.
synthetic material	Material made artificially by chemical reaction.
ownership	Collection of rights to use and enjoy property, including right to transmit it to others. The complete dominion, title, or proprietary right in a thing or claim.
ultralight aircraft	A single-seated lightweight flight vehicle weighing less than 254 pounds empty weight, with a top speed of 55 knots and a power-off stall speed of 24 knots or less, a fuel capacity of five gallons or less, and which is used for recreation or aerodynamic research.
coal gas	Flammable gas derived from coal either naturally in place, or by induced methods of industrial plants and underground gasification.
mineral industry	Industry for the exploitation of minerals from soil deposits by underground excavations or open workings, employing adequate plants and equipment.
dumping	Disposal of waste material to land in which no control is exercised.
building waste	Waste building materials, dredging materials, tree stumps, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings and other structures, and pavements. May contain lead, asbestos, or other hazardous materials.
chemical decontamination	Removal of chemical substances from a building, a watercourse, a person's clothes, etc.
replacement cost	The cost of replacing a resource that is used.
<administrative organism type>	
statistical information system	
autumn	
dam draining	The drawing of water from a reservoir by means of draining pipes located at the bottom of the basin and controlled by a system of sluices which ensure, if necessary, the emptying of the basin in a given period of time in respect of downstream conditions.
histology	The study of cells and tissue on the microscopic level.

	A light white metal, ductile and malleable, and a good conductor of electricity. It occurs widely in nature in clays and is the third most abundant element in the Earth's crust. It is extracted mainly from bauxite by electrolysis of a molten mixture of purified bauxite and cryolite. The metal and its alloys are used for aircraft, cooking utensils, electrical apparatus, and for many other purposes where its light weight is an advantage. Aluminium became implicated as an environmental health hazard in the 1980s on two counts. Biomedical scientists looking for possible causes of Alzheimer's disease, the premature senility indicated by loss of memory and confusion, found a circumstantial link with aluminium. The theory is a controversial one.
aluminium	
dieldrin	
speed limit	The maximum permitted speed at which a vehicle may travel on certain roads.
environmental pollution	The introduction by man into the environment of substances or energy liable to cause hazards to human health, harm to living resources and ecological systems, damage to structure or amenity, or interference with legitimate uses of the environment.
offshore drilling	The drilling of oil or gas wells into water-covered locations, usually on submerged continental shelves.
environmental education	The educational process that deals with the human interrelationships with the environment and that utilizes an interdisciplinary problem-solving approach with value clarification. Concerned with education progress of knowledge, understanding, attitudes, skills, and commitment for environmental problems and considerations. The need for environmental education is continuous, because each new generation needs to learn conservation for itself.
energy law	
bush clearing	The removal of brush using mechanical means, either by cutting manually or by using machinery for crushing, rolling, flailing, or chipping it, or by chemical means or a combination of these.
information service	An organized system of providing assistance or aid to individuals who are seeking information, such as by using databases and other information sources to communicate or supply knowledge or factual data.
scrap tyre	Material from discarded motor vehicle tyres that may be recycled.
ocean exploitation	The utilization of the ocean for its food resources, mineral resources, and energy and water sources.
tools	Any device, instrument or machine for the performance of an operation.
telephones	

soil fertilisation	The application of any organic or inorganic material of natural or synthetic origins to a soil to supply one or more elements essential to the growth of plants.
ridge-and-furrow irrigation	Spreading water by directing it into small channels across the field. Also referred to as corrugation irrigation.
malathion	Malathion has shown very good activity as a non-systemic wide spectrum insecticide effective in the control of sucking and chewing insects on fruits and vegetables. This pesticide is the oldest and most heavily used aliphatic organophosphate, having been introduced in 1950 and quickly adopted for agricultural use on most vegetables, fruits, and forage crops to control an extensive range of insect pests. Malathion was found to be safe for use around pets, and seems to control practically every kind of garden and household insect including both aphids and cockroaches. It is even used on humans to control head, body, and crab lice, and as a flea powder for dogs, cats, and other domestic animals.
habitat destruction	Destruction of wildlife habitats by increasing pressure for land by fast-growing human populations, pollution and over-exploitation. Whole species or populations of plants and animals have disappeared causing a loss of genetic resource that is not only regrettable from an aesthetic or philosophical point of view but also threatens man's food supply. Habitat loss takes several forms: outright loss of areas used by wild species; degradation, for example, from vegetation removal and erosion, which deprive native species of food, shelter, and breeding areas; and fragmentation, when native species are squeezed onto small patches of undisturbed land surrounded by areas cleared for agriculture and other purposes.
environmental impact of transport monitors	Impact of transportation-related activities on the environment, in particular, those impacts dealing with air pollution, noise, displacement of people and businesses, disruption of wildlife habitats, and overall growth-inducing effects.
household equipment	
pilot balloon	Free balloon carrying either instruments for measuring meteorological elements aloft or an electronic device for the determination of upper winds, or both.
motor vehicle emission	The formation and discharge of gaseous and particulate pollutants into the environment chiefly from car, truck and bus exhaust.
waste heat	Heat derived from the cooling process of electric power generating plants and which can cause thermal pollution of water courses, promoting algal bloom.

pollutant load	The amount of polluting material that a transporting agent, such as a stream, a glacier, or the wind, is actually carrying at a given time.
stream measurement	The measurement at selected intervals of the total depth and velocity of the water at selected depths at each interval across a stream.
peacekeeping	The activities to prevent, contain, moderate and/or terminate the hostilities between or within States, through the medium of an impartial third party intervention, organised and directed internationally. This intervention is conducted using military forces, police and civilians with the consent of the main belligerents, to complement the diplomatic conflict resolution process and, to restore and maintain peace.
biotest	The laboratory determination of the effects of substances upon specific living organisms.
certificate of compliance	
waste statistics	Determination of the quantity and character of the wastes discarded by a community, by spot sampling procedure.
control chart	
pollutant immobilisation	
decision support system	A system in which one or more computers and computer programs assist in decision-making by providing information.
effects on landscape	
nighttime noise	
aircraft engine emissions	The formation and discharge of gaseous and particulate pollutants into the environment, especially the stratosphere, chiefly from airplanes, helicopters and other high-altitude aircrafts.
used tyre	
construction legislation	
<equipment for waste collection and disposal>	
management	Government, control, superintendence, physical or manual handling or guidance; act of managing by direction or regulation, or administration, as management of family, or of household, etc.
energy management	
energy control	
ethnological heritage	
<firms by activity>	
trade activity	
underground disposal	The disposal of waste at an appropriate depth below the ground surface.
selected waste collection	
printing industry	A sector of the economy in which an aggregate of commercial enterprises is engaged in the reproduction of written text or images in multiple copies such as books, periodicals, newspapers or other similar formats.

landfill gas	Landfill gas is generated in landfill sites by the anaerobic decomposition of domestic refuse (municipal solid waste). It consists of a mixture of gases and is colourless with an offensive odour due to the traces of organosulphur compounds. Aside for its unpleasantness, it is highly dangerous as methane is explosive in concentrations in air between 5 per cent, the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL), and the Upper Explosive Limit (UEL) of 15 per cent. Landfill gas must be controlled at all operational landfill sites, whether actively or passively vented or both especially in the case of deep sites.
software	The various programs that may be used on a computer system, as opposed to the hardware or physical components of a computer system. Software can be divided into four main categories: systems software, development software, user interface software, applications software.
lysimetry	The measurement of the water percolating through soils and the determination of the materials dissolved by the water.
nature preservation	
antipollution incentives	Financial reward or penalty used to incite action towards greater responsibility in reducing the presence of pollution or substances in the environment.
final storage	
forestry economics	The production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services from the industry involved with the process of establishing and managing forests.
management plan	A program of action designed to reach a given set of objectives.
map	A representation, normally on a flat medium, that displays the physical and political features of a surface area of the earth, showing them in their respective forms, sizes and relationships according to some convention of representation.
environmental survey	
environmental investigation	
cultural values	
landscape plan	
management technique	Systematic approach or method of performance for the accomplishment of administrative goals or tasks.
radiation damage	Somatic and genetic damage to living organisms caused by exposure to ionizing radiation.
tracking plan	A formulated or systematic method for following or tracing environmentally related issues or concerns.
mine rehabilitation	
plotting project	
climatology	That branch of meteorology concerned with the mean physical state of the atmosphere together with its statistical variations in both space and time as reflected in the weather behaviour over a period of many years.

housing restoration action plan	The process of repairing or reconstructing an edifice in order to return it to its original condition.
EIA laws	Law concerning the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, based on the EC Directive n. 85/337.
capillary suction	Phenomenon due to capillary forces that causes a liquid below atmospheric pressure to be sucked into a porous medium.
bioinvasion	The introduction of an organism into a new environment or geographical region followed by rapid multiplication and spread.
entomology	A branch of the biological sciences that deals with the study of insects.
electricity generation cost	
climatic effects	
climate change	
environmental incentive	Instruments that use financial means to motivate polluters to reduce the health and environmental risks posed by their facilities, processes, or products. These incentives provide monetary and near-monetary awards for polluting less and impose costs of various types for polluting more, thus supplying motivation for polluters to change their behavior. The report distinguishes seven basic types of incentives: Pollution charges, fees, and taxes; deposit-refund systems; trading programs; subsidies for pollution control; liability approaches; information disclosure; voluntary programs.
ecosystem degradation	Degradation or destruction of large natural environments. When one ecosystem is under attack as a result of natural or man-made disaster it is extremely difficult to calculate the ripple effects throughout nature. When two or more ecosystems are being degraded the probabilities of synergistic destructiveness multiply. Ecosystems in many regions are threatened, despite their biological richness and their promise of material benefits.
soil overexploitation	
soil-structure interaction	
land disposal	
public transport vehicle	Vehicle for conveying large numbers of paying passengers from one place to another.
transborder shipping	The transfer of goods across national borders.
local recreation	A pastime, diversion, exercise or other means of enjoyment and relaxation that is carried out in a particular city, town or small district.
biogeochemistry	The scientific study of the effects of living things on subsurface geology or the study of the distribution and fixation of chemical elements in the biosphere. It is also the study of the chemistry of organic sediments and of the chemical composition of fossils and fossil fuels.
climate network	

province	A geographic area of some considerable extent, smaller than a continent but larger than a region, which is unified by some or all of its characteristics and which can therefore be studied as a whole. A faunal province, for example, has a particular assemblage of animal species, which differs from assemblages in different contemporaneous environments elsewhere.
pipe laying	The process by which pipe is put into a trench to create a piping system.
factor of production	
health policy	
forestry property	
terrace cultivation	System by which mountain and hill slopes are cultivated, with terraces cut into the slopes and walls built to retain the soil and irrigation.
etching	The incision of lines on a plate of metal, glass, or other material by covering it with an acid-resistant coating, scratching through the coating, and then permitting an acid bath to erode exposed parts of the plate.
overproduction	
plant ecology	Study of the relationships between plants and their environment.
metal refining	
variety collection	Assemblage of cultivated plants that are distinguished by any characteristics (morphology, physiology, etc.) significant for purposes of horticulture, agriculture or forestry.
product chain analysis	
people	
technique	
economic rights	The just claims and legal guarantees to access, participate in and profit from the production, distribution and use of property, intellectual property, income and wealth.
environmental declaration	Total inventory of environmental aspects related with the activities of a firm or enterprise.
baseline monitoring	Monitoring of long-term changes in atmospheric compositions of particular significance to the weather and the climate.
environmental baseline study	
biometrics	The statistical approach to the study of biology, especially to biological events like births and deaths, and other biological observations.
ecological imbalance	
burial of the dead	
flow metering	
delinquency	
botanists	
datation method	
netting policy	All emission sources in the same area that are owned or controlled by a single company are treated as one large source, thereby allowing flexibility in controlling individual sources in order to meet a single emissions standard.

trade (economic)	The act or the business of buying and selling for money. Mercantile or commercial business in general or the buying and selling, or exchanging, of commodities, either by wholesale or retail within a country or between countries.
physicochemical analysis	Analysis based on the physical changes associated with chemical reactions.
active security	
flora (document)	A work systematically describing the flora of a particular region, listed by species and considered as a whole.
green tourism	
double dividend	Double dividend refers to the notion that environmental taxes can both reduce pollution (the first dividend) and reduce the overall economic costs associated with the tax system by using the revenue generated to displace other more distortionary taxes that slow economic growth at the same time (the second dividend).
land consolidation	The amalgamation of scattered plots of farmland by re-parcelling to form compact holdings around farmsteads.
sewage sludge disposal	The final discarding of any semi-solid residue that is a product of the sewage waste system, particularly residue containing human fecal waste.
warfare material disposal	Disposal of the material remnants of war, which can seriously impede development and cause injuries and the loss of lives and property. The disposal of warfare waste is problematic because it can be highly dangerous, toxic, long-living and requires the utilization of specific and sophisticated technologies, particularly in the case of mines and unexploded bombs which have been left on the war territories.
land conservation	The care, preservation and re-use of solid areas of the earth's surface, especially soil regions valued as a natural resource or utilized as an agricultural resource.
<experiment type>	
radioactive tracer technique	A small amount of a radioisotope of a substance is added to the non-radioactive substances so that the path, reaction, or position of the substance may be followed or detected.
radiotracing	
radioelectric antenna	A system of wires or other conductors used for transmitting or receiving radio or other electromagnetic waves.
synergistic effect	A synergistic effect is the any effect of two chemicals acting together which is greater than the simple sum of their effects when acting alone: such chemicals are said to show synergism.
freeze-drying	A method of preserving materials, such as certain foods, by rapid freezing and subsequently drying in a vacuum.
nuclear fusion	Combination of two light nuclei to form a heavier nucleus with release of some binding energy.

water weed cutting	Cutting down by scythe or machine at intervals the vegetation growth and grasses on banks and berms of irrigation and drainage channels or cropped areas.
steel industry	Industry that deals with the processing of iron.
arms industry	
crop protection agents	
waste containers	
health service	The supply of health care to the public.
medical assistance	
Rb	
pollution legislation	Rules concerning the limits of pollutant emissions.
pollution law	
cooperation	Association of persons for common benefit.
aerobic purification	Depuration done in the presence of oxygen.
market gardening	The business of growing fruit and vegetables on a commercial scale.
<type of effect>	
technology evaluation	
administrative tribunals	
region	Administrative regions are the territorial units which a country is divided in. There is normally an administration with some government functions and powers connected to administrative regions. The jurisdiction of an administrative area normally covers the total area inside its borders. In some countries parts of the sea are also included in administrative regions.
guideline	An optional practice or new practice currently legislated. although guidelines are generally voluntary, the implication is that practitioners will use these concepts and principles in meeting their resource objectives.
weeding	
undergrounds	A train for transportation of people, mostly beneath the surface of the ground, in order to lessen the traffic.
biological pest control	Any living organism applied to or introduced into the environment that is intended to function as a pesticide against another organism declared to be a pest.
information exchange	A reciprocal transference of data between two or more parties for the purpose of enhancing knowledge of the participants.
pollution transfer	
vibration source	
economic cycle	
impregnation (materials)	The forcing of a liquid substance into the spaces of a porous solid in order to change its properties, as the impregnation of wood with creosote to preserve its integrity against water damage.

willingness-to-pay	The maximum amount consumers are prepared to pay for a good or service. WTP can be estimated as the total area under a demand curve. Changes in WTP can occur when the demand curve itself shifts because of changes in income or in the prices of substitute goods.
pruning waste	
protection of persons	
liability	An obligation to do or refrain from doing something. The responsibility for ones own actions and responsibility for the adverse effects they may have on third parties, including financial responsibilities.
social research	
statistical analysis	The body of techniques used in statistical inference concerning a population.
ethnography	That branch of knowledge which has for its subject the characteristics of the human family, developing the details with which ethnology as a comparative science deals; descriptive ethnology. See Ethnology.
fishing methods	
transportation by ship	
shell fishing	
space policy	A course of action adopted and pursued by government or some other organization, which seeks to support research and the exploration of planets, asteroids and other elements in the region beyond earth's atmosphere or beyond the solar system.
environmental sustainability	Adoption of energy and environmental policies which would not threaten the world environment, yet at the same time allow economic growth.
industrial environmental policy	The guiding procedure, philosophy or course of action for the protection of natural resources from pollution generated by manufacturing or business enterprises.
socioeconomic study	
global convention	A worldwide assembly of national, political party or organizational delegates, or the pact or the agreement that arises from such an assembly that forms, often, the preliminary to an international treaty.
combined wastewater	A mixture of storm or surface runoff and other wastewater such as domestic or industrial wastewater.
urban design	
fire protection measures	All necessary precautions to see that fire is not initiated, by ensuring that all necessary fire fighting apparatus is in good order and available for use if fire should break out, and by ensuring that personnel are properly trained and drilled in fighting fire.
NMR spectrometry	

afterburning	An afterburner is a gadget fitted to the exhaust flues of furnaces and also to the exhaust systems of motor vehicles. They remove polluting gases and particles, which are the result of incompletely combusted fuel, by incineration and break down other chemical molecules associated with combustion into inert chemicals.
refuse sack	
cryogenics	The branch of engineering that pertains to materials and equipment that are used at very low temperatures.
freight transport	Transportation of goods by ship, aircraft or other vehicles.
audits	The periodic or continuous verification of the accounts, assets and liabilities of a company or other organization, often to confirm compliance with legal and professional standards.
specific pollution load	The total amount of a pollutant released into the environment by an industry or group of industries in a given area during a certain period of time.
environmental change	Changes that may take place in ecosystems, climate, soil, habitats, etc. due to pressures of various origin.
double bottom ship	The double-bottom tanker was designed to provide a barrier between the oil cargo and the marine environment in case of a spill. Since the crude oil is carried in the interior tanks, the second steel skin represents a further measure for preventing sea pollution in case of accident.
organophosphorous insecticide	The organophosphorous insecticide (OPI) family contains some of the most toxic pesticides. Absorption readily occurs through the skin, lungs and digestive tract. Examples of these pesticides include azinphos-methyl (GUTHION), fonofos (DYFONATE) parathion, chlorpyrifos (LORSBAN) and diazinon. Acute poisoning is the most likely type of poisoning to occur since OPI's do not accumulate readily in the body over a period of time. OPI's affect the nervous system by eventually reducing the cholinesterase level in the blood to the point where poisoning occurs (see section on cholinesterase levels). Continuous exposure is unlikely to occur in normal farming operations but may occur in improperly ventilated storage areas.
sewage disposal	The removal of water-carried wastes including microscopic dissolved material, solid matter such as human waste, and harmful chemicals and bacteria. Sewage is generally divided into two classes: domestic, or sanitary, sewage and industrial waste. Domestic wastewater includes the used water of businesses and homes; industrial wastewater is that discharged during industrial operations.
installation construction	
residual pesticide	

filter cake	1) The solids or semisolids deposited on a filter as a fluid is moved through it. 2) The remaining solids or semisolids on a filter after the fluid in a material is extracted by a negative pressure.
noise pollution	Any unwanted, disturbing, or harmful sound that impairs or interferes with hearing, causes stress, hampers concentration and work efficiency, or causes accidents.
plant selection	The selection by man of particular genotypes in a plant population because they exhibit desired phenotypic characters.
anatomy (discipline)	The study of the structure of the body and the relationship between its parts.
emergency service	A service which provides immediate response to sudden or urgent needs for relief or help, such as in the containment or clean up of discharges of oil, gasoline and hazardous or toxic chemicals.
public service	An enterprise concerned with the provision to the public of essentials, such as electricity or water.
activated sludge	Sludge that has been aerated and subjected to bacterial action; used to speed breakdown of organism matter in raw sewage during secondary waste treatment.
particulate matter	A form of air pollution that includes soot, dust, dirt and aerosols. It has readily apparent effects on visibility and exposed surfaces, and can create or intensify breathing and heart problems and lead to cancer and premature death.
food science	The applied science which deals with the chemical, biochemical, physical, physiochemical, and biological properties of foods.
non-biodegradable pollutant	An organic compound, usually synthetic, that is not decomposed or mineralized by microorganisms or other biological processes.
technical mitigation	Technical modifications of an action project brought about to quantitatively reduce its possible negative impacts.
provincial	
humanitarian aid	The support or relief given to save human lives or to alleviate suffering, including public health efforts and the provision of financial resources and food, often when governmental authorities are unable or unwilling to provide for such assistance.
pruning	The cutting off or removal of dead or living parts or branches of a plant to improve shape or growth.
indicator of environmental quality	Qualitative or quantitative parameter used as a measure of an environmental condition, e.g. of air or water quality.
ecological labelling	
ministry of the environment	
educational institution	An organization or establishment devoted to the act or process of imparting or acquiring knowledge or skills.
sea water protection	

electrostatic precipitation	A process by which dust or other finely divided particles are removed from a gas by charging the particles inductively with an electric field, then attracting them to highly charged collector plates.
radiation measurement	
world trade	
regulated flow	Flow in a stream that has been subjected to regulation by water control structures or diversions.
diffused pollution	No definition.
dissolved pollution	
protocol	An international agreement of a less formal nature than a treaty. It is often used to amend treaties.
work safety	
computer assisted management	
waste gas dispersion	The process of breaking up and producing a diffuse distribution of the unusable aeriform fluid or suspension of fine particles in air resulting from a manufacturing process or the burning of a substance in an enclosed area.
principle of subsidiarity	The principle that a central authority should have a subsidiary function, performing only those tasks which cannot be performed effectively at a more immediate or local level. It is intended to ensure that decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen and that constant checks are made as to whether action at Community level is justified in the light of the possibilities available at national, regional or local level. Specifically, it is the principle whereby the Union does not take action (except in the areas which fall within its exclusive competence) unless it is more effective than action taken at national, regional or local level. It is closely bound up with the principles of proportionality and necessity, which require that any action by the Union should not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Treaty.
environmental information system	Gathering, recording and processing of data concerning the environment.
water chemistry	
habitat management	
marine geology	That aspect of the study of the ocean that deals specifically with the ocean floor and the ocean-continent border, including submarine relief features, the geochemistry and petrology of the sediments and rocks of the ocean bottom and the influence of seawater and waves on the ocean bottom and its materials.
human biology	The study of human life and character.
artificial intelligence	
structural fund	
costs of pollution	The amount of money incurred as a result of human-made or human-induced alteration of the physical, biological, chemical, and radiological integrity of air, water, and other media.

water for consumption	Water removed from available supplies without return to a water resources system, e.g., water used in manufacturing, agriculture, and food preparation.
oil slick	A layer of oil floating on the surface of water.
synergistic impact	
scrap metal market	
sorting at source	The classification and separation of solid waste, according to type, at the location where it is generated.
embryology	The study of the embryo and its development from a one-celled zygote (fertilized ovum) to the establishment of form and shape (at which point, if it is an animal, it becomes a foetus). A subfield of developmental biology.
national transport	The conveyance or carrying of freight, livestock or passengers within a country or nation's borders by any mode of transportation over water, air or land.
<vehicle type>	
concrete products industry	
damage assessment	The appraisal or determination of the actual effects resulting from technological or natural disaster.
precipitant	An agent added to a liquid mixture to encourage the formation of solid materials that will settle from the mixture.
flammability	
inflammability	
oil drilling	Boring a hole for extracting oil.
slash and burn culture	A traditional farming system that has been used by generations of farmers in tropical forests and the savannah of north and east Africa. It is known to be an ecologically sound form of cultivation, and because the soil is poor in tropical rain forests it is a sustainable method of farming. It is still practised today, primarily in the developing countries. Small areas of bush or forests are cleared and the smaller trees burned. This unlocks the nutrients in the vegetation and gives the soil fertilizer that is easily taken up by plants. A few years later the soil is degraded and the farmer moves on to do the same at another site. The original ground is left fallow for anything up to 20 years so that the forest can regenerate. With the growth in population and in the subsequent need for more farming land to produce food, the method is increasingly being used today to clear large areas of tropical forests for cattle ranching, and in most cases the ground is not left fallow for long enough and, with modern mechanized farming
grassland farming	The practice of producing crops or cultivating on land where grasses and forages are the dominant vegetation type, where the soil is known to be very fertile.

explosive	A substance, such as trinitrotoluene, or a mixture, such as gunpowder, that is characterized by chemical stability but may be made to undergo rapid chemical change without an outside source of oxygen, whereupon it produces a large quantity of energy generally accompanied by the evolution of hot gases.
dynamite	
educational material	
tariff	A classified list or scale of charges made in any private or public business.
bacteriology	The science and study of bacteria.
thermal analysis	
vibration damping	The processes and techniques used for converting the mechanical vibrational energy of solids into heat energy.
galvanisation	The act of coating iron or steel with zinc, either by immersion in a bath of molten zinc or by deposition from a solution of zinc sulphate, to give protection against corrosion.
environmental protection organisation	A government agency, committee or group that is responsible for preserving and safeguarding ecological or natural resources.
medium	The substance or material that acts as a carrier for some compound or chemical, such as food, soil, air and water; or the physical form or container of data, which includes paper, film, disk, magnetic tape and other materials on which information can be recorded.
waste income	The total amount of refuse or unusable material that enters a process or system.
laboratory waste	Discarded materials produced by analytical and research activities.
ecodevelopment	Concept developed by Ignacy Sachs and Maurice Strong in the 1970s. The idea is that all components of human activity, and its impact on the environment in particular, should be taken into account in managing human societies. A forerunner of sustainable development.
transborder pollution	
destruction of natural resources	
supervisory body	An appointed or official group given the responsibility of overseeing or managing normal work operations, special projects or other functions of an organization or agency.
national accounting	The assessment of the debits and credits relating to all economic activity for a specified time within the boundaries or by the citizens and residents of a given state.
noise reduction	The reduction in the sound pressure level of a noise, or the attenuation of unwanted sound by any means.
building rules	
economic model	
cardiology	The medical study of the diagnosis and treatment of diseases affecting the heart and blood vessels.

nonpoint source	Any source of pollution not associated with a distinct discharge point. Includes sources such as rainwater, runoff from agricultural lands, industrial sites, parking lots, and timber operations, as well as escaping gases from pipes and fittings.
local resource utilisation	The use of a source of supply from a municipal or regional area, which can be readily drawn upon when needed.
anaesthesia	
environmental development	An approach to development through rational use of natural resources by means of appropriate technology and system of production which take into account and provide for the conservation of nature.
introduction of plant species	Plants which have been translocated by human agency into lands or waters where they have not lived previously, at least during historic times. Such translocation of species always involves an element of risk if not of serious danger. Newly arrived species may be highly competitive with or otherwise adversely affect native species and communities. Some may become a nuisance through sheer overabundance. They may become liable to rapid genetic changes in their new environment. Many harmful introductions have been made by persons unqualified to anticipate the often complex ecological interaction which may ensue. On the other hand many plants introduced into modified or degraded environments may be more useful than native species in controlling erosion or in performing other positive functions.
sludge dewatering	
chemical fallout	The sedimentation of chemical substances accumulated in the atmosphere as a result of industrial emissions.
immunoassay	Any of several methods for the quantitative determination of chemical substances such as hormones, drugs, and certain proteins that utilize the highly specific binding between an antigen and an antibody.
municipal engineering	Branch of engineering dealing with the form and functions of urban areas.
educational tool	
genetics	The science that is concerned with the study of biological inheritance.
biological analyses	The analysis of a substance in order to ascertain its influence on living organisms.
territorial unit	
urbanisation	The state of being or becoming a community with urban characteristics.
price control	A form of government intervention in the economy in which a government agency uses its law-making power to regulate the prices at which otherwise voluntary private exchanges may take place.

greenhouse effect	The warming of the Earth's atmosphere caused by the increasing concentration of atmospheric gases, such as water vapour and carbon dioxide. These gases absorb radiation emitted by the Earth, thus slowing down the loss of radiant energy from the Earth back to space.
slum clearance	The improvement of substandard housing to make it fit for human habitation; it usually involves the demolition of condemned dwellings.
mountaineering	
heavy vehicle traffic	Traffic of large motor vehicles designed to carry heavy loads.
excrement	
cultural goods	National treasures possessing artistic, historical, archaeological or natural value.
scrap metal	Any metal cutting or reject from a manufacturing operation or any discarded metal object that may be suitable for recycling.
wastewater load	The amount of spent or used water, often containing dissolved and suspended matter, that is found in a stream or some other body of water.
social participation	Collective, civic action shared and performed by a significant number of the community or general population.
methane	A colourless, odourless, and tasteless gas, lighter than air and reacting violently with chlorine and bromine in sunlight, a chief component of natural gas; used as a source of methanol, acetylene, and carbon monoxide. Also known as methyl hydride.
reintroduction	Reintroduction of exterminated species in an area; it is bound to fail if the chosen animal became extinct in the area too long ago and if the area itself has undergone too many changes. Reintroduction needs years of careful planning - the approval of local population, technical conditions of the release, feeding system, protection and breeding control - and even then some unexpected problems may arise.
off-road vehicle	Forms of motorized transportation that do not require prepared surfaces.
agricultural cooperatives	
trickle irrigation	Method in which water drips to the soil from perforated tubes or emitters. This irrigation technology is water conserving compared to flooding, furrows, and sprinklers.
drip irrigation	
primary sludge	The sludge produced by primary treatment in a wastewater treatment plant by sedimentation process.
red mud	The material that remains after aluminum has been removed from bauxite ore.
environmental consequence	Resultant of natural or man-made perturbations of the physical, chemical or biological components making up the environment.
animal release	

foreign debt	The money one country owes to another country, as a result of loans and/or a negative balance of trade.
atmospheric chemistry	The study of the production, transport, modification, and removal of atmospheric constituents in the troposphere and stratosphere.
land planning	The regulation and control of town development. It involves a recurring cycle of operations for preparing and controlling the implementation of lands for changing systems of land use and settlements.
physical science	The sciences concerned with nonliving matter, energy, and the physical properties of the universe, such as physics, chemistry, astronomy, and geology.
mineral waste	Waste material resulting from ore extraction that is usually left on the soil surface.
nomenclature	A system of names or terms, particularly those related to a specific area of science or art, or the assignment of names to things.
heat measurement	
geographic mobility	The ease of movement between areas.
unsupervised image classification	A kind of classification which takes place with minimum input from the operator; it consists in a graphical representation processing technique by which the computer identifies inherent patterns in the spectral data and uses a clustering algorithm to order pixels into discrete classes.
land sanitation	
effects on climate	
water transportation	Transportation of goods or persons by means of ships travelling on the sea or on inland waterways.
chimney height	The appropriate height for chimneys serving industrial combustion plants in order to avoid unacceptable pollution.
air traffic regulations	A service which promotes the safe and fast movement of aircraft operating in the air or on an airport surface by providing rules, procedures and information and advisory services for pilots.
cost-benefit analysis	Assesses whether the cost of an intervention is worth the benefit by measuring both in the same units; monetary units are usually used.
economic crisis	
accident source	The cause or origin of an unexpected occurrence, failure or loss with the potential for harming human life, property or the environment.
safety rule	A principle or regulation governing actions, procedures or devices intended to lower the occurrence or risk of injury, loss and danger to persons, property or the environment.
urban concentration	A process in which an increasing proportion of a country's population is concentrated in urban areas.
sanitation project	
mining law	Laws regulating the process or business of extracting ore or minerals from the ground.

means of communication	The agents, instruments, methods or resources used to impart or interchange thoughts, opinions or information.
industrial statistics	
CBA	Cost-Benefit Analysis.
fly ash	Finely divided particles of ash that are entrained in flue gases resulting from the combustion of fuel or other material. The particles of ash may contain incompletely burned fuel and other pollutants.
international conflict	Use of armed force between the military forces of two or more governments, or of government and at least one organized armed group, resulting in the battle-related deaths of at least 10 deaths or 100 affected in one year. International conflict includes border disputes, foreign invasion and other cross-border attacks.
river channelling	The alteration of a natural stream by excavation, realignment, lining or other means to accelerate the flow of water.
<waste(s) by source>	
agri-food industry waste	
armament conversion	
planning technique	
environmental assessment	The evaluation or appraisal of ecological or natural resources.
environmental evaluation	
aeroplanes	Any of various winged vehicles capable of flight, generally heavier than air and driven by jet engines or propellers.
trolley cars	
housing quality standard	A norm or measure applicable in legal cases and considered to reflect a relatively high grade or level of excellence in the construction, maintenance, operation, occupancy, use or appearance of dwelling units.
dangerous goods transportation regulation	
localised irrigation	
disaster medicine	The study and collaborative application of various health disciplines to the prevention, immediate response and rehabilitation of the health problems arising from disaster, in cooperation with other disciplines involved in comprehensive disaster management.
life cycle analysis	The assessment of a product's full environmental costs, from raw material to final disposal, in terms of consumption of resources, energy and waste.
biological purification	The process whereby living organisms convert the organic matter contained in wastewater into a more stable or a mineral form.
education policy	A course of action adopted and pursued by government or some other organization, which promotes or determines the goals, methods and programs to be used for training, instruction or study that leads to the acquisition of skills or knowledge, or the development of reasoning and judgment.

agricultural policy	
industrial economics	The production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services resulting from all manufacturing business.
financial market	A place or institution in which buyers and sellers meet and trade monetary assets, including stocks, bonds, securities and money.
saving	The amount of current income which is not spent for survival or enjoyment.
seed funding	Financing that is provided for early-stage development, refinement, and commercialization of a product, process, or innovation through continuing applied research, advancing the patent process, determining commercial and market potential, or moving research toward development of a prototype.
solar energy technology	Solar energy can be converted to useful work or heat by using a collector to absorb solar radiation, allowing much of the sun's radiant energy to be converted to heat. This heat can be used directly in residential, industrial, and agricultural operations; converted to mechanical or electrical power; or applied in chemical reactions for production of fuels and chemicals.
deflagration	A chemical reaction producing vigorous evolution of heat and sparks or flame and moving through the material at a speed less than that of sound.
detonation	A chemical reaction producing vigorous evolution of heat and sparks or flame and moving through the material detonated at a speed greater than that of sound.
land holdings consolidation	
land acquisition	
dose-response relationship	
lethal dose	
administrative authorisation	
mixed economy	A market economy in which both private and public enterprise participate in economic activity, though not necessarily in all sectors, some of which may be reserved for public monopoly.
gasification	1) Any chemical or heat process used to convert a substance to a gas. 2) The production of gaseous fuels by reacting hot carbonaceous materials with air, steam or oxygen. The process takes place at high temperature. The gasification product is a mixture of combustible gases and tar compounds, together with particles and water vapour. Depending on the gasification method, the proportion of components varies, but common to all the processes is that the gas has to be purified before it can be used directly in a gas engine or a gas turbine.

feasibility study	A complete assessment of alternative courses of action to solve one or more problems, to meet needs, and to recommend the most practical course of action consistent with state and local planning objectives.
state aid	
waste gas purification	The removal of contaminants from waste gas by means of physico-chemical or biological technologies.
information technology	The systems, equipment, components and software required to ensure the retrieval, processing and storage of information in all centres of human activity (home, office, factory, etc.), the application of which generally requires the use of electronics or similar technology.
site restoration	
mining waste	Waste material resulting from ore extraction that is usually left on the soil surface.
environmental impact of energy	Energy and environmental problems are closely related, since it is nearly impossible to produce, transport, or consume energy without significant environmental impact. The environmental problems directly related to energy production and consumption include air pollution, water pollution, thermal pollution, and solid waste disposal. The emission of air pollutants from fossil fuel combustion is the major cause of urban air pollution. Diverse water pollution problems are associated with energy usage. One major problem is oil spills. In all petroleum-handling operations, there is a finite probability of spilling oil either on the earth or in a body of water. Coal mining can also pollute water. Changes in groundwater flow produced by mining operations often bring otherwise unpolluted waters into contact with certain mineral materials which are leached from the soil and produce an acid mine drainage. Solid waste is also a by-product of some forms of energy usage. Coal mining requires the removal of large quantities of earth as well as coal. In general, environmental problems increase with energy usage.
sound technique	
flood damage	The direct and indirect economic loss caused by floods including damage by inundation, erosion, or sediment deposition. Indirect damages may also include emergency costs and business or financial losses. Evaluation may be based on the cost of replacing, repairing, or rehabilitating; or the comparative change in market or sales value; or on the change in income or production caused by flooding.
pathologic effects	
noise measurement	The process of quantitatively determining one or more properties of acoustic noise.
standardisation	The act of conforming to a rule.
acoustic scaring	

documentary film	Any motion picture or movie in which an actual event, era or life story is presented factually, with little or no fiction.
cooperation policy	Political course of action aiming at establishing trade agreements among the states.
geopolitics	1) Term used to describe how nations exert their influence over surrounding nations. It refers to one nation's sphere of influence over its neighbours. A key to understanding Geopolitics is that political attitudes and actions in the past are the most important factors in determining the current world condition. These attitudes develop in large part in response to the nation's geographic situation in the world. Many mechanisms can be used by a nation to exert its influence over another country. They include military force, trade, aid, media, religion, economic sanctions, among others. 2) The study of the effect of geographical factors on politics, especially international politics.
tobacco smoke	Mixture of particles that are emitted from the burning end of a cigarette, pipe, or cigar, and smoke exhaled by the smoker. Smoke can contain any of more than 4,000 compounds, including carbon monoxide and formaldehyde. More than 40 of the compounds are known to cause cancer in humans or animals, and many of them are strong irritants
industrial liquid waste	
	1) Ecobalance or life cycle analysis; analysis and measurement of the environmental impact of a product or process throughout its life cycle, from the production of the raw materials and energy to waste and recycling. 2) Compilation and evaluation of inputs/ outputs and the potential environmental impact of a product (or company respectively) throughout its life. The term ""Life Cycle Assessment"" is frequently used in this context.
recreation	Any pursuit or activity undertaken voluntarily, primarily for pleasure and satisfaction).
underdevelopment	A condition imposed on a country or region by the international economic order, implying not just that it is underdeveloped but also that there is a barrier to development. Consequently, a limited, distorted and frequently dependent set of economic activities come into being.
resource appraisal	Assessment of the availability of resources in a given area.
cultural policy	The values which guide decisions, both major and minor, that affect the quality of our cultural lives, from the individual on up to the global level, informing initiatives undertaken by government or other institutional forces to support, preserve, or extend certain elements of culture.
waste paper	Recyclable consumer waste consisting of paper and cardboard.
sea water desalination	Removing salt from ocean or brackish water.

quartering	The act of dismembering the carcass of an animal with the production of organic waste which if improperly disposed cause problems of pollution and fawl smells.
agreement	The coming together in accord of two parties on a given proposition.
littoral protection	No definition.
report on the state of the environment	
corrosivity of water	
nature conservation organisation	
wastewater quality	The state or condition of spent or used water that contains dissolved or suspended matter from a home, community farm or industry.
purification chain	
expropriation for public purpose	
deregulation	The ending of unnecessary economic rules or governmental practice through measures intended to remove all restrictions to trade within the EC.
coastal protection	Measures to prevent coast erosion including the stabilization of beaches and dunes by mechanical means in the lower parts of the beaches, and by both mechanical and vegetational means on the upper beaches and dunes. Heavy sea walls and revetments may also be used in appropriate cases. Groynes are used extensively to slow beach erosion and to build beaches. Made of wood or other material, and designed to take advantage of the long-shore currents that carry the sediments along the beach, groynes are usually developed in a series so that their spacing, length and height, form a tapering system. Natural vegetation has been the most effective measure in stabilizing dunes and upper beaches; the vegetation may consist of herbs, shrubs and trees. Wattles, fences and stakes may be used in conjunction with plantings to inhibit the movement of sand. The planting arrangements are related to the topography, wind, and drift-character of the sands.
fluorimetry	The measurement of the amount of fluorescence.
activation analysis	A method of chemical analysis based on the detection of characteristic radionuclides following a nuclear bombardment.
forestry product	
sludge incineration	A method used for drying and reducing sludge volume and weight. Since incineration requires auxiliary fuel to obtain and maintain high temperature and to evaporate the water contained in the incoming sludge, concentration techniques should be applied before incineration. Sludge incineration is a two-step process involving drying and combustion after a preceding dewatering process, such as filters, drying beds, or centrifuges.

integrated environmental protection technology	Technologies that meet environmental objectives by incorporating pollution prevention concepts in their design. Integrated environmental control strategies introduced in the early design stages of a process, rather than an end-of-pipe control option introduced in the later stages, improve the technical and economic performance of a process.
land alienation	
evaluation criterion	A standard, norm, value or measurement by which the quantity or quality of a process, object or person's work performance is ascertained through an analysis and judgment of the relevant information in context and in view of established goals, objectives and standards.
injury	A stress upon an organism that disrupts the structure or function and results in a pathological process.
free trade	Trade which is unimpeded by tariffs, import and export quotas and other measures which obstruct the free movement of goods and services between states.
single market	
pyrolysis	The breaking apart of complex molecules into simpler units by the use of heat.
network management	
sound measurement	Because of the large variations in sound magnitudes, and because the human hearing sensation seems to vary in a logarithmic way, logarithms are used in measurement of sound. The sound pressure level is given in decibels (dB).
waste management policy	
air quality	The degree to which air is polluted; the type and maximum concentration of man-produced pollutants that should be permitted in the atmosphere.
product identification	Information concerning the manufacturing characteristics and the composition of a product, its price, etc.
soil chemistry	The study of the inorganic and organic components of the soil and its life cycles.
trade (services)	The act or process of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services at either wholesale or retail, within a country or between countries.
environmental teaching	Instruction, training or the imparting of knowledge about the external conditions affecting the life, development and survival of organisms, including potential dangers to the ecosystem and the means to maintain its integrity.
international waters	Waters available for use by all nations.

environmental balance	Balance around a production site or an activity which accounts for all the factors having an impact of the environment. The inputs consist of all the various resources utilized (water, energy, chemicals, etc) and the outputs consist of all the various releases from the process activities (air emissions, waste, discharges, etc.). Environmental balances can be used to quantify the fate of a site's inputs, to quantify environmental performance indicators (generally, the ratio of specific outputs to specific inputs), and to follow trends over the years.
restoration	The process of renewing or returning something to its original, normal or unimpaired condition, particularly works of art, cultural artifacts, furniture or buildings.
regional authority	The power of a government agency or its administrators to administer and implement laws and government policies applicable to a specific geographical area, usually falling under the jurisdiction of two or more states.
volatile organic compounds	Volatile organic compounds are made as secondary petrochemicals They include light alcohols, acetone, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, dichloroethylene, benzene, vinyl chloride, toluene, and methylene chloride. VOCs are a principal component in atmospheric reactions that form ozone and other fotochemical oxidants. VOCs are emitted from diverse sources, including automobiles, chemical manufacturing facilities, drycleaners, paint shops and other commercial and residential sources that use solvent and paint. VOCs are emitted from transportation and industrial sources, such as automobile exhaust, gasoline/oil storage and transfer, chemical manufacturing, dry cleaners, paint shops and other facilities using solvents. Because of their volatile nature, they readily evaporate into the air, increasing the potential exposure to humans. Due to their low water solubility, environmental persistence, and widespread industrial use, they are commonly found in soil and ground water.
nuclear experiment	Underground nuclear explosions conducted in the process of testing atomic and nuclear weapons.
dust	Any kind of solid material divided in particles of very small size.
waste pre-collection	
veterinary hygiene	
olfactometry	The testing and measurement of the sensitivity of the sense of smell.
organoleptic determination	
cyanide fishing	A destructive fishing technique where sodium cyanide or some other cyanide compound is used to stun and capture coral reef fishes for the aquarium and live food trade.

rural management and planning	The activity or process of overseeing and preparing for the future physical arrangement and condition of any agricultural or pastoral area, which may involve protecting and developing natural and human resources that affect an area's economic vitality.
integrated transport system	A comprehensive network of public and private transportation modes and networks working together as a cohesive whole, with centralized information sources, interchangeable ticketing and fare structures and coordinated schedules easing the interchange between modes of travel.
incineration residue	Any material, solid or semisolid, left after processing in a device designed to reduce waste volume by combustion.
crop waste	Any unusable portion of plant matter left in a field after harvest.
natural spaces conservation	
landfill covering	The protective shielding, consisting of soil or some other material, that encloses disposal sites for compacted, non-hazardous solid waste, or secures disposal sites for hazardous waste to minimize the chance of releasing hazardous substances into the environment.
landscape consumption	Using parts of landscape in a way that heavily modifies its features.
pollution insurance coverage	Protection provided as part of an insurance policy that guarantees or secures indemnity to the insured for any claim of body injury or property damage as a result of contamination of air, water or land, or of sudden and accidental release of chemicals or pollutants.
domestic waste sorting	
toxic pollution	
<pollution by source>	
physical planning	A form of urban land use planning which attempts to achieve an optimal spatial coordination of different human activities for the enhancement of the quality of life.
product evaluation	The process of appraising the characteristics of a product in order to identify the improvements that can be made to reduce its environmental impact.
international policy	
deflation	A reduction in the level of total spending and economic activity resulting in lower levels of output, employment, investment, trade, profits, and prices.
colourimetry	Any technique by which an unknown colour is evaluated in terms of standard colours; the technique may be visual, photoelectric or indirect by means of spectrophotometry.
emission standard	The maximum amount of discharge legally allowed from a single source, mobile or stationary.
anticipation of danger	Planning of measures to be adopted in view of possible dangers or emergency situation.
respiratory tract disease	Diseases which result from the effects of harmful substances on the respiratory tract (e.g. bronchitis, pneumonitis, pulmonary irritation, lung cancer, etc).

seismic monitoring	The gathering of seismic data from an area.
traditional medicine	
clinkers	Fused or partially-fused fuel ash which may contain some incompletely burned fuel.
concession	Any rebate, abatement, voluntary grant of or a yielding to a demand or claim, typically made by a government or controlling authority to an individual or organization.
surgery	
restrictive trade practice	Any agreement between people or enterprises in a particular trade or business that restricts free trade in a market.
eutrophication	A process of pollution that occurs when a lake or stream becomes over-rich in plant nutrient; as a consequence it becomes overgrown in algae and other aquatic plants. The plants die and decompose. In decomposing the plants rob the water of oxygen and the lake, river or stream becomes lifeless. Nitrate fertilizers which drain from the fields, nutrients from animal wastes and human sewage are the primary causes of eutrophication. They have high biological oxygen demand (BOD).
pollution	The indirect or direct alteration of the biological, thermal, physical, or radioactive properties of any medium in such a way as to create a hazard or potential hazard to human health or to the health, safety or welfare of any living species.
dry deposition	Delivery of air pollutants in the gaseous or particle phase to surfaces.
social analysis	
ill person	
criminal law	That body of the law that deals with conduct considered so harmful to society as a whole that it is prohibited by statute, prosecuted and punished by the government.
penal law	
substitute product	
disposable packaging	Packaging which is used only once and discarded. Also known as throwaway packaging.
reusable container	Any container which has been conceived and designed to accomplish within its life cycle a minimum number of trips or rotations in order to be refilled or reused for the same purpose for which it was conceived.
effects on living beings	
stripping	
potable water treatment	
working environment	Surroundings, general ambience in which a person works.
<information type>	
overfishing	Taking out of the sea more than natural population growth can sustain. Overfishing has a number of causes, the most ruthless being ""chronic over capacity"" of modern fishing fleets to effectively take far more fish than can be replaced.
water charge	

emission tax	
primary education	The first five or six years of instruction in elementary schools.
agricultural environmental legislation	
royalty	A fee paid periodically by a licensee for the use of a patent, trademark, copyright or other similar rights.
clean air cars	Vehicles that function without emitting pollutants in the atmosphere.
	A truck trailer equipped as a tanker, used to carry liquids such as oil, milk, or chemicals.
coastal navigation	
chemical fertilisers	Fertilizer manufactured from chemicals; excessive use of them can cause pollution, when all the chemicals are not taken up by the plants and the excess is leached out of the soil into rivers and may cause algal bloom.
wastewater	Water carrying dissolved or suspended solids from homes, farms, businesses, and industries.
sewage sludge	A semi-liquid waste with a solid concentration in excess of 2500 parts per million, obtained from the purification of municipal sewage.
pneumatic collection	A mechanical system that uses a high-velocity air stream to convey solid waste dropped from standard gravity chutes through transport pipes to a collection point.
combustion deposits	
freon	Trade name for a group of polyhalogenated hydrocarbons containing fluorine and chlorine; an example is trichlorofluoromethane.
environmental criminality	Unlawful acts against the environment, such as water contamination, hazardous waste disposal, air contamination, unpermitted installation of plants, oil spills, etc.
population density	The number of people relative to the space occupied by them.
air monitoring	The continuous sampling for and measuring of pollutants present in the atmosphere.
air quality monitoring	
conservation of petroleum resources	Controlled utilization, protection and development of exploited and potentially exploitable sources of crude oil to meet current demand and ensure future requirements.
neighbourhood law	A binding rule or body of rules prescribed by a government to protect human health and the environment, manage growth and development or enhance the quality of life in small geographical and social areas within cities where residents share values and concerns and interact with one another on a daily basis.
domino effect	Circumstances in which the effect of an event causes a chain reaction.
<effects by cause(s)>	
foreign economic relations	Dealing in economic or monetary matters with foreign countries.

occupational safety regulation	Law enacted to reduce the incidence among workers of personal injuries, illnesses, and deaths resulting from employment.
information infrastructure	The basic, underlying framework and features of a communications system supporting the exchange of knowledge, including hardware, software and transmission media.
artificial reproductive technique	Technological procedures aiming at conceiving a new human life through the in-vitro fertilization of an egg cell and its successive implantation into the uterus.
persistent organic pollutant	Chemical substances that persist in the environment, bioaccumulate through the food web, and pose a risk of causing adverse effects to human health and the environment. With the evidence of long-range transport of these substances to regions where they have never been used or produced and the consequent threats they pose to the environment of the whole globe, the international community has now, at several occasions called for urgent global actions to reduce and eliminate releases of these chemicals.
international agency	
road classification	
project	The complex of actions, which have a potential for resulting in a physical change in the environment.
pharmacology	The science dealing with the nature and properties of drugs, particularly their actions.
building construction	
atmospheric pollution	The presence in the air of one or more contaminants in such a concentration and of such duration as to cause a nuisance or to be injurious to human life, animal life or vegetation.
maritime transport	Transportation of goods or persons by means of ships travelling on the sea.
regulation of agricultural production	
genetic manipulation	The technology involved in altering in some prescribed way the genetic constitution of an organism. Typically ""useful"" genes, i.e. very short sequence of DNA, are isolated from one organism and inserted into the DNA of a bacterium or yeast. These microorganisms multiply rapidly and can be cultured easily, enabling large quantities of the gene product to be obtained. Reproductive manipulation has been used for the large-scale production of antibiotics, enzymes, and hormones (e.g. insulin). Organisms into which foreign DNA has been artificially inserted are called ""transgenic organisms"".
living modified organisms	Any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through modern biotechnology. A living organism is biological entity capable of transferring or replicating genetic material.
environmental protection advice	

virology	The study of submicroscopic organisms known as viruses.
carbon tax	A tax on the carbon content of fossil fuels to offset the atmospheric warming effect of the carbon dioxide they produce. It is an example of the polluter-pays principle.
agricultural production policy	
<information systems and network>	
land use regimen	Relation existing between the landowner and the tenant farmer who cultivates the land.
financial policy	
atlases	A bound collection of maps or charts, plates, engravings or tables illustrating any subject.
night	
winter	
Ebola virus	An epidemic viral illness seen in southern Sudan and Zaire, caused by the Ebola virus. The illness is characterised by fever, malaise, muscle aches, respiratory symptoms, diarrhoea, vomiting, epistaxis, haemoptysis, haematemesis, rash, tremors and subconjunctival haemorrhages. Transmitted by close bodily contact with infected individuals (blood, faeces and body fluids). Incubation is-21 days with initial symptoms of fever and headache. There is no specific treatment and death can occur within 10 days.
land access	
water police	
atmospheric emissions	Effluents released in the atmosphere and deriving from polluting sources such as combustion plants, industrial plants and vehicles.
industrial reconversion	
political organisation	A group of persons organized to seek or exercise power in governmental or public affairs, by supporting candidates for office or by lobbying for action and mobilizing support for bills or governmental policies.
sea rescue	
SDI	
indicator	Something that provides an indication especially of trends.
water management plan	
politics	The theory and practice of acquiring and exercising the power to govern in a society in order to arbitrate values, allocate resources and establish and enforce rules.
social tourism	
wet waste	Organic refuse or material left over from a manufacturing process, which is characterized by the presence of moisture.
industrial planning	The process of making arrangements or preparations to facilitate the manufacturing, producing and processing of goods or merchandise.

animal displacement	The habit of many animal species of moving inside their habitats or of travelling, during migrations, to different biotopes, often considerable distances apart; in aquatic environments displacements can occur horizontally or vertically while in terrestrial environments animal populations that breed in the alpine or subalpine zones in summer, move to lower levels in winter; animal displacements usually follow circadian rhythms and are related to the necessity of finding breeding, resting and feeding areas.
saprophytes	An animal that feeds on dead or decaying organic matter.
alluvial	1) Of, pertaining to, or consisting of alluvium deposited from flowing water or belonging to such a deposit. 2) Unconsolidated materials of recent time.
storage capacity	
physico-chemical indicator	
visibility limit	
industrial legislation	A binding rule or body of rules prescribed by a government to regulate working conditions or the acquisition, processing and disposal of materials by the aggregate of factories, companies and enterprises in one or more manufacturing or technically productive fields.
toxicity	The degree of danger posed by a substance to animal or plant life.
oncology	The study of the causes, development, characteristics, and treatment of tumors.
immunology	A branch of biological science concerned with the native or acquired resistance of higher animal forms and humans to infection with microorganisms.
catastrophic phenomenon	
riverside resident	No definition.
threshold limit value	Guideline value defined by the American Conference of Governmental Hygienists to establish the airborne concentration of a potentially toxic substance to which it is believed that healthy working adults may be exposed safely through a 40 hour working week and a full working life. This concentration is measured as a time weighted average concentration (see below). They are developed only as guidelines to assist in the control of health hazards and are not developed for use as legal standards.
ecotoxicological evaluation	Evaluation of the adverse effects of chemicals, physical agents, and natural products on population and communities and plants, animals and human beings.
reflectometry	The study of the reflectance of light or other radiant energy.
consumer waste	Waste arising from the use and consumption of consumer and capital goods, also from the provision of services.
low-income group	

social development	The state of nations and the hystorical processes of change experienced by them. The concept of development subsumes associated cultural and political changes as well as welfare measures which reflect distribution of goods, wealth and opportunities.
biotechnological hazard	A danger to humans, animals or the environment posed by the application of advanced biological techniques in the manufacture of industrial products, such as the risk or harm that results from exposure to infectious bacteria, viruses or fungi.
heavy metal load	
advanced materials	Novel high-performance materials obtained through the interdisciplinary research of chemistry, applied chemistry, chemical engineering, and mechanical engineering.
developing countries debt	Debt of third world nations to Western banks and governments or international lending organizations; the burden of debt repaiments makes real growth impossible and the only realistic way to deal with third world loans is to write them off.
dust removal	The removal of dust from air by ventilation or exhaust systems.
water catchment protection	Area surrounding a water recovery plant in which certain forms of soil utilization are restricted or prohibited in order to protect the groundwater.
land register	A register or survey of land, containing information on the surface of properties, tenants' names, commencing with the earliest owners through successive ownership and partitions, and such like.
radiology	
wastewater removal	
paper pulp	
street waste	Material picked up by manual and mechanical sweeping of streets and sidewalks, litter from public litter receptacles and dirt or other material removed from catch basins.
sewage treatment system	A system including the conduits, culverts, channels, and drainage receptacles for carrying sewage and surface runoff to a sewage disposal plant where treatment (which can include recycling and reclamation) is carried out.
acid rain	Rain having a pH less than 5.6. The acidity results from chemical reactions occurring when water, sulphur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides, generally released by industrial processes, are chemically transformed into sulphuric and nitric acids.
research method	
<people in crafts>	
social movement	A organized effort by a significant number of people to change (or resist change in) some major aspect or aspects of society.

bioterrorism	The use, or threatened use, of biological agents to promote or spread fear or intimidation upon an individual, a specific group, or the population as a whole for religious, political, ideological, financial, or personal purposes. These biological agents, with the exception of smallpox virus, are typically found in nature in various parts of the world. They can be, however, weaponized to enhance their virulence in humans and make them resistant to vaccines and antibiotics. This usually involves using selective reproduction pressure or recombinant engineering to mutate or modify the genetic composition of the agent. Bioterrorism agents may be disseminated by various methods, including aerosolization, through specific blood-feeding insects, or food and water contamination.
least concern species	A taxon is of Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.
environmental terminology	A structured vocabulary of specialized terms concerning the environment.
traditional health care	A system of treating and healing maladies based on cultural beliefs and practices handed down from generation to generation.
environmental compatibility	Condition of products or projects of having a reduced impact or burden on the natural environment.
project alternative	Variances in the location, in the technology or in the management of a project.
win-win strategies	The economic policy that brings economic benefits without destroying the environment.
urban sewage	
impact assessment	Evaluation of the effect of a project upon the environment.
water supply	1) A source or volume of water available for use. 2) The system of reservoirs, wells, conduits, and treatment facilities required to make the water available and usable.
loss of biodiversity	Threat of extinction faced by plants and animals as a result of man-made phenomena, such as acid rain and deforestation. Biodiversity is also a possible casualty of global warming, which could also cause further loss of forests, and the disruption of wetlands and the polar tundra. Many species might be unable to migrate rapidly enough to cope with climatic change in order to find suitable habitat. Since species of flora and fauna are tied together in a web of interdependence, there is concern that the whole ecosystem could unravel as a result of the destruction of a vital link.
environmental protection cost	

secondary sector	Manufacturing, processing industries/activities; they are not just involved in processing raw materials into products, but also, and increasingly so, ""intermediate"" products into other intermediate and final products (as part of a ""vertical"" product chain and the general process of ""roundabout production"" in an increasingly specialized and sub-divided manufacturing economy.
residual effect	Effects produced on the environment by a project after it has been modified following the procedure of environmental impact assessment.
mass transport system	A large-scale public transportation network, usually subsidized by local and national governments and typically consisting of a network of trams and trains designed to carry large numbers of passengers per vehicle.
acid particles	
salvage	The act, process, or business of rescuing vessels or their cargoes from loss at sea.
used paper	Paper which can be employed for other purposes or recycled.
marine pollution abatement	Measures to protect the marine environment against pollution caused by: a. hydrocarbons, including oil, and their wastes; b. other noxious or hazardous matter transported by vessels for purposes other than dumping; c. wastes generated in the course of operation of vessels, aircraft, platforms and other man-made structures at sea; d. radio-active pollutants from all sources, including vessels; e. agents of chemical and biological warfare; f. wastes or other matter directly arising from, or related to the exploration, exploitation and associated off-shore processing of sea-bed mineral resources.
water demand	Actual quantity of water required for various needs over a given period as conditioned by economic, social and other factors.
drinking water sanitation	
fuel production	
development planning	The act or process of formulating a course of action that promotes the economic advancement of a region or people, particularly in countries known to have low levels of economic productivity and technological sophistication.
aircraft	Any structure, machine, or contrivance, especially a vehicle, designed to be supported by the air, either by the dynamic action of the air upon the surfaces of the structure or object or by its own buoyancy.
residual waste sludge	The excess, unusable semi-solids or sediment resulting from a wastewater treatment or industrial process.
transformation of waste	Treatment of waste products for reuse or recycling.

waste treatment	Any method, technique or process designed to change the physical, chemical or biological characteristics or composition of industrial waste or other waste; to neutralize the waste; to recover energy or material resources from the waste; to render the waste nonhazardous or less hazardous, safer to transport, store, or dispose of, or amenable for recovery, storage, further treatment, or disposal; or to reduce the volume of the waste.
waste processing	
combustion residues	A residual layer of ash on the heat-exchange surfaces of a combustion chamber, resulting from the burning of fuel.
fishery exploitation	
porcelain	A white, fine-grained, translucent and nonporous ceramic material composed primarily of kaoline, feldspar and quartz which has been biscuit-fired at a low temperature and then glazed and fired at a very high temperature, usually to produce high-quality ceramic ware or earthenware.
fuel oil	A liquid product burned to generate heat, exclusive of oils with a flash point below 38Å °C; includes heating oils, stove oils, furnace oils, bunker fuel oils.
water demineralisation	The removal of minerals from water by chemical, ion-exchange, or distillation procedures.
water treatment	Physical and chemical processes for making water suitable for human consumption and other purposes. The treatment processes of greatest importance are sedimentation, coagulation, filtration, disinfection, softening and aeration.
penalty	1) A punishment for a crime. 2) A sum specified in a contract as payable on its breach but not constituting a genuine estimate of the likely loss.
code of practice	Document that recommends practices or procedures for the design, manufacture, installation, maintenance or utilization of equipment structures or products.
combination effect	A combined effect of two or more substances or organisms which is greater than the sum of the individual effect of each.
vehicle inspection	An official periodical examination of an automobile, truck, boat, airplane or other means of conveyance to determine compliance in design or operation with legal standards for safety or pollution emissions.
mechanical separation	
dendrometry	The measuring of the diameter of standing trees from the ground with a dendrometer that can also be used to measure tree heights.
environmental specimen bank	Places in which selected specimens (fish, mussels, milk, soil sample and human tissue, etc.) are stored without being allowed to decompose.
information dissemination	
large estate	
<people by gender>	
biometeorology	The study of the relationships between living organisms and atmospheric phenomena.

wildlife protection	Precautionary actions, procedures or installations undertaken to prevent or reduce harm to animals, plants and other organisms living in their natural state.
framework legislation	A body of rules prescribed by a government, often composed in a series of inter-related parts, to establish or lay the foundation for a new project, agency or organizational structure.
environmental crime	Unlawful acts against the environment, such as water contamination, hazardous waste disposal, air contamination, unpermitted installation of plants, oil spills, etc.
economic policy	A definite course of action adopted and pursued by a government, political party or enterprise pertaining to the production, distribution and use of income, wealth and commodities.
product life cycle	A product life cycle includes the following phases: acquisition of raw materials, production, packaging, distribution, use, recycling, and disposal.
oil recovery vessel	Boats used for recovering oil spilled at sea from oil tankers. The recommended procedure is to contain and physically recover the spill with or without the use of adsorbents. This approach entails three processes: a) confinement of the spill by spill booms; b) recovery of the spill by sorbing agents; c) physical removal of the contained oil by oil pick-up devices.
transport planning	A programme of action to provide for present and future demands for movement of people and goods. Such a programme is preceded by a transport study and necessarily includes consideration of the various modes of transport.
prognosis	
international standardisation	The process of establishing or conforming something to a norm or measure that is recognized beyond the boundaries of a single country or nation.
compensatory tax	A tax imposed when dividends are paid out of untaxed profits, or out of profits taxed at a rate lower than the normal corporate rate, so that all the distributed profits have borne tax at the full rate.
physical pollution	The introduction or presence of harmful substances or forces in the environment that cause damage to the environment and its processes due to their material actions, as through vibration, thermal alteration or electromagnetic radiation.
municipal environment plan	
soap industry	
allocation plan	The formulation and application of such measures as laws, economic plans, urbanism, etc., to ensure a balance between the population's needs and the country's resources.
limnometry	The measurement of variations of level in lakes.

primary sector	That part of a country's or region's economy that makes direct use of natural resources, including agriculture, forestry, fishing and the fuel, metal and mining industries.
civil law	Law inspired by old Roman Law, the primary feature of which was that laws were written into a collection; codified, and not determined, as is common law, by judges. The principle of civil law is to provide all citizens with an accessible and written collection of the laws which apply to them and which judges must follow.
gas chromatography - mass spectrometry	
applied ecology	The application of ecological principles to the solution of human problems.
aquatic ecology	The study of the relationships among aquatic living organisms and between those organisms and their environment.
scientific information	
preventive information	Data communicated or received concerning the recommended means of averting risk of an accident, disaster or other undesirable and avoidable incident.
group behaviour	An observable pattern of activity displayed by persons in and as an aggregate.
	A wide spectrum of options from binding ""hard"" laws, such as international treaties and national legislation, to ""soft"" laws, covering guiding principles, recommended practices and procedures, and standards. Environmental law also attempts to reconcile international considerations with concerns that focus on very specific problems such as soil degradation, marine pollution or the depletion of non-renewable resources.
agricultural management	
police	The organized civil force of a state concerned with maintenance of law and order.
toxicological testing	Test for the determination of the inherent toxicity of a chemical.
gaseous pollutant	
industrialisation	The process whereby manufacturing industry comes to occupy the predominant position in a national or regional economy.
private sector	The part of an economy in which goods and services are produced and distributed by individuals and organizations that are not part of the government or state bureaucracy.
private water system	A water system constructed, owned, operated, and maintained by private individuals, corporations, or organizations.
international politics	The use of methods, strategy, intrigue, decision making and power by governments and their representatives to achieve goals in policy making or governmental affairs in a worldwide or international arena.

industrial effluent	Materials generally discarded from industrial operations or derived from manufacturing processes.
immission damage	Damage caused by pollution from a distinct source of emission.
services	The carrying out of work for which there is a constant public demand by the provision of labor and the utilization of tools.
<research by content(s)>	
rain pollution	
seasonal pollution	
information processing	A systematic series of actions performed by a person or computer on data elements including classifying, sorting, calculating, summarizing, transmitting, retrieving and receiving.
<waste recycling by type>	
agrarian reform	
organic micropollutant	Pollutant of organic nature which exists in very small traces in water.
housing improvement	An addition, renovation or repair to a place of residence that increases its aesthetic, functional or financial value.
storage site management	
aerobic digestion	The breakdown of suspended and dissolved organic matter and micro-organisms in the presence of oxygen. Usually associated with digestion of wastewater sludge.
penning	The act of confining domestic animals, such as a flock of sheep, in a field for the purpose of employing manure as a fertilizer.
safety services	
law violation	
plant disease	Any abnormal condition interfering with the physiological processes of plants caused by pathogenic microorganisms, parasites, unfavorable environmental, genetic, or nutritional factors.
psychological stress	Strain or disequilibrium of the mind especially in its affective or cognitive functions, or the physical or mental stimulus, agent or experience that causes such an imbalance.
know-how	1) Technical information or knowledge resulting from experience or skills which are applicable in practice. 2) All information including, but not limited to discoveries, formulas, materials, inventions, processes, ideas, approaches, concepts, techniques, methods, software, programs, documentation, procedures, firmware, hardware, technical data, specifications, devices, apparatus and machines.
semi-confined aquifer	A completely saturated aquifer that is bounded above by a semi-pervious layer, which has a low, though measurable permeability, and below by a layer that is either impervious or semi impervious.
depression spring	A spring formed when the water table reaches a land surface because of a change in topography.

geomorphology (science)	The study of the classification, description, nature, origin, and development of present landforms and their relationships to underlying structures, and of the history of geologic changes as recorded by these surface features.
geodesy	A subdivision of geophysics which includes determination of the size and shape of the earth, the earth's gravitational field, and the location of points fixed to the earth's crust in an earth-referred coordinate system.
management of natural resources	Planned use of natural resources, in particular of non-renewable resources, in accordance with principles that assure their optimum long-term economic and social benefits.
fishing rights	
international co-operation	The collaboration between governments, businesses or individuals in which it is agreed to work together on similar objectives or strategies, particularly in research or in setting industrial standards.
electric power demand	
plastics waste	
mine filling	Filling of disused mines with soil, crushed stone, or waste materials in order to restore the geological, agricultural and landscape features of the concerned area.
bilge water	Water that builds up in the bottom of a ship's bilge.
electronic scrap	The mixed electronic scrap wastestream includes computers, copiers, printers, VCRs, TVs, cellular phones, radios, test instruments, medical devices, vehicle instrument panels, and other electronic assemblies. Most electronics are a composite of several materials including plastics, fiberglass, fillers, and various metals. The complex nature of mixed electronic scrap makes it difficult to recycle. Most electronics recycling operations today are very labor-intensive and expensive; most of the wastestream is hand picked for the circuit boards, large plastic pieces, aluminum, and steel. The circuit boards are shredded and processed in smelters to reclaim their precious metals. The remainder of the scrap is size-reduced and then landfilled or incinerated for cogeneration purposes. Only a small fraction of the valuable, recyclable material contained within mixed electronic scrap is actually reclaimed and reused.
social conflict	Conflict occurring over the distribution of such socially valued items as economic resource, power and status.
plant nutrition	
environmental newsletter	A printed report giving news or information of interest to a special group.
nature conservation	Active management of the earth's natural resources and environment to ensure their quality is maintained and that they are wisely used.
population structure	The organization of, and inter-relationships among, inhabitants of a given region, country or city.

composition of population	The constituent groupings and proportions of the total inhabitants of a given nation, area, region or city, as seen from various perspectives.
veterinarian	
borders	The dividing line or frontier between political or geographic regions.
boundaries	
O3	
biological effects of pollution	Effects of pollution on living systems.
coliform count	Number of bacteria from the coliform group per ml of water. It is used as an indicator of the presence of organisms potentially capable of causing disease in man.
coal cycle	The coal fuel cycle is articulated into 6 stages: Extraction and Preparation of fuel; Transport, Handling and Storage of fuel; Transport of Personnel and Other Materials; Construction and Decommissioning of Plant; Combustion of Fuel; Generation of Electricity; Waste Disposal.
arid-zone hydrology	Hydrology of arid or semi-arid zones stressing the interaction between water and arid climate.
countries	
limiting value	
atmospheric corrosion	
ozone layer depletion	The fragile shield of ozone is being damaged by chemicals released on earth. The main chemicals that are depleting stratospheric ozone are chlorofluorocarbons which are used in refrigerators, aerosols, and as cleaners in many industries, and halons, which are used in fire extinguishers. The damage is caused when these chemicals release highly reactive forms of chlorine and bromine. Over the past 30 years ozone levels over parts of Antarctica have dropped by almost 40% during some months and a "hole" in ozone concentrations is clearly visible in satellite observations.
ozone depletion	
waste	Any matter, whether liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, which is discharged, emitted, or deposited in the environment in such volume, concentration, constituency, or manner as to cause a significant alteration of the environment.
chemical pollutants	Any organic or inorganic substance that has been introduced into the environment, adversely affecting the usefulness of a resource or the health of humans, animals or ecosystems.
transportation organisation	
ecophysiology	The study of biophysical, biochemical and physiological processes used by animals to cope with factors of their physical environment, or employed during ecological interactions with other organisms.

ozone	Tri-atomic oxygen that exists in the Earth's atmosphere as a gas. Ozone is highest in concentration in the stratosphere (10-50 kilometers above the Earth's surface) where it absorbs the sun's ultraviolet radiation. Stratospheric ozone is produced naturally and helps to protect life from the harmful effects of solar ultraviolet radiation. Over the last few decades levels of stratospheric ozone have been declining globally, especially in Antarctica. Scientists have determined that chlorine molecules released from the decomposition of chlorofluorocarbons are primarily responsible for ozone destruction in the stratosphere. It is also abundant near the the Earth's surface in highly polluted urban centers. In these areas, it forms as a by product of photochemical smog, and is hazardous to human health.
water sharing	
policy integration	
ringing (wildlife)	To attach a numbered ring to the leg of a bird so that its movements can be recorded. Ringing is a very common method of tracing bird movement and providing information about bird's ages. It can also cause stress to the birds.
water sanitation	No definition.
environmental auditing	A management tool comprising a systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of the performance of the organization, management system and processes designed to protect the environment with the aim of facilitating management control of practices which may have impact on the environment.
residual risk	The remaining risk after risk management techniques have been applied.
nuclear warfare	
time units	
goods transportation	
urban stress	A state of bodily or mental tension developed through city living, or the physical, chemical, or emotional factors that give rise to that tension.
water authority	
increase	
hydrological data	Hydrological data include records of precipitation, streamflow, ground-water, and quality-of-water analyses.
environmental compensation	
pasteurisation	The application of heat for a specified time to a liquid food or beverage to enhance its keeping properties by destroying harmful microorganisms.
pumping	The removal of gases and vapors from a vacuum system.
international relations	The political or diplomatic interaction or dealings between independent nations.
outside noise	
outdoor noise	

residual waste	Materials remaining after processing, incineration, composting, or recycling have been completed.
national environmental accounting	The collection and processing of financial information regarding the costs for ecological challenges or opportunities for nations or countries.
town planning law	
waste law	Waste law contains regulations for the environmentally appropriate disposal of waste. It is a central area of environmental law, and is connected with almost every other area of environmental protection, e.g. nature conservation or water and air quality.
environmental cost	Expenses incurred as a result of some violation of ecological integrity either by an enterprise that implements a program to rectify the situation, or by society or the ecosystem as a whole when no person or enterprise is held liable.
research project	Proposal, plan or design containing the necessary information and data for conducting a specific survey.
research program	
biotic index	Scale for showing the quality of an environment by indicating the types of organisms present in it (e.g. how clean a river is).
biological index	
antagonism	The situation in which two chemicals, organisms, muscles or physiologic actions, upon interaction interfere in such a way that the action of one partially or completely inhibits the effects of the other.
nutritional science	
human engineering	The science of designing, building or equipping mechanical devices or artificial environments to the anthropometric, physiological, or psychological requirements of the people who will use them.
biopiracy	The patenting of genetic stocks, and the subsequent privatization of genetic resources collections. The term implies a lack of consent on the part of the originator.
agricultural legislation	Agricultural law is a blend of traditional fields of law including the law of contracts, bailments, torts, criminal, environmental, property, nuisance, wills and estates, and tax law. As such, it is a gathering of statutory and common law.
allowance	An official approval, concession or warrant of an unanticipated financial expenditure or of a departure from administrative procedure on some matter.
fish police	A person undertaking fishery protection duties.
industrial plant size	The relative bigness of a factory or facility used in an industrial process.
pilot project	A small scale experiment or set of observations undertaken to decide how and whether to launch a full-scale project.
weather-related disasters	

scenario	Narrative descriptions of assumptions, risks and environmental factors and how they may affect operations. Scenarios attempt to explore the effect of changing several variables at once with objective analysis and subjective interpretations.
export	To send, take or carry an article of trade or commerce out of the country. To transport merchandise from one country to another in the course of trade.
forest catalogue	
audio-visual presentation	An exhibition, performance, demonstration or lecture utilizing communication media directed at both the sense of sight and the sense of hearing.
soil microbiology	
historical heritage	
incentive tax	
artificial lighting	All lighting other than daylight.
administrative boundary	A limit or border of a geographic area under the jurisdiction of some governmental or managerial entity.
cadmium contamination	The release and presence in the air, water and soil of cadmium, a toxic, metallic element, from sources such as the burning of coal and tobacco and improper disposal of cadmium-containing waste.
irritating substance	
toxic product	Any product which can cause acute or chronic injury to the human body or which is suspected of being able to cause disease or injury under some conditions.
cultural anthropology	The division of anthropology dealing with the study of all aspects of culture.
sociological analysis	
modelling	An investigative technique using a mathematical or physical representation of a system or theory that accounts for all or some its known properties. Models are often used to test the effect of changes of system components on the overall performance of the system.
wildlife management	The application of scientific and technical principles to wildlife populations and habitats to maintain such populations (particularly mammals, birds and fish) essentially for recreational and/or scientific purposes.
forest protection	Branch of forestry concerned with the prevention and control of damage to forests arising from the action of people or livestock, of pests and abiotic agents.
management of natural spaces	

raw material consumption	The developed countries depend on a stable supply of raw materials for their industries. Total resource requirements are increasing rapidly over the entire world. In developed countries, although population is increasing slowly, per capita use is increasing rapidly, while the opposite is happening in developing countries. Traditionally raw materials have been classified as non-renewable resources, but a distinction may be important between "loosable" resources, such as oil and coal, and "non-loosable" resources, such as metals, which can be used several times over by recycling processes.
desulphurisation of fuel	
international harmonisation	Harmonisation of the interrelationship of sovereign states by the application of general principles recognized by civilized nations.
hazardous waste	Corrosive, toxic, flammable and reactive substances that pose a threat to public health, safety and the environment. Hazardous materials include ni-cad batteries, oil-based paint, used motor oil and other automotive fluids, many pesticides, herbicides and fungicides, pool chemicals, solvents, fertilizers, fluorescent lamps and wood preservatives.
environmental audit	
settlement concentration	The distribution or total amount of communities, villages and houses within a specified geographic area.
national environmental program	
haematology	The branch of medical science concerned with diseases of the blood.
industrial pollution	Pollution as a result of industrial processes and manufacturing.
on-site conservation	
life span	The period of time during which a human being, animal, machine, etc., may be expected to live or function.
marine biology	A branch of biology that deals with those living organisms which inhabit the sea.
nutritive value	An indication of the contribution of a food to the nutrient content of the diet. This value depends on the quantity of a food which is digested and absorbed and the amounts of the essential nutrients (protein, fat, carbohydrate, minerals, vitamins) which it contains. This value can be affected by soil and growing conditions, handling and storage, and processing.
product labelling	The labelling of products with information based on the environmental impact of the way the product was made. The extent to which the differentiation of products according to so-called "process and production methods", including via labelling, would be compatible with world trade rules is presently a source of great contention among WTO members. See also eco-labelling, eco-protectionism.

environmental economics	A recognized field of specialization in the discipline of Economics that embraces the issues of pollution control and environment protection, in which costs and benefits are difficult or impossible to estimate, much of the subject matter falling outside the competitive market system. Yet, it is an area in which immense common property resources need to be allocated sensibly to the overall public good. The subject is also very much concerned with ways and means to achieve this sensible allocation such as emission and effluent charges, user charges for the treatment or disposal of waste, environmental taxes, product charges, deposit refunds, tradeable pollution rights, performance bonds, natural resource accounting, and the economic implications of sustainable development.
risk assessment	The process of establishing information regarding acceptable levels of a risk and/or levels of risk for an individual, group, society, or the environment.
building density	
therapy	The treatment of physical, mental or social disorders or disease.
algal toxins	
pathogenic germ	
site protection	Precautionary actions, procedures or installations undertaken to prevent or reduce harm to the environmental integrity of a physical area or location.
strip mining	Superficial mining, in which the valuable rock is exposed by removal of overburden. Coal, numerous nonmetals and metalliferous ores (iron and copper) are worked in this way. Synonym: strip mining, opencast mining, openpit mining.
technological failure	
environmental control	Protection of the environment through policies concerning the control of wastes, the improvement of the human-made environment, the protection of heritage values, the institution of national parks and reserves, the protection of fauna and flora, the conservation of forests and landscapes, etc.
desertification control	Remedial and preventive actions adopted against desertification include irrigation, planting of trees and grasses, the erection of fences to secure sand dunes, and a careful management of water resources.
impounding reservoir	
target exposure	
security plan	
exploitation of natural resources	
occupational health care	An area of statutory duty imposed on employers and employees in most countries, for the protection of the workforce from occupational diseases and stresses and physical hazards through adequate planning, ventilation, lighting, safeguards, safety and emergency procedures, routine inspections, monitoring, personal protection, etc.

chemiluminescence measurement	
emergency intervention plan	
MSC ecolabel	Ecolabel that marks products from certified fisheries assuring seafood consumers that the source of their fish was environment-friendly.
sea bed exploration	
cartography	The making of maps and charts for the purpose of visualizing spatial distributions over various areas of the earth.
dual waste management	A second (= dual) waste management system, which is intended to supplement municipal waste disposal facilities. The German Dual System (DS for short) deals with the collection and recycling of used packaging marked with the 'Green Dot'. Packaging with the 'Green Dot' belongs in the 'yellow bin', or in the 'yellow bag' or other collection systems of the DS. It includes materials such as packaging steel, plastic, aluminium and composites of each.
radioactive waste management	The total supervision of the production, handling, processing, storage and transport of materials that contain radioactive nuclides and for which use, reuse or recovery are impractical.
swallow hole	Closed depression or doline into which all or part of a stream disappears underground.
construction site noise	Noise associated with the construction of buildings, roads, etc.
fluoridation	The addition of the fluorine ion (F-) to municipal water supplies in a final concentration of 0.8-1.6 ppm (parts per million) to help prevent dental caries in children.
navigational hazard	Any obstacle encountered by a vessel in route posing risk or danger to the vessel, its contents or the environment.
spectrometry	
ultraviolet spectrometry	
production	The use of resources to make or manufacture goods or services that have exchange value.
inventory of forest damage	
health effects	
land restoration	The process of land treatment that minimizes water degradation, air pollution, damage to aquatic or wildlife habitat, flooding, erosion, and other adverse effects from surface mining operations including adverse surface effects incidental to underground mines, so that mine lands are reclaimed to a usable condition which is readily adaptable for alternate land uses and creates no danger to public health or safety. The process may extend to affected land surrounding mining lands, and may require backfilling, grading, resoiling, revegetation, soil compaction, stabilization, and other measures.

aerobiology	The scientific discipline focusing on the study of the passive transport of organisms and particles of biological origin in the atmosphere. High interest is given to the source of organisms or materials, release into the atmosphere, dispersion, deposition, and impact on animal, plant, or human systems.
technological dependency	
atmospheric monitoring	A practice of continuous atmospheric sampling by various levels of government or particular industries.
farming school	
fireman	
bioinformatics	An emerging field of research combining high end computer analysis and molecular biology in order to acquire, store, analyze, present, and understand the data created by genomics research, including the Human Genome Project.
recycling of exhausted toner	
waste collection	collection and transport of waste to the place of treatment or discharge by municipal services or similar institutions, or by public or private corporations, specialized enterprises or general government. Collection of municipal waste may be selective, that is to say, carried out for a specific type of product, or undifferentiated, in other words, covering all kinds of waste at the same time.
rubbish collection	
transportation policy	Policies pursued by governments or local transport authorities including an estimate of transport expenditure, a statement of transport objectives, parking management and traffic flow improvements, etc.
transport policy	
petrol vapour	
bubble policy	The generic concept of "bubble" refers to the idea that emissions reductions anywhere within a specific area count toward compliance. For example, if a plant with multiple emissions sources is treated as being "under an emissions bubble", regulators assess only the total emissions of the plant, not the emissions of each individual source, in determining compliance.
race relations	The associations, tensions or harmony between two or more groups of people distinguished by history, culture, religion or physique: distinctions erroneously construed as being based on consistent biological differences and as representing, in effect, species of a human genus.
third world	
right to environmental information	
environmental protection agency	EPA is the US Government's watchdog agency responsible for controlling the pollution of air and water, pesticides, radiation hazards and noise pollution. The agency is also involved in research to examine the effects of pollution.
import permission	
fishery management	

prize	
award	
sea bed exploitation	Marine mineral resources extend far beyond those presently exploited; minerals are derived from two separate types of marine sources: from sedimentary deposits underlying the continental shelves and from inshore deposits on the surface of the continental shelves. By far the most valuable of the mineral resources exploited from marine environments is petroleum. Offshore placer deposits on the surface of the continental shelves yield gold, platinum, and tin. On the floors of the world's oceans manganese nodules are found as a result of pelagic sedimentation or precipitation; they are small, irregular, black to brown, friable, laminated concretionary masses consisting primarily of manganese salts and manganese-oxide minerals.
sustainable mobility	The ability to meet the needs of society to move freely, gain access, communicate, trade and establish relationships without sacrificing other essential human or ecological values today or in the future.
environmental health	The art and science of the protection of good health, the prevention of disease and injury through the control of positive environmental factors, and the reduction of potential physical, biological, chemical and radiological hazards.
teratogenesis screening	Study conducted for identifying the teratogenic potential of a given substance.
smoke prevention	Measures or devices aiming at discouraging tobacco smoke.
risk model	A mathematical, graphical or verbal description of risk for a particular environment and set of activities within that environment.
tracking of species	
data processing	Any operation or combination of operations on data, including everything that happens to data from the time they are observed or collected to the time they are destroyed.
international convention	Treaties and other agreements of a contractual character between different countries or organizations of states creating legal rights and obligations between the parties.
statistical model	
parameter	1) A variable, measurable property whose value is a determinant of the characteristics of a system. 2) (Statistics) Fundamentally, the parameter represents the true value of the characteristic of a sample or population. The estimate of a parameter, called a statistic, is a measurement of a sample of the population 3) A quantity in an equation which must be specified beside the independent variables to obtain the solution for the dependent variables. 4) A quantity which is constant under a given set of conditions, but may be different under other conditions.

water analysis	Study of the chemical, physical and biological properties of water.
point source	Pollution from a discrete source, such as a septic tank, a sewer, a discharge type, a landfill, a factory or waste water treatment works discharging to a watercourse; stack emission from an industrial process; or spillage from an underground storage tank leaching into groundwater.
clinical waste	
food residue	
infringement	
development aid	Economic or technical assistance extended to developing countries by the governments of developed countries and international organizations, as contrasted with gifts, loans and investments financed by the private sector. Official development assistance is construed by the OECD Development Committee as including only "concessional" transfers to developing countries, meaning that all or part of each ODA transaction is a grant or is loaned at rate of interest and/or on repayment terms more beneficial to the recipient than market rates and terms.
slaughterhouse waste	Animal body parts cut off in the preparation of carcasses for use as food. This waste can come from several sources including slaughterhouses, restaurants, stores and farms.
conservation of species	Controlled utilization, protection or development of selected classes of plants or animals for their richness, biodiversity and benefits to humanity.
government environmental expenditure	
POP	
physicochemical indicator	
globalisation	The growing interdependence and interconnectedness of the modern world through increased flows of goods, services, capital, people and information. The process is driven by technological advances and reductions in the costs of international transactions, which spread technology and ideas, raise the share of trade in world production and increase the mobility of capital.
pollution fee	Charge for the amount of waste or pollution.
liability for marine accidents	Subjection to a legal obligation, such as financial recompense or ecological reparations, for any harm or damage inflicted on persons, property or the environment in the course of commercial or recreational activity in, on or near a sea.
health	A state of dynamic equilibrium between an organism and its environment in which all functions of mind and body are normal.
geothermy	

gross domestic product	The total output of goods and services produced by a national economy in a given period, usually a year, valued at market prices. It is gross, since no allowance is made, for the value of replacement capital goods.
gaseous air pollutant	Uncondensed or volatile gases, usually comprised of chemical compounds, discharged to the atmosphere.
fire insurance coverage	Protection provided as part of an insurance policy that guarantees or secures indemnity for all losses or damages resulting from accidental fire during a specified time period.
access to the sea	Right of access to the sea established in coastal countries as storage and distribution areas (transit zones) for the convenience of a neighboring land-locked country.
seismic measurement	
trams	An electrically driven public transport vehicle that runs on rails let into the surface of the road, power usually being taken from an overhead wire.
scrap vehicle	Any motor vehicle which has been crushed, flattened or dismantled or which has been otherwise damaged to the extent that it cannot be economically repaired. ⁶
submarine	
income tax	A sum of money demanded from individuals and corporations by a government, based on a percentage of total earnings received from salaries, wages, sales, investments, rents and other sources.
cumulative effect	Those environmental impacts which result when individual actions, taken at the same time or over a period of time, are considered collectively.
sanitation tax	
environmental impact of agriculture	Agricultural activities have significant impacts on water quality, including increases in stream sedimentation from erosion, and increases in nutrients, pesticides, and salt concentrations in runoff. In certain regions, the misuse of pesticides has led to the development of pesticide-resistant strains of pests, destroyed natural predators, killed local wildlife, and contaminated human water supplies. Improper application of fertilizers has changed the types of vegetation and fish types inhabiting nearby waterways and rivers.
registration obligation	The duty to formally enroll with a government agency or an authority in order to be granted certain rights, particularly trademark or copyright privileges, or the permission to sell and distribute a product.
national expenditure for the environment	
statistical information	Information relative to the economic, financial, industrial, commercial, social and general activities and condition of persons, whether such information is collected by means of sampling or any other statistical method.

cumulative impact	Two or more individual impacts which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.
vinasse	The residue left in a still after the process of distillation and fermentation of alcohols and liquors.
suspended pollutant	Pollution caused by small solid particles which are held in suspension in water.
income	The gain derived from capital, from labour or effort, or both combined, including profit or gain through sale or conversion of capital.
safety study	
ecological bookkeeping	The systematic accounting of the exchanges between environmental and economic systems; it aims at recording the fluxes of environmental goods and services entering the economic processes of production and consumption and their effects on the quality and quantity of natural resources.
intergovernmental organisation	
maritime law	That system of law which particularly relates to marine commerce and navigation, to business transacted at sea or relating to navigation, to ships and shipping, to seamen, to the transportation of persons and property by sea, and to marine affairs generally.
resource pricing policy	The guiding procedure or philosophy for decisions regarding the monetary rate or value of a country or region's resources, including natural resources, human resources and capital, or man-made goods.
Ames test	A bioassay developed by Bruce N. Ames in 1974, performed on bacteria to assess the capability of environmental chemicals to cause mutations.
catastrophe	A sudden, widespread disaster or calamity that greatly exceeds the resources of an area or region.
post treatment sewage	
sound control	
end-of-pipe technology	An approach to pollution control which concentrates upon effluent treatment or filtration prior to discharge into the environment, as opposed to making changes in the process giving rise to the wastes.
water flow measurement	The determination of the quantity of a fluid that passes through a pipe, duct or open channel.
profit	An excess of the receipts over the spending, costs and expenses of a business or other commercial entity during any period.
hearing impairment medicine	
soil analysis	The use of rapid chemical analyses to determine the fertility status of a soil. It is used to identify those nutrients or substances that are present in either insufficient or excessive quantities for optimum plant growth. Analyses are also used to monitor increases or decreases in soil fertility over time.
urban engineering	
acoustic trauma	
hearing loss	

astronomy	The science concerned with celestial bodies and the observation and interpretation of the radiation received in the vicinity of the earth from the component parts of the universe.
domestic accident	
household accident	
energy statistics	
cytotoxic substance	
pest infestation	1) The occurrence of one or more pest species in an area or location where their numbers and impact are currently or potentially at intolerable levels. 2) A sudden increase in destructiveness or population numbers of a pest species in a given area.
signalling	
urban ecology charter	
siting of industry	
reporting	
AIDS	The acquired immunodeficiency syndrome is caused by HIV-virus manifested by opportunistic infections and/or malignancies, and the mortality rate is very high. The syndrome results from a breakdown of the body's disease-fighting mechanism that leaves it defenceless against infections.
assay	Qualitative or quantitative determination of the components of a material, such as an ore or a drug.
freshwater conservation	
arms policy	
water pollution prevention measures	Measures undertaken to conserve and protect water quality - in terms of its use reduction and disposal, waste water treatment, procedural changes and recycling.
toxic metal	Metals (usually heavy metals) which interfere with the respiration, metabolism or growth of organisms.
demographic evolution	The gradual pattern of change in the growth of human populations in a particular region or country, from a rapid increase in the birth and death rates to a leveling off in the growth rate due to reduced fertility and other factors.
data analysis	The evaluation of digital data, i.e. data represented by a sequence of code characters.
psychosomatic illness	Illness arising from or aggravated by a mind-body relationship.
basic food requirements	The minimum nutrients deemed necessary for a person of a particular age, gender, physiological condition and activity level to sustain life, health and growth.
monopoly	The market condition where a particular commodity or service has only one seller, either because the seller has exclusive possession of an essential input or because large economies of scale inhibit the entrance of a competitor into the market.

economic activity	Production, distribution, and consumption of marketable commodities and services. It includes investment and expenditures of money; trade; commerce; shipping; and storage of marketable products.
occupational accident	
analogical model	
public water	No definition.
expert system	A computer configuration of hardware and software that simulates the judgment and behavior of a human or an organization with extensive knowledge in a particular field, often by giving answers, solutions or diagnoses.
standing water level	Elevation of the water table or piezometric surface when not influenced by pumping or recharge.
saturnism	
oneirism	A dreamlike mental state experienced while awake.
cutaneous route	
ecosystem conservation	
climate alteration	The slow variation of climatic characteristics over time at a given place. This may be indicated by the geological record in the long term, by changes in the landforms in the intermediate term, and by vegetation changes in the short term.
man-made climate change	Man-made climate changes may be due to the greenhouse effect and other human activities. A change in albedo of the land brought about by desertification and deforestation affects the amount of solar energy absorbed at the earth's surface. Man-made aerosols produced from the sulphur released from power stations can modify clouds. Changes in ozone levels in the stratosphere due to CFCs may influence climate.
calculation	The act, process or result of calculating.
state property	The complex of estates and lands belonging to the State.
military conflict	
glaciology	Science dealing with the properties and occurrence of ice, ice accumulation and ice action in all its forms, especially glaciers.
infrared spectrometry	
agricultural biotechnologies	The application of genetic engineering - manipulating genes - to obtain certain favorable traits in agricultural crops and livestock.
materials science	The scientific discipline which aims to establish the relationships between the structures, properties and processing of (solid) materials. Materials science is an applied science which is based on the principles of physics and chemistry.
dermatosis	
float	Any natural or man-made body which is supported and partly or fully immersed in water, its vertical motion indicating the changes in water level or its horizontal movement indicating the velocity of water at the surface or at various depths.

rhettara	Subsurface gallery for water supply starting from below the water table and sloping downwards to the ground surface with a gradient flatter than both the water table and the ground surface. Synonym: foggara.
foggara	Subsurface gallery for water supply starting from below the water table and sloping downwards to the ground surface with a gradient flatter than both the water table and the ground surface. Synonym: rhettara.
classified plants	
toxoplasmosis	An infection that is caused by the protozoan parasite, <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> . The parasite is carried by cats, birds, and other animals, and is found in soil contaminated by cat feces and in meat, particularly pork. The parasite can infect the lungs, retina of the eye, heart, pancreas, liver, colon, and testes. Once <i>T. gondii</i> invades the body, it remains there, but the immune system in a healthy person usually prevents the parasite from causing disease.
medical unit	
antagonistic effect of toxic substances	A biological response to exposure to a toxic substance interfering with the action of another or to multiple toxic substances interfering with each other's actions.
manual separation	Sorting of recyclables or compostable materials from waste by hand sorting.
road maintenance	The care or upkeep of streets, highways and other routes, including improvements in alignment, widening and markings, and work involving buried cables, water mains or gas mains.
bibliographic information system	A coordinated assemblage of people, devices or other resources organized for the exchange of data pertaining to the history, physical description, comparison, and classification of books and other works.
radioactive fallout	Pollution caused by potentially toxic substances that are discharged into the environment in traces or in small quantities.
construction methods	
approval	The act of confirming, ratifying, assenting, sanctioning, or consenting to some act or thing done by another.
anaerobic treatment	Breakdown of organic material without the presence of oxygen, a treatment which permanently removes the unpleasant odour of many organic wastes so that they can be used on agricultural land.
safety standard for building	A collection of rules and regulations adopted by authorities concerning structural and mechanical standards for safety.
inflation	Persistent increases in the general level of prices. It can be seen as a devaluing of the worths of money.
market-based instrument	

producer	The manufacturer of a finished product, the producer of any raw material or the manufacturer of a component part and any person who, by putting his name, trade mark or other distinguishing feature on the product presents himself as its producer.
quality criterion	
data collections	Operation which consists of obtaining data by appealing to various sources.
ethnology	The science that deals with the study of the origin, distribution, and relations of races or ethnic groups of mankind.
installation optimisation	Adjustments made to a building or to a mechanical or electrical system or apparatus in order to maximize its functionality and efficiency.
activities on the land	
environmental impact of households	Household impacts on the environment include domestic heating emissions (hot air, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, water vapour and oxide of nitrogen, sulphur and other trace gases); domestic sewage consisting of human bodily discharges, water from kitchens, bathrooms and laundries; the dumping of bulky wastes such as old washing machines, refrigerators, cars and other objects that will not fit into the standard dustbin and which are often dumped about the countryside, etc.
drain	Conduit or small open channel by which water is removed from a soil or an aquifer by gravity in order to control the water level.
species impoverishment	Loss of species due to factors such as climate change or random events such as persistent drought, natural catastrophe, the emergence of a new predator, or genetic mutation.
regional	
secondary sludge	Semi-solid residue that is produced after dissolved and colloidal pollution have been converted to solids by biological or chemical treatment and then sedimented.
petroleum consumption	Petroleum belongs to non-renewable energy sources; it is a complex substance derived from the carbonized remains of trees, ferns, mosses, and other types of vegetable matter. The principal chemical constituents of oil are carbon, hydrogen, and sulphur. The various fuels made from crude oil are jet fuel, gasoline, kerosine, diesel fuel, and heavy fuel oils. Major oil consumption is in the following areas: transportation, residential-commercial, industrial and for generating electric power.
chemical policy	Measures adopted by industrialized countries to cope with problems caused by the excessive use of chemicals and their consequent introduction in the environment. These measures should include an inventory of existing chemicals, a dossier of information about the chemicals' characteristics, hazards, uses, disposal, etc.
computer methods	

immission limit	Maximum levels of selected pollutants which would lead to unacceptable air quality.
pollutant concentration	A measure of the amount of a polluting substance in a given amount of water, soil, air, food or other medium.
resource conservation	Reduction of overall resource consumption and utilization of recovered resources in order to avoid waste.
civil service	
regulation	The act of regulating; a rule or order prescribed for management or government; a regulating principle; a precept. Rule of order prescribed by superior or competent authority relating to action on those under its control.
industrial dumping	The disposal of any waste generated by a manufacturing or processing process by the agency or body which produced it.
pollutant analysis	The determination of the composition of any substance that causes pollution, using classical laboratory techniques and other methods involving analytical chemistry.
soil conservation	Management of soil to prevent or reduce soil erosion and depletion by wind and water. Preservation of soil against deterioration and loss by using it within its capabilities; application of conservation practices needed for its protection and improvement.
supervised image classification	A type of automatic multi-spectral image interpretation in which the user supervises feature classification by setting up prototypes (collections of sample points) for each feature, class, or land cover to be mapped.
environmental impact of forestry	The world's forestry resources are shrinking at an alarming rate. The need for foreign exchange encourages many developing countries to cut timber faster than forests can be regenerated. This overcutting not only depletes the resource that underpins the world timber trade, it causes loss of forest-based livelihoods, increases soil erosion and downstream flooding, and accelerates the loss of species and genetic resources.
microeconomics	The study of economics at the level of individual consumers, groups of consumers or firms.
composting	The natural biological decomposition of organic material in the presence of air to form a humus-like material. Controlled methods of composting include mechanical mixing and aerating, ventilating the materials by dropping them through a vertical series of aerated chambers, or placing the compost in piles out in the open air and mixing it or turning it periodically.
medical diagnosis	

national planning	The step by step method and process of defining, developing and outlining various possible courses of actions to meet existing or future needs, goals and objectives for a country or a large body of people associated with a particular territory, often sharing similar ethnic backgrounds, customs and language.
urban population	The total number of persons inhabiting a city, metropolitan region or any area where the sum of residents exceeds a designated amount.
sample treatment	
human pathology	Branch of medicine concerned with the cause, origin, and nature of disease, including the changes occurring as a result of disease.
ecoproduct award	
digital land model	A representation of a surface's topography stored in a numerical format. Each pixel has been assigned coordinates and an altitude.
marine resources conservation	Controlled utilization and protection of wildlife, mineral and oil resources found in an ocean environment, often for their value as food and energy sources.
public information	Factual or circumstantial knowledge or the service, office or station providing this knowledge for an entire population or community, without restriction.
sea level rise	Sea level rises are a possible consequence of global warming. As the amount of free water in the ocean increases, and as the water becomes warmer, global warming will increase. In addition, according to theory, the heating at the poles may reduce the amount of water trapped in glaciers and ice caps. By the year 3000, the seas could rise between one and two metres. Such an event would clearly threaten low-lying areas, particularly in Asia, where million of people live and farm on river deltas and flood plains.
effects on animals	
fish kill	The sudden death of fish due to the introduction of pollutants or the reduction of the dissolved oxygen concentration in a water body.
airborne diseases	Disease that is generally transmitted by nasopharyngeal discharges and by respiratory secretions, through coughing and sneezing, though it may also be conveyed through close contact. Respiratory diseases include the common childhood infections, measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, diphtheria and acute sore throat, as well as diseases of the respiratory tract, influenza and other acute viral infections, the pneumonias, and pulmonary tuberculosis (WHO, 1992).
nuclear reactor containment	The prevention of release, even under the conditions of a reactor accident, of unacceptable quantities of radioactive material beyond a controlled zone.

chemical treatment of waste water	A process in which chemicals or a variety of chemical processes are used to obtain a desired result when treating wastewater such as precipitation, coagulation, flocculation, sludge conditioning, disinfection or odor control.
squandering	To spend or dissipate money, time, etc. wastefully.
sanitary standard	
subject discipline	
firing technique	
water recovery	Use of process wastewater or treatment facility effluent in a different manufacturing process.
carcinogenicity	The ability or tendency of a substance or physical agent to cause or produce cancer.
compatible development	The use of land and the construction and use of structures which is in harmony with adjoining development, existing neighborhoods, and the goals and objectives of this plan. Elements of compatible development include, but are not limited to: variety of architectural design; rhythm; scale; intensity; materials; building siting; hours of operation; and integration with existing community systems including water and sewer services, natural elements in the area, motorized and non-motorized transportation, and open spaces and parks. Compatible development does not require uniformity or monotony of architectural or site design.
electrotechnical industry	A sector of the economy in which an aggregate of commercial enterprises is engaged in the design, manufacture and marketing of machinery, apparatus and supplies for the generation, storage and utilization of electrical energy, such as household appliances, radio and television receiving equipment, and lighting and wiring equipment.
geographers	
denutrition	
medium term	
urban hydrology	That branch of hydrology which deals with the hydrology of urban and metropolitan areas, where substantial portions consist of nearly impervious surfaces and artificial land relief, emphasizing the effect of urban developments.
land reclamation	1) The process of creating new, dry land on the seabed. 2) The process of upgrading unusable land through making physical improvements, such as draining and filling a swamp.
natural heritage assessment	Evaluation of the natural structures, resources and landscapes to ensure their careful management and preservation.
assessment	
illness	
occupational safety	An area of statutory duty imposed on employers and employees in most countries, for the protection of the workforce from occupational disease and stresses and physical hazards through appropriate measures.

economic plan information	A design, scheme or project pertaining to the production, distribution and use of income, wealth and commodities.
landscaping	Improving the natural beauty of a piece of land by planting or altering the contours of the ground.
packaging deposit	A surcharge paid when buying potentially polluting products; it is refunded when the container is returned for recycling or proper disposal.
dangerous goods legislation	
deep ecology	A movement that argues for an holistic view of the world where humankind is seen as no more or less important than any other part of nature. Among other things, it rejects the dominant world view that ecology is subordinate to economics - deep ecologists argue the reverse.
resource-use fee	
fishing tax	No definition.
contour line	A line used on a topographic map to indicate areas of equal elevation above sea level.
scrap material market	
microbiology	The science and study of microorganisms, including protozoans, algae, fungi, bacteria, viruses, and rickettsiae.
map chart	A map, generally designed for navigation or other particular purposes, in which essential map information is combined with various other data critical to the intended use.
consumer groups	A collection of persons united to address concerns regarding the purchase and use of specific commodities or services.
long-term experiment	1) Experiment lasting for a relatively long period of time. 2) Experiment whose results become effective after a long period of time.
hydrometry	Science of the measurement and analysis of water including methods, techniques and instrumentation used in hydrology.
mapping	The process of making a map of an area; especially the field work necessary for the production of a map.
intervention in nature and landscape	Stepping in or participating in problem solving efforts for troublesome or perplexing situations involving the natural world or scenery.
calorimetry	The science of measuring heat flow.
conductimetry	
labelling	Attaching a notice to a product or container bearing information concerning its contents, proper use, manufacturer and any cautions or hazards of use.
environmental reporting	
food hygiene	That part of the science of hygiene that deals with the principles and methods of sanitation applied to the quality of foodstuffs, to their processing, preparation, conservation and consumption by man.
in vitro	
in vivo	

water consumption	Use of water that allows its evaporation or makes it unfit for any subsequent use.
natural attenuation	The combination of all natural degradation processes that take place in soil and groundwater, such as biodegradation, adsorption, dilution and chemical reactions with the soil itself. Over time, these natural processes reduce the concentration of contaminants to acceptable levels, in other words, levels that pose no risk for human health and for the health of the ecosystem. Free-floating, or mobile, pollutants can spread in liquid or vapour form and are thus easily captured by degradation processes. On the other hand, organic compounds that have a high molecular weight and many inorganic substances become trapped in the soil, which impedes their diffusion.
spectral signature	The quantitative measurement of the properties of an object at one or several wavelength intervals. Spectral signature analysis techniques use the variation in the spectral reflectance or emittance of objects as a method of identifying the objects (NASA).
intervention program	
limit value	
recycling potential	The capacity of waste material of being re-used or recovered and reprocessed into usable material.
waste volume	
<people by occupation>	
nuclear debate	
forest cover destruction	Destruction of forests is carried out in many countries in order to provide new land for agricultural or livestock purposes. It is often done without factors such as climate and topography having been sufficiently studied and on lands where slope nature of the soil or other physiographic characteristics clearly indicate that the land involved is suitable only for forest. Although these practices may lead to a temporary increase in productivity, there are also many indications that in the long run there is usually a decrease in productivity per unit of surface and that erosion and irreversible soil deterioration often accompany this process. Many factors contribute to forest cover destruction: timber production, clearance for agriculture, cutting for firewood and charcoal, fires, droughts, strip mining, pollution, urban development, population pressures, and warfare.
financial aid	The transfer of funds from developed to underdeveloped countries.
risk exposure	The level of loss presented by a risk; the product of the likelihood that the risk will occur and the magnitude of the consequences of its occurrence.
product information	Factual, circumstantial and, often, comparative knowledge concerning various goods, services or events, their quality and the entities producing them.

chemical oceanography	The study of the chemical reactions that occur in the oceans and of their chemical composition.
irritation	
dam-break flood wave	No definition.
used oil	Any mineral-based lubrication or industrial oils which have become unfit for the use for which they were originally intended, and in particular used combustion engine oils and gearbox oils, and also mineral lubricated oils, oils for turbines and hydraulic oils.
waste disposal tax	Imposed fee, expense, or cost for the action of removing or getting rid of refuse or unwanted materials left over from a manufacturing process.
equivalent dose	A quantity used in radiation protection, expressing all radiation on a common scale for calculating the effective absorbed dose. The unit of dose equivalent is the rem. which is numerically equal to the absorbed dose in rads multiplied by certain modifying factors such as the quality factor, the distribution factor, etc.
risk reduction	Action taken to reduce the likelihood and impact of a risk.
protection of birds	
economic support	
public aid	Government aid in the form of monies or food stamps to the poor, disabled, aged or to dependent children.
inspection	An official examination and evaluation of the extent to which specified goals, objectives, standards, policies or procedures of an agency, organization, department or unit have been met properly.
plate tectonics	
seismotectonics	
tectonophysics	
wastewater charge	Imposed fee, expense, or cost for the management of spent or used water that contains dissolved or suspended matter from a home, community farm, or industry.
plastic waste	Any discarded plastic (organic, or synthetic, material derived from polymers, resins or cellulose) generated by any industrial process, or by consumers.
landscape ecology	The study of landscapes taking account of the ecology of their biological populations. The subjects thus embraces geomorphology and ecology and is applied to the design and architecture of landscapes.
effects on atmosphere	
treaty	An international agreement in writing between two states or a number of states. Treaties are binding in international law; some treaties create law only for those states that are parties to them.
surface water pollution	No definition.
warning	

economic forecasting	The production of estimates of future financial and commercial trends, based on econometric models or surveys.
sanitation plan	Plans for the control of the physical factors in the human environment that can harm development, health, or survival.
recovery plan	A formulated or systematic method for the restoration of natural resources or the reuse of materials and objects.
environmental plan	A formulated or systematic method for the protection of natural or ecological resources.
atomic energy legislation	
<social subjects>	
document type	A class of documents having similar characteristics; for example journal, article, technical manual, or memo.
documents	Material of any kind, regardless of physical form, which furnishes information, evidence or ideas, including items such as contracts, bills of sale, letters, audio and video recordings, and machine readable data files.
environmental information network	System delivering environmental information from a broad range of information and data providers committed to making their information available to the whole spectrum of users of environmental information.
experiment	A test under controlled conditions that is made to demonstrate a known truth, examine the validity of a hypothesis, or determine the efficacy of something previously untried.
culture (society)	All the human creations that form the matrix within which it is possible for individuals to find shared meaning and to experience some sense of belonging, to communicate and cooperate. Culture comprises language, values, belief systems, the built environment and the objects with which we fill and adorn it, religious and spiritual observances, forms of political participation and action, customs, dietary practices, holidays and commemorations, work, kinship, friendship, games, spectacles, gatherings, costumes and personal adornments, art, and so on.
network	
disaster	The result of a vast ecological breakdown in the relations between man and his environment, a serious and sudden event (or slow, as in drought) on such a scale that the stricken community needs extraordinary efforts to cope with it, often with outside help or international aid.
technological risk	Hazard arising from other than natural causes (including biological, chemical, nuclear, transport and terrorist-instigated disaster).
counterinformation	The complex of information media which oppose those of the prevailing system.
river mouth	The place where a stream enters the sea or a lake.

bank storage	Water absorbed and stored in the permeable bed and banks of a stream, lake or reservoir and returned in whole or in part as the level of the surface of the water body falls.
impounding dam	No definition.
groundwater dam	Structures that intercept or obstruct the natural flow of groundwater and provide storage for water underground. Their use is in areas where flows of groundwater vary considerably during the course of the year, from very high flows following rain to negligible flows during the dry season. The basic principle of the groundwater dam is that instead of storing the water in surface reservoirs, water is stored underground. The main advantages of water storage in groundwater dams is that evaporation losses are much less for water stored underground. Further, risk of contamination of the stored water from the surface is reduced because as parasites cannot breed in underground water.
acoustic insulation	The process of preventing the transmission of sound by surrounding with a nonconducting material.
sound insulation	The process of preventing the transmission of sound by surrounding with a nonconducting material.
field experiment	Experiment carried out on a substance or on an organism in the open air as opposed to in a laboratory.
overpopulation	A population density that exceeds the capacity of the environment to supply the health requirements of the individual organism.
soil degradation	Soil may deteriorate either by physical movement of soil particles from a given site or by depletion of the water-soluble elements in the soil which contribute to the nourishment of crop, plants, grasses, trees, and other economically usable vegetation. The physical movement generally is referred to as erosion. Wind, water, glacial ice, animals and tools in use may be agents of erosion.
thermalism	No definition.
total parameter	The sum of parameters that must be taken into account when assessing water quality (organoleptic factors, physico-chemical factors, toxic substances, microbiological parameters).
waste presorting	Preselection of wastes prior to incineration in order to recover recyclable material, to increase the potential efficiency of material and energy recovery and to avoid the presence of hazardous material from resulting fly ash that may be employed for successive utilisation.
hunting season closure	

emergency plan	A document describing the organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, concept of operation, means and principles for intervention during an emergency. Emergency plans are prepared at several different levels: national, local and facility. They may include all activities planned to be carried out by all relevant organizations and authorities, or may be primarily concerned with the actions to be carried out by a particular organization.
shift working	Any method of organizing work in shifts whereby workers succeed each other at the same work stations according to a certain pattern, including a rotating pattern, and which may be continuous or discontinuous entailing the need for workers to work at different times over a given period of days or weeks.
land-based activity	
effects on the environment	Resultant of natural or manmade perturbations of the physical, chemical or biological components making up the environment.
waste sorting	Separating waste into different materials, such as glass, metal, paper, plastic, etc.
waste separation	
applied research	Research directed toward using knowledge gained by basic research to make things or to create situations that will serve a practical or utilitarian purpose.
decision-making procedure	
pollutant source identification	The determination of the point of origin of substances that cause pollution.
instructions	
environmental quality objective	A regulatory value defining the quality to be aimed for in a particular aspect of the environment, for example ""the quality of water in a river such that coarse fish can maintain healthy populations"". Unlike an environmental quality standard, an EQO is not usually expressed in quantitative terms and it is not legally enforceable.
biological control	The control of a pest by the introduction, preservation or facilitation of natural predators, parasites or other enemies, by sterilization techniques, by the use of inhibitory hormones or by other biological means.
wastewater legislation	A binding rule or body of rules prescribed by a government to regulate the outflow and disposal of spent or used water from a home, community, farm or industry that contains dissolved or suspended matter.
land map	
graphic chart	

groundwater quality eco-management	Condition of groundwater with respect to quality standards. Groundwater accounts for over 95% of the earth's useable fresh-water resources; over half the world's population depends on groundwater for drinking-water supplies. This invisible resource is vulnerable to pollution and over-exploitation. Effective conservation of groundwater supplies requires the integration of land-use and water management.
extraterritorial water building fire precautions	Waters situated outside the territory over which a nation exercises jurisdiction and control.
maximum allowable concentration day application	Upper limit of concentration of a substance in water which is not harmful to a certain purpose.
industrial association	(a) an association of employees and/or independent contractors, or an association of employers, that is registered or recognised as such an association (however described) under an industrial law; or (b) an association of employees and/or independent contractors a principal purpose of which is the protection and promotion of their interests in matters concerning their employment, or their interests as independent contractors, as the case requires; or (c) an association of employers a principal purpose of which is the protection and promotion of their interests in matters concerning employment and/or independent contractors; and includes a branch of such an association, and an organisation.
nuclear energy legislation	Governmental law regulating the research, development, production, marketing, pricing, allocation or waste management of power derived from fission or fusion reactions within atomic nuclei.
joint implementation	Joint implementation or activities implemented jointly, is a concept where industrialized countries meet their obligations for reducing their greenhouse gas emissions by receiving credits for investing in emissions reductions in developing countries. Proponents of joint implementation argue that such an international trade in emissions credits would achieve greenhouse gas reductions in industrialized countries at much lower costs while providing foreign investment benefits to developing countries.
pattern recognition general education	A remote sensing term referring to an automated process through which unidentified patterns can be classified into a limited number of discrete classes through comparison with other class-defining patterns or characteristics. Pattern recognition is an essential part of the classification of remotely sensed images and is used as an aid to image interpretation.

clean coal technologies	Technologies which have been/are being developed and used to enhance both the efficiency and the environmental performance of coal extraction, preparation and utilisation, thus covering the complete coal cycle. However, the term is commonly used for technologies which are associated with power generation plant with a view to improving their efficiency of generation, reliability, availability and environmental performance.
price fluctuation	
factor market	Significant elements or reasons for an outcome in the buying, selling, and trading of particular goods or services.
animal waste	Discarded material from industries directly associated with the raising of animals, such as those wastes produced by livestock farming, meat production and animal testing (animal bodies, animal parts, feathers, etc.) and fur breeding (fur, blood, etc.).
special plan	
soil biology	The study of the living organisms, mainly microorganisms and microinvertebrates which live within the soil, and which are largely responsible for the decomposition processes vital to soil fertility.
field work	
animal carcasses	The dead body of an animal, especially one slaughtered for food.
offshore	
census survey	An official periodic count of a population including such information as sex, age, occupation, etc.
point	A position on a reference system determined by a survey.
ice jam	The choking of a stream channel by the piling up of ice against an obstruction, forming a temporary dam; an accumulation of ice at a given location which, in a river, restricts the flow of water.
human-made disaster	A disaster caused not by a natural phenomenon but by man's or society's action, involuntary or voluntary, sudden or slow, directly or indirectly, with grave consequences to the population and the environment; examples: technological disaster, toxicological disaster, desertification, environmental pollution, conflict, epidemics, fires.
emission control	Procedures aiming at reducing or preventing the harm caused by atmospheric emissions.
plant protection	Conservation of plant species that may be rare or endangered, and of other plants of particular significance.
flora conservation	
yearbook	
statistical yearbook	

georeferenced data	Data obtained through the process of delimiting a given object, either physical (eg. a lake) or conceptual (eg. an administrative region), in terms of its spatial relationship to the land; the geographic reference thus established consists of points, lines, areas or volumes defined in terms of some coordinate system (usually latitude, longitude, elevation, etc.).
biotoxins	
resource exploitation	
BBS	Bulletin board system.
biocentrism	Placing the biotic (living) community at the centre of ethical and political concern. The opposite of anthropocentrism.
custom and usage	A usage or practice of the people, which, by common adoption and acquiescence, and by long and unvarying habit, has become compulsory, and has acquired the force of law with respect to the place or subject-matter to which it relates. It results from a long series of actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such reputation and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a tacit and common consent (emphasis mine).
labour market	The market that determines wages and the number of jobs based on the supply and demand for workers.
neighbourhood noise	General noise from a local source (such as the noise of a factory) which is disturbing to people living in the area.
vibration	A periodic motion of small amplitude and high frequency, characteristic of elastic bodies.
transfrontier pollution	
space pollution	
schistosomiasis	A disease in which humans are parasitized by any of three species of blood flukes: <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i> , <i>S. haematobium</i> , and <i>S. japonicum</i> ; adult worms inhabit the blood vessels.
water protection	Measures to conserve surface and groundwater; to ensure the continued availability of water for growing domestic, commercial and industrial uses and to ensure sufficient water for natural ecosystems.
ore mining	Extraction of naturally occurring mineral material from which a desired product, usually a metal, can be obtained.
caravanning	
polluting agent	A substance that adversely alters the physical, chemical, or biological properties of the environment. The term includes toxic metals, carcinogens, pathogens, oxygen-demanding materials, heat, and all other harmful substances, contaminants, or impurities.
land management and planning	Operations for preparing and controlling the implementation of plans for organizing human activities on land.

line source	Line source means a one-dimensional source. An example of a line source is the particular emissions from a dirt road.
malaria	A group of human febrile diseases with a chronic relapsing course caused by hemosporidian blood parasites of the genus Plasmodium, transmitted by the bite of Anopheles mosquito.
audiology	The study of hearing.
monitoring system	A coordinated body of sensory and communications devices that observes, detects or records the outputs or operations of any natural or artificial system in order to construct a history or future of events.
cause-effect relation	The relating of causes to the effects that they produce.
biological warfare	The use of living organisms or their toxic products to induce death or incapacity in humans and animals and damage to plant crops, etc.
mineral extraction	The process of extracting metallic or nonmetallic mineral deposits from the Earth.
nuclear waste reprocessing	Chemical treatment of spent fuel from a nuclear reactor to separate unused uranium and plutonium from radioactive fission product wastes. This allows recycle of valuable fuel material and minimizes the volume of high-level waste materials.
primary effluent	Wastewater discharged after the first major treatment in a wastewater treatment facility, usually after screens and sedimentation tanks are used to remove most of the materials that float or will settle.
secondary effluent	The liquid portion of wastewater leaving secondary treatment.
landscape planning	The aspect of the land use planning process that deals with physical, biological, aesthetic, cultural, and historical values and with the relationships and planning between these values, land uses, and the environment.
obligation to label	The legal responsibility or duty compelling manufacturers to affix certain marks or other written identification to their products, as is directed by laws, regulations or government standards.
wildlife population statistics	Statistical data concerning the number, distribution and trend of natural populations.
forest cover statistics	Statistics of trees and associated vegetation within a forest.
forest conservation	All operations to preserve and rehabilitate forests, in particular operations designed to protect or restore the biological diversity, including ecological functions, of the forest ecosystems, and at the same time to secure as far as possible its current and future utility value for mankind and in particular for forest peoples.
EIS	A detailed statement which, to the fullest extent possible, identifies and analyzes, among other things, the anticipated environmental impact of a proposed action and discusses how the adverse effects will be mitigated.

adults	
plan	A scheme of action, a method of proceeding thought out in advance.
hunting plan	
natural resources control	
university education	
market study	Analysis of current market conditions to assess development opportunities. Usually undertaken by a developer to study the likely success of a specific development proposal.
economic forecast	
economic scenario	
building restoration	The accurate reestablishment of the form and details of a building, its artifacts, and the site on which it is located, usually as it appeared at a particular time.
allergens	Any antigen, such as pollen, a drug, or food, that induces an allergic state in humans or animals.
tourist resource	
municipal cleansing	The aggregation of services offered by a town or city in which streets and other public areas are kept clean, such as through trash pick-ups, street sweeping and decontamination of water, soil and other natural resources.
technological development	
environmental priority	
air quality control	Regular checking and recording of air quality in a given area. The following pollutants must be considered: carbon monoxide, benzene, butadiene, lead, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and particulates.
resources control	
foreign trade	Commercial interchange of commodities between different countries.
financing	Procurement of monetary resources or credit to operate a business or acquire assets.
funding	
preventive medicine	That branch of medicine which has primary interest in preventing physical, mental and emotional disease and injury in contrast to treating the sick and injured, and which is secondarily concerned with slowing the progress of disease and conserving maximal function.
information transfer	The communication or conveyance of data or materials for the purpose of enhancing knowledge from one person, place or position to another.
protection of species	Measures adopted for the safeguarding of species, of their ecosystems and their biodiversity.
governmental policy	
special tax	
environmental checklist	Specific list of environmental parameters to be investigated for possible impacts linked to project activities.
mass media	The means of communication that reach large numbers of people, such as television, newspapers, magazines and radio.

media	
pilot operation	
tomography	A technique of making radiographs of predetermined layers within objects, the sharp image of the chosen layer and the blurred images of other layers being produced by coordinated motion of any two of an X-ray tube, an object or a film.
frequency	1) <physics> The number of occurrences of a periodic or recurrent process per unit time, for example the number of vibrations of a particle per second or the number of repetitions of a complete wave form (cycles) per second. 2) <statistics> The number of members of a population or statistical sample falling in a particular class. 3) Relative frequency, the average number of occurrences of a particular event in a large number of repeated trials.
coulometry	A determination of the amount of an electrolyte released during electrolysis by measuring the number of coulombs used.
ecological study	
environmental health impact assessment	Assessment of impacts caused by an action on the health conditions of a population.
geochemistry	The study of the chemical composition of the various phases of the earth and the physical and chemical processes which have produced the observed distribution of the elements and nuclides in these phases.
World Wide Web	An interactive, hypertext-based information retrieval system available through the Internet, consisting of a composite of documents linked together, often including formatted text, background colors, graphics, as well as audio and video clips, and can be used to search for information, send e-mail, read news and download files.
evacuees	Persons forced to withdraw from a place of danger to a place of safety.
long term	
short term	
audibility threshold	The sound pressure level, for a specified frequency, at which persons with normal hearing begin to respond.
hearing threshold	
lifestyle	The particular attitudes, habits or behaviour associated with an individual or group.
nature conservation policy	
public-private partnership	A joint venture between corporations and government or between community members and government or business beyond the course of normal interaction.
justice	The correct application of law as opposed to arbitrariness.
hunting fee	
global aspect	Aspects concerning the whole world considered as being closely connected by modern telecommunications and as being interdependent economically, socially and politically.

employment	The work or occupation in which a person is employed.
well protection area	The area surrounding a drinking water well or well field which is protected to prevent contamination of the well(s).
nitrogen oxides	Oxides formed and released in all common types of combustion; they are formed by the oxidation of atmospheric nitrogen at high temperatures. Introduced into the atmosphere from car exhausts, furnace stacks, incinerators, power stations and similar sources, the oxides include nitrous oxide, nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen pentoxide and nitric acid. The oxides of nitrogen undergo many reactions in the atmosphere to form photochemical smog.
NOx	
nitrogen monoxide	A colourless gas, soluble in water, ethanol and ether. It is formed in many reactions involving the reduction of nitric acid, but more convenient reactions for the preparation of reasonably pure NO are reactions of sodium nitrite, sulphuric acid, etc.
pollutant in rain	
percolating water	Water which seeps or filters through the ground without any definite channel and not part of the flow of any waterway.
forestry law	
environmental legislation	Branch of law relating to pollution control; national parks, wildlife, fauna and flora, wilderness and biodiversity; environmental and occupational health; environmental planning; heritage conservation and a large number of international conventions relating to the environment.
economic incentive	Rewards or penalties offered by government or management to induce an economic sector, company or group of workers to act in such a way as to produce results that plan objectives or policy goals.
public right of way	The legal right of someone to pass over another's land, acquired by grant or by long usage.
integrated pollution control	A procedure whereby all major emissions to land, air, and water are considered simultaneously and not in isolation to avoid situations in which one control measure for one medium adversely affects another.
diet	Food prescribed, regulated or restricted as to kind and amount, for therapeutic or other purpose.
nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometry	
citizen rights	Rights recognized and protected by law, pertaining to the members of a state.
natural areas conservation	
spatial mobility	The rate of moves or migrations made by a given population within a given time frame.
man-made environment	

anthroposphere	The whole space where the various human activities take place, which come into conflict with the biosphere and all its physical elements. These activities change the natural environment of life and cause structural genetic changes in some plants and animals, including humans; they also have an influence on the chemical and biological balance in the biosphere.
sustained economic growth	Economic growth that can continue over the long-term without non-renewable resources being used up.
ozone depletion potential	A factor that reflects the ozone depletion potential of a substance, on a mass per kilogram basis, as compared to chlorofluorocarbon-11 (CFC-11). Such factor shall be based upon the substance's atmospheric life time, the molecular weight of bromine and chlorine, and the substance's ability to be photolytically disassociated, and upon other factors determined to be an accurate measure of relative ozone depletion potential.
biological filtration of water	A biological wastewater treatment technology used in chemical manufacturing facilities, solid waste processing plants, composting operations, and rendering plants. Biological systems use microorganisms that consume and destroy organic compounds as a food source.
warfare	
land tax	Property tax. A tax laid upon the legal or beneficial owner of real property, and apportioned upon the assessed value of his land. A tax on land.
audiovisual media	Any means of communication transmitted to both the sense of hearing and the sense of sight, especially technologies directed to large audiences.
hearing protection	The total of measures and devices implemented to preserve persons from harm to the faculty of perceiving sound.
occupational category	A collection of people who earn their living by similar or identical means of work.
associations	A body of persons associated for the regulation of a common economic activity by means of a special organization.
citizen associations	
consumers	A person who purchases goods and services for his own personal needs.
polychlordibenzo-p-dioxin	PCDD are formed (along with variants including furans) when compounds containing chlorine are burnt at low temperature in improperly operated/designed domestic refuse and industrial waste incinerators where PCDDs can be found in both the flue gases and the fly ash.
seaside pollution	
environmental conservation	Efforts and activities to maintain and sustain those attributes in natural and urban environments which are essential both to human physical and mental health and to enjoyment of life.

coastal zone planning	The comprehensive assessment, setting of objectives, planning and management of coastal resources, taking into account traditional, cultural and historical perspectives and conflicting interests and uses. It is done through a continuous and evolutionary process for co-operation and co-ordination among sectors, integrating national and local interests in the management of activities concerning the environment and development. Where appropriate, river basins, ecosystems or entire islands are taken into account.
ecologist movement	Grouping of individuals and organizations dedicated to the protection of the environment.
folk culture	
water resources management	Measures and activities concerning the monitoring, assessment, planning, development, conservation, allocation and protection of water resources for use by all sectors that depend on water.
chlorofluorocarbons	Gases formed of chlorine, fluorine, and carbon whose molecules normally do not react with other substances; they are therefore used as spray can propellants because they do not alter the material being sprayed.
heritage protection	
urban development	Any physical extension of, or changes to, the uses of land in metropolitan areas, often involving subdivision into zones; construction or modification of buildings, roads, utilities and other facilities; removal of trees and other obstructions; and population growth and related economic, social and political changes.
pollution prevention	The use of materials, processes, and practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants or wastes at the source. Examples of pollution prevention activities include inventory management/purchasing procedures, source reduction, process modifications, housekeeping/good operating practices, material substitutions, redesign of product, pollution prevention education/outreach, and in-process recycling. Disposal, off site recycling or reprocessing of wastes is not pollution prevention.
sustainable energy supply	The generation of energy efficiently, safely and with the minimum environmental impact.
zoologists	
sustainable use	The use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.
triple bottom line	Coined by John Elkington, one of the world's leading experts on sustainability, the 'Triple Bottom Line' refers to the need for corporations to be accountable for their social and environmental as well as financial performance.

water planning	An analytical planning process developed and continually modified to address the physical, economic, and sociological dimensions of water use. As a planning process it must assess and quantify the available supply of water resources and the future demands anticipated to be levied upon those resources. Based upon this continuous supply and demand evaluation, water planning must also give direction for moving water supplies to points of use while encouraging users to be good and effective stewards of available water resources. The water planning process requires constant re-evaluation and updating to address changing social, political, economic, and environmental parameters. While the ultimate objective of such efforts is typically the development of a comprehensive, publicly-supported Water Plan, it is also critical to develop and maintain a comprehensive and viable water planning process that covers various aspects of water resource development, transport, water treatment, allocation among various competing uses, conservation, waste-
saprobic index	A number showing how many organic nutrients are present in the water; the higher the number is the more polluted water is. The saprobic index is the most commonly used biological assessment method for the assessment of biological status or quality of river water. The purpose of this index is to classify the saprobic state of running waters, covering the full range from unpolluted to extremely polluted waters.
pondage	Short-term holding back of water in a surface storage reservoir.
mental effect	
operating cost	A term for prime or variable cost: costs which vary directly with the rate of output, e.g. labour costs, raw-material costs, fuel and power.
classification	An arrangement or organization of persons, items or data elements into groups by reason of common attributes, characteristics, qualities or traits.
programme analysis	
abrupt wave	Translatory wave or rapid increase in depth of water in an open channel caused by a sudden change in conditions of flow.
coastal management	Measures by way of planning, prior approval of works, prohibition of some activities, physical structures, and restoration efforts to protect the coastline against the ravages of nature and haphazard and unplanned developments.
demographic trend	
ADI	
tolerable daily intake	
approval of installations	
systems analysis	A means of organizing elements into an integrated analytic and/or decisionmaking procedure to achieve the best possible results.

time allocation	The act of assigning various hours of one's day, week or year to particular activities, especially those falling within the categories of work and leisure.
parcel of land	
ecological stocktaking	Survey aiming at identifying plants, animals, habitats, communities, and ecosystems, and assess potential risks to these elements in order to adopt the necessary conservation and protection measures.
opinion survey	The canvassing of a representative sample of a large group of people on some question in order to determine the general opinion of a group.
contaminated waste	
public transport	The act or the means of conveying people in mass as opposed to conveyance in private vehicles.
environmental impact of recreation	Recreation and tourism are often accompanied by extensive damage to the environment. Aquatic ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the effects of an increased tourist trade and the resultant building of hotel accommodations, sewage disposal works, roads, car parks and landing jetties on banks and coastlines; and the increased angling, swimming, water skiing, shooting or use of motor-boats in the water body. These all produce direct deleterious effects when conducted on a massive scale, including shore damage, chemical changes in the water, and sediments and biological changes in the plant and animal communities.
sea law	
geometric correction	A remote sensing term referring to the adjustment of distortions involved in the original image, which are caused by sensor characteristics and geometry, altitude of platform and topography of the earth.
aerodynamics	
relative humidity	At a given pressure and temperature, the percentage ratio of the mole fraction of the water vapour to the mole fraction that the air would have if it were saturated with respect to water at the same pressure and temperature.
non-uniform flow	Flow in which the velocity vector is not constant along every streamline.
river pollution	The direct or indirect human alteration of the biological, physical, chemical or radiological integrity of river water, or a river ecosystem.
toxicity test	Analytical determination of the nature and degree of toxicity. It is usually carried out by tests on laboratory animals (mostly mice and rats), bacteria, and cell tissue cultures and by studying the effects on human populations exposed to high levels at work or by accidents. The results of animal tests are extrapolated to humans.
environmental data	Observations of an event, characteristic, or phenomenon concerning the state or condition of the environment.

waste importation permit	An authorization, license or equivalent control document issued by a government agency that approves bringing in refuse or unwanted materials left over from a manufacturing process from foreign countries.
conservation of genetic resources	The conservation of species, populations, individuals or parts of individuals, by in situ or ex situ methods, to provide a diversity of genetic materials for present and future generations.
animal health	
lifetime	The length of time that something functions, is useful, etc.
event	
dam break	May be caused by a shifting of a dam foundation after an earthquake, nearby oil drilling or due to faulty construction. Earth dams are more likely to collapse when excessive rainfall fills the reservoir to overflowing. The excess water then pours over the top of the dam, gradually washing it down and cutting deep channels into it. This weakens the entire structure so that it then gives way entirely. The result of a dam collapse is a sudden release of large amounts of water which sweep over low-lying villages, causing many deaths and injuries.
social planning	
groundwater drawdown	Lowering of the water table or piezometric surface caused by the extraction of groundwater by pumping, by artesian flow from a bore hole, or by a spring emerging from an aquifer.
falling stage	
beaches restoration	
reservoir capacity	The amount of water a surface reservoir is capable of storing.
land ecology	Study of the relationship between terrestrial organisms and their environment.
risk perception	A subjective appreciation by individuals which will more often than not bear little relation to the statistical probability of damage or injury.
commuting	To travel some distance regularly between one's home and one's place of work.
space transportation	Transportation by means of vehicles designed to operate in free space outside the earth's atmosphere.
adult education	Any instruction or training, informal or formal, which is geared to persons of mature age, regardless of previous education, and typically offered by university extension programs, employers, correspondence courses or community groups.
supply and demand	The relationship between the amount or quantity of a commodity that is available for purchase and the desire or ability of consumers to buy or purchase the commodity, which, in theory, determines the commodity's price in a free market.

building industry standards	A norm or measure applicable in legal cases for any enterprise involved in the construction, remodeling or finishing of enclosed structures for habitation.
directive	An authoritative instrument that promulgates a program or regulation or directs or prohibits certain acts and that is issued by a high-level official body or competent official as a broad policy statement to be developed by technicians or as an explicit instruction with details.
risk assessment standard	
solid waste treatment	
pollutant migration	The movement of a contaminant away from its initial source.
regulatory activity	Rule or order prescribed by superior or competent authority relating to action of those under its control.
environmental study	A document submitted by an applicant in support of an undertaking which identifies the environmental impacts of the proposed undertaking and its alternatives.
turbidimetry	Photometric determination of the turbidity by measurement of the absorption by the light-transmission method.
decision making support	Employment of statistical systems in the evaluation procedure concerning the choice of the optimum decision.
production restriction	Any decision, action or policy which limits or constrains the making of valued goods or services.
environmental accountancy	
technology assessment	The systematic analysis of the anticipated impact of a particular technology in regard to its safety and efficacy as well as its social, political, economic, and ethical consequences.
microbiological analysis	Analysis for the identification of viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites.
physical analysis	
dating	Any of several techniques such as radioactive dating, dendrochronology, or varve dating, for establishing the age of rocks, palaeontological or archaeological specimens, etc.
statute	
litter	The surface layer of the forest floor that is not in an advanced stage of decomposition, usually consisting of freshly fallen leaves, needles, twigs, stems, bark, and fruits.
waste producer	Sources of waste generation, typically used to refer to the domestic, commercial/industrial, or construction and demolition sectors.
environmental chemicals legislation	Government laws regulating the production and use of chemical agents that threaten human health and ecological integrity.
orography	A rarely used word referring to the study of mountain systems and the depiction of their relief.

environmental manager	A person that feels and acts as a member of the ecosystem with attendant rights and responsibilities, especially the responsibility to maintain ecological integrity and the right to exist in a healthy environment.
environmental quality standard	Limit for environmental disturbances, in particular from ambient concentration of pollutants and wastes, that determines the maximum allowable degradation of environmental media.
inert waste	Waste which when disposed of in or on land does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformation.
foreign investment	The acquisition by governments, institutions or individuals in one country of assets in another.
identification of pollutants	
waste charge	Imposed fee, expense, or cost for the management of refuse or unwanted materials left over from a manufacturing process.
international organisation	An association of independent states, whose representatives gather for the promotion of common interests including defense and trade.
local water authority	No definition.
soil quality	All current positive or negative properties with regard to soil utilization and soil functions.
control	The operations developed to corroborate the evidence as regards authenticity and validity on the data that are introduced into the data-processing problem or system.
biotope protection	Measures taken to ensure that the biological and physical components of a biotope are in equilibrium by maintaining constant their relative numbers and features.
phytogeography	
soil use	Functional utilization of soil for agriculture, industry, or residential building purposes.
installation extension	
water resources conservation	
animal experimentation	
photogrammetry	The process of making measurements from photographs, used especially in the construction of maps from aerial photographs and also in military intelligence, medical and industrial research, etc.
dangerous goods	Goods or products that may pose hazards or risks when used, transported, etc.
technical information	Factual data, knowledge or instructions relating to scientific research or the development, testing, evaluation, production, use or maintenance of equipment.
construction technology	
detection method	
defence policy	
building safety	
energy technology	Any technical means or equipment related to the production and distribution of energy.
radiotherapy	The treatment of disease by ionising radiation.

military vehicle	Any motorized conveyance designed primarily for use by the armed forces and to meet field requirements in combat situations and tactical operations.
radioactive emission	The release of radioactive substances into the environment deriving from nuclear installations and from mining, purification and enrichment operations of radioactive elements.
<emissions by source>	
food transport	
hydrometeorology	Study of the atmospheric and land phases of the hydrological cycle, with emphasis on the interrelationships involved.
contamination	Introduction into water of any undesirable substance not normally present in water, e.g. micro-organisms, chemicals, waste or sewage, which renders the water unfit for its intended use.
automobile racing	
ecotourism	Excursions to relatively untouched lands, which for the tourist promise the chance to observe unusual wildlife and indigenous inhabitants. The travel industry, in an attempt to market adventure and authenticity to those travellers weary of "civilisation" promote travel to environments free of modern technology. Ecotourism's inherent contradiction is the promotion of untouched lands, which immediately become touched by the hands of tourism.
cycle	A completed series of events that follows or is followed by another series of similar events occurring in the same sequence.
intervention on land	Stepping in or participating in problem solving efforts for troublesome or perplexing situations involving ground areas or the earth's surface.
PEL	
immission forecast	The prediction of immissions is calculated on the basis of the pollutant load, the source height, the wind speed and the dispersion coefficient.
cooling	Setting aside a highly radioactive material until the radioactivity has diminished to a desired level.
environmental labelling	
agronomy	The principles and procedures of soil management and of field crop and special-purpose plant improvement, management, and production.
astronautics	Area of engineering and technology concerned with spaceflight. The discipline encompasses several technical fields, including Astrodynamics, propulsion, structures, power supplies, thermal control, and communications.
vulnerability	

	<p>Quantitative change or expansion in a country's economy. Economic growth is conventionally measured as the percentage increase in gross domestic product (GDP) or gross national product (GNP) during one year. Economic growth comes in two forms: an economy can either grow "extensively" by using more resources (such as physical, human, or natural capital) or "intensively" by using the same amount of resources more efficiently (productively). When economic growth is achieved by using more labor, it does not result in per capita income growth. But when economic growth is achieved through more productive use of all resources, including labor, it results in higher per capita income and improvement in people's average standard of living. Intensive economic growth requires economic development.</p>
economic growth	
financial resource	
	<p>A form of political authority comprising of various institutions such as the legislature, judiciary, police, armed forces, and central and local administration. It claims a monopoly of power and legitimacy within a bounded territory.</p>
state	
piezometry	<p>The measurement of the compressibility of liquids.</p>
	<p>1) The legal liability of manufacturers and sellers to compensate buyers, users, and even bystanders, for damages or injuries suffered because of defects in goods purchased. 2) A tort which makes a manufacturer liable if his product has a defective condition that makes it unreasonably dangerous to the user or consumer.</p>
product liability	
legislation on environmental impact assessment	
environment code	
	<p>A process used to estimate an intermediate value of one (dependent) variable which is a function of a second (independent) variable when values of the dependent variable corresponding to several discrete values of the independent variable are known.</p>
interpolation	
	<p>Ecological assessment consists in monitoring the current and changing conditions of ecological resources from which success or failure of the ecosystem can be judged without bias; understanding more fully the structure and function of ecosystems in order to develop improved management options; developing models to predict the response of ecosystems to changes resulting from human-induced stress from which possible ecosystem management strategies can be assessed and assessing the ecological consequences of management actions so that decisionmakers can best understand the outcomes of choosing a particular management strategy.</p>
ecological assessment	

chemical pest control	Control of plants and animals classified as pests by means of chemical compounds.
marine pollution control	
water management	Planned development, distribution and use of water resources.
noise emission levy	A mandatory sum of money levied by government upon producers of disturbing, harmful or unwanted sounds, frequently in the transportation or construction industries, to encourage reduction of sound levels.
side effects of pharmaceutical drugs	An unintended symptom that results from using a drug.
accident prevention measures	
poliovirus	A member of the enterovirus group of Picornaviridae that causes poliomyelitis.
accidental pollution	
social structure	The system of formal rules, societal roles, and behavioural norms that constitutes an essential aspect of social organization.
duration	
reclamation	
cartographers	
environmental toxicologist	An environmental health professional who determines the adverse health effects, and the mechanisms of those effects, resulting from exposure to physical, chemical, and biological aspects in the human environment.
hydrologists	A scientist who studies water, its movement, occurrence, quantity and quality.
information source	Generally, any resource initiating and substantiating the reception of knowledge or specifically, the origin of a data transmission.
civil defence	The system of measures, usually run by a governmental agency, to protect the civilian population in wartime, and to prevent and mitigate the consequences of major emergencies in peacetime. The wider term civil protection is now preferred.
hydrology	1) Science that deals with the waters above and below the land surfaces of the Earth, their occurrence, circulation and distribution, both in time and space, their biological, chemical and physical properties, their reaction with their environment, including their relation to living beings. 2) Science that deals with the processes governing the depletion and replenishment of the water resources of the land areas of the Earth, and treats the various phases of the hydrological cycle.
alert	The notice or signal issued indicating specific precautions should be taken because of the probability or proximity of a dangerous event.
SEA	Acronym of strategic environmental assessment.
nutritional value	

internet	A global consortium of local computer networks that uses the TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) protocol to connect machines to each other, providing access to the World Wide Web, Gopher, electronic mail, remote login and file transfer.
pollution indicator	Organisms, mostly plants, which are most sensitive to slight changes in environmental factors. When identified their reaction can serve as an early warning of the endangerment of the health of a community.
climate extremes	
population composition	
work organisation	
urban ecology	Concept derived from biology: the city is viewed as a total environment, as a life-supporting system for the large number of people concentrated there, and within this people organize themselves and adapt to a constantly changing environment. Regarded as the same as human ecology.
ground water exploitation	Withdrawal from a groundwater reservoir regulated as not to exceed the recharging possibilities.
public relations	Activities and policies used to create public interest in a person, idea, product, institution, or business establishment. By its nature, public relations is devoted to serving particular interests by presenting them to the public in the most favorable light.
ekistics	Science in which the human settlement is conceived as an organism having its own laws. Through the study of the evolution of human settlements from their most primitive phase to megalopolis and ecumenopolis (predicted future city with related open land area which will cover the entire earth as a continuous living system forming a universal settlement), ekistics develops the necessary interdisciplinary approach necessary to its problems. The five ekistic elements which compose human settlements are: nature, anthropos, society, shells, and networks (roads, water supply, electricity) (men and women equally) (all types of structures within which anthropos lives and carries out various functions)
country estates	
vocational training	The part of vocational education that offers the special vocational knowledge and skills required for particular occupations. Vocational training usually is offered by organizations, which are outside the "formal" system, while the opposite happens with vocational education, which is included in the formal system.
estuarine ecology	No definition.
alpine ecology	
net resource depletion	The total decrease in the amount of natural materials available for use by humans and other living beings.

water deficit	Cumulative difference between potential evapotranspiration and precipitation during a certain period in which the precipitation is the smaller of the two.
sociological survey	Research on social questions or problems, especially focusing on cultural and environmental factors.
maximum admissible concentration environmental agent	The maximum exposure to a physical or chemical agent allowed in an 8-hour work day to prevent disease or injury.
transport system transportation system	System of lines of movements or communication by road, rail, water or air.
land reallocation	
bioindustry	Branch of industry using biotechnology at an industrial and commercial level.
nature protection <people in science>	Precautionary actions, procedures or installations undertaken to prevent or reduce harm caused by humans to the elements of the natural world.
space research intervention time	Research involving studies of all aspects of environmental conditions beyond the atmosphere of the earth.
velocity curve	Curve of distribution of measured point velocity usually over a vertical line in the cross section of a stream or current.
hydrological year	Any twelve-month period, usually selected to begin and end during a relative dry season. Used a basis for processing streamflow and other hydrologic data.
average year	Year for which the observed hydrological or meteorological quantity approximately equals the long term average of that quantity.
drift acousticians	Superficial deposit caused by a current of water or air.
ichthyology	The natural history of fishes; that branch of zoology which relates to fishes, including their structure, classification, and habits.
bibliographic information	Data pertaining to the history, physical description, comparison, and classification of books and other works.
weather monitoring	The periodic or continuous surveillance or analysis of the state of the atmosphere and climate, including variables such as temperature, moisture, wind velocity and barometric pressure.
biological monitoring	The direct measurement of changes in the biological status of a habitat, based on evaluations of the number and distribution of individuals or species before and after a change.

soil acidification	<p>A naturally occurring process in humid climates that has long been the subject of research, whose findings suggest acid precipitation effects. The generally accepted impact of soil acidification on the productivity of terrestrial plants is summarised as follows: as soil becomes more acidic the basic cations (Ca, Mg) on the soil exchange are replaced by hydrogen ions or solubilized metals. The basic cation, now in solution, can be leached through the soil. As time progresses the soil becomes less fertile and more acidic. Resultant decreases in soil pH cause reduced, less-active population of soil microorganisms, which in turn slow decomposition of plant residues and cycling of essential plant nutrients.</p>
desertification	<p>Land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities. Patches of degraded land may develop hundreds of kilometres from the nearest desert. But these patches can expand and join together, creating desert-like conditions. Desertification contributes to other environmental crises, such as the loss of biodiversity and global warming. Drought often triggers desertification, but human activities are usually the most significant causes. Over-cultivation exhausts the soil. Overgrazing removes vegetation that prevents soil erosion. Trees that bind the soil together are cut for lumber or firewood for heating and cooking. Poorly drained irrigation turns cropland salty, desertifying 500,000 hectares annually, about the same amount of soil that is newly irrigated each year.</p>
bars	Bank of sediment, e.g. sand or gravel, deposited on a stream bed or at its mouth, which obstructs flow or navigation.
forest research	
vector to raster	Methods to convert remotely sensed raster data to vector format. A number of vector-to-raster and raster-to-vector conversion procedures have been developed and introduced to current releases of many GIS packages.
process engineering	
separation technique	
technological process	
water saving	Management of water resources aiming at ensuring the continued availability of water for human uses and natural ecosystems.
environmentally responsible behaviour	A behaviour that shows awareness of ecological factors and concern for environmental integrity and problems.
youth work	Job opportunities and employment for adolescents, either for financial reward or educational enrichment.

retarded flow	Flow in which the velocity decreases with time at a certain point, or in which the velocity decreases along a path-line.
high protein food	
environmental philosophy	
theory of the environment	A structured simulation or explanation based on observation, experimentation and reasoning that seeks to demonstrate, characterize or explain the actions and interactions of the total surrounding conditions of a given system.
health care	Care, services or supplies related to the health of an individual. It includes but is not limited to: Preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance, or palliative care, and counseling, service, assessment, or procedure with respect to physical or mental condition, or functional status, of an individual or that affects the structure or function of the body; sale or dispensing of a drug, device, equipment or other item in accordance with a prescription.
pollutant assessment	Evaluation of the quality and quantity of gaseous, chemical or organic substances that contaminate air, soil, or water.
electric power supply	The provision of electric power to users through an adequate distribution system.
biological filtration	
traffic noise control	Traffic noise can be controlled by reduction at source, by fitting motor vehicles with silencers, by installing barriers which interrupt the direct path of sound or by insulating dwellings exposed to high noise levels, such as those related to motorways or airports.
land use planning	The interdisciplinary process of evaluating, organising, and controlling the present and the future development and use of lands and their resources in terms of their suitability on sustained yield basis. Includes an overall ecological evaluation in terms of specific kinds of uses as well as evaluations of social, economic, and physical contexts to the land concerned.
housing programme	A planned system of projects, services or activities intended to support individuals or families in need of shelter, including transitional or permanent housing and safe havens for low-income, elderly or homeless populations.

	<p>A remote-sensing term referring to the process of assigning different colours to different spectral bands. The colour picture formed by this process is called a "colour composite" (a colour image produced through optical combination of multiband images by projection through filters) and is produced by assigning a colour to an image of the Earth's surface recorded in a particular waveband. For a Landsat colour composite, the green waveband is coloured blue, the red waveband is coloured green and the infrared waveband is coloured red. This produces an image closely approximating a false colour photograph. Colour composite images are easier to interpret than separate images recording different wavebands. US national experimental crop inventories are based upon visual interpretation of Landsat colour composites.</p>
colour composition	
demonstration project	
landscape criterion	
biochemistry	<p>The study of chemical substances occurring in living organisms and the reactions and methods for identifying these substances.</p>
waste management	<p>The discipline associated with the control of generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing and disposal of wastes in a manner that is in accord with the best principles of public health, economics, engineering, conservation, aesthetics and other environmental considerations.</p>
pollution abatement	<p>Technology applied or measure taken to reduce pollution and/or its impacts on the environment. The most commonly used technologies are scrubbers, noise mufflers, filters, incinerators, waste-water treatment facilities and composting of wastes.</p>
control measures	
fissured medium	
pandemics	<p>A disease that is prevalent over the whole of a country or the whole world at a particular time. Today HIV/AIDS is both present in most countries and prevalent in entire countries, particularly in Africa and parts of Asia. In the past the world has experienced the influenza pandemic of 1919 after the First World War, and individual countries have experienced pandemics of tuberculosis and cholera. (Note: an epidemic is a disease that is prevalent in a community at a particular time).</p>
alarm	<p>Signalling an impending danger in order to call attention to some event or condition.</p>
pollutant diffusion	
hazard analysis	

environmental industry	Industries involved in the development of cleaner technologies, waste and wastewater treatment, recycling processes, biotechnology processes, catalysts, membranes, desulphurisation plants, noise reduction, and the manufacture of other products having an environment protection purpose.
exhaust vapour	Vapour vented to the atmosphere by stationary or mobile sources.
river diversion	A turning aside or alteration of the natural course of a flow of water, normally considered physically to leave the natural channel.
planned urban development	Any physical extension of, or changes to, the uses of land in metropolitan areas following certain preparations or designs.
genetic engineering legislation	
mutagenicity testing	Testing the property of a substance of being able to induce genetic mutation.
sea protection	
variation	
sustainable development indicator	Statistical indicators used for measuring sustainable development that may be chosen among a wide range of themes as, for example, environmental capacity and quality of life.
historical research	The study of events in relation to their development over time.
pollution index	A numerical index used to represent measured concentrations of polluting substances.
compostable waste	Garden and kitchen waste including plant and food wastes.
locomotive	A self-propelled engine driven by steam, electricity or diesel power and used for drawing trains along railway tracks.
landfill closure	
knowledge transfer	
development strategy	
LC50	The concentration of a substance that causes the death of one-half of a population exposed to it within a given period of time.
building policy	A course of action adopted and pursued by government, business or some other organization, which plans or organizes for the maintenance, development and erection of houses, offices, bridges or other building structures.
environmental diagnosis	
river basin development program	A program to develop the use of the water and land resources of a river basin, so coordinated as to obtain a greater efficiency of use than would be possible if the resources were developed by uncoordinated, multiple-purpose projects.
experimental study	Study based on experimentation.
experimentation	
simulation	A representation of a problem, situation in mathematical terms, especially using a computer.
electronic information network	A system of interrelated computer and telecommunications devices linked to permit the exchange of data in digital or analog signals.

river restoration	The return of a degraded waterway to the original state in regard to physical structure and stability, functionality, water quality, flow regime, and plant and animal communities.
forecasting	The prediction or projection of the nature of future problems or existing conditions based upon the extrapolation or interpretation of existing scientific data or by the application of scientific methodology.
customs tariff	An official list or schedule setting forth the duties imposed by a government on imported or exported goods.
demographic parameters	
birth rate	The ratio of live births in a specified area, group, etc., to the population of that area, usually expressed per 1000 population per year.
image processing digital system	A coordinated assemblage of computer devices designed to capture and manipulate pictures stored as data in discrete, quantized units or digits.
survey network management	
social aid	
animal testing	Before researchers test pharmaceuticals in human clinical trials, they test them in animals to determine toxicity, dosing, and efficacy. What they learn in animal models helps them determine if it is safe and worthwhile to proceed to human trials, and how best to design those trials.
information collection	
information contamination	
environmental criminal law	The aggregate of statutory enactments pertaining to actions or instances of ecological negligence deemed injurious to public welfare or government interests and legally prohibited.
food contamination	Food that has been rendered unsuitable for consumption or harmful by some agent or environmental factor.
forage contamination	Accumulation of chemical or radioactive substances and microorganisms in forage.
noisy occupation	
phytopathology	The study of plant diseases and their control.
neurology	
pollutant neutralisation	The most cost-effective means for the general reduction of all pollutants from the use of fossil fuel is by greater economy, so that less is used and therefore there is less discharge. There are chemical and physical methods to lessen discharges of most pollutants, but for carbon dioxide there is, at present, no economic or practical way to reduce the quantities discharged except by reduced fossil fuel usage. Most specific means for removing pollutants from emissions include flue-gas desulphurisation, fluidised combustion, catalytic converters and the redesign of equipment, such as furnace burners and car engines, to lessen the production of pollutants.

environmental management	Measures and controls which are directed at environmental conservation, the rational and sustainable allocation and utilization of natural resources, the optimization of interrelations between society and the environment, and the improvement of human welfare for present and future generations.
territorial analysis	
environmental problem solving	
environmental prevention measures	
nature conservation programme	An organized group of activities and procedures, often run by a government agency or a nonprofit organization, to preserve and protect elements of the natural world such as mountains, trees, animals or rivers.
nausea	
hygiene	The science that deals with the principles and practices of good health.
volcanology	The branch of geology that deals with volcanism.
annual series	Hydrological series the terms of which represent some characteristic or element for each of a series of years.
medical treatment	
occupational medicine	The branch of medicine which deals with the relationship of humans to their occupations, for the purpose of the prevention of disease and injury and the promotion of optimal health, productivity, and social adjustment.
flower loss	
degradation of natural resources	The long-term consequences of human activities on the natural resource base. The most important ways in which human activity is interfering with the global ecosystem are: a) fossil fuel burning which may double the atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration by the middle of the next century, as well as further increasing the emissions of sulphur and nitrogen very significantly; b) expanding agriculture and forestry and the associated use of fertilizers (nitrogen and phosphorous) are significantly altering the natural circulation of these nutrients; c) increased exploitation of the freshwater system both for irrigation in agriculture and industry and for waste disposal.
industrial design	
integrated environmental management	Unified, combined and coordinated management of environmental problems which correlates relevant organisations, groups, individuals and disciplines by bringing the parts together for a complete approach.
closed season	
landscape conservation	The safeguarding, for public enjoyment, of landscape and of opportunities for outdoor recreation, tourism and similar activities; the concept includes the preservation and enhancement not only of what has been inherited but the provision of new amenities and facilities.

physical chemistry	Branch of chemistry that deals with the application of physical principles to the study of chemical systems and phenomena. It is concerned with the physical properties of chemical compounds, their structure and chemical bonding, and their energetics, mechanisms, and rates of reactions.
life expectancy at birth	The mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying).
nature lesson	
hydraulic engineering	A branch of civil engineering concerned with the design, erection, and construction of sewage disposal plants, waterworks, dams, water-operated power plants and such.
atmospheric washout	
channel storage	The amount of water that goes into temporary storage in a channel when the flow is greater than the channel can discharge immediately.
environmental impact assessment	Analysis and judgement of the effects upon the environment, both temporary and permanent, of a significant development or project. It must also consider the social consequences and alternative actions.
ecology movement	
immunological disease	The disruption of the complex system of interacting cells, cell products and cell-forming tissues that protects the body from pathogens, destroys infected and malignant cells and removes cellular debris.
eco-economy	Eco-economy, or "sustainable economy", is defined as economic development that provides economic benefits without compromising the environment or opportunities for future generations.
gas release	
biochemical methods	Method based on the utilisation of a biochemical mechanism, e.g. any chemical reaction or series of reactions, usually enzyme catalysed, which produces a given physiological effect in a living organism.
right to information	The individual's right to know in general about the existence of data banks, the right to be informed on request and the general right to a print-out of the information registered and to know the actual use made of the information.
urban management	
urban allotment	
artificial recharge	Augmentation of the natural replenishment of groundwater in aquifers or groundwater reservoirs by supply of water through wells, through spreading or by changing natural conditions.

	The natural resources and vital life-support services, such as the earth's climate system, ozone layer, and oceans and seas, that belong to all humankind rather than to any one country or private enterprise. When a global commons is adversely affected, the cause may originate from a limited number of places on the planet, such as the regions of heavy industrial production that create pollution. The impacts and consequences of the pollution may be widely diffused, however, by processes of atmospheric or oceanic circulation. Although these consequences can quickly acquire global significance, the lack of national or corporate control over the commons makes it difficult to develop and implement protective measures.
global commons	
acceptance	
diversity index	The relationship of the number of taxa (richness) to the number of individuals per taxon (abundance) for a given community.
coastal planning	
allergies	A condition of abnormal sensitivity in certain individuals to contact with substances such as proteins, pollens, bacteria, and certain foods. This contact may result in exaggerated physiologic responses such as hay fever, asthma, and in severe enough situations, anaphylactic shock.
long term forecast	
trend analysis	
<type of risk>	
evaluation	
cryptosporidia	A microorganism commonly found in lakes and rivers which is highly resistant to disinfection. Cryptosporidium has caused several large outbreaks of gastrointestinal illness, with symptoms that include diarrhea, nausea, and/or stomach cramps. People with severely weakened immune systems (that is, severely immuno-compromised) are likely to have more severe and more persistent symptoms than healthy individuals.
fixed film process	Biological wastewater treatment process in which the microorganisms and bacteria treating the wastes are attached to some inert media (e.g., rock, designed ceramic or plastic). This method of wastewater treatment can be used for BOD removal, nitrification and denitrification. Also called attached growth processes. Examples of wastewater treatments that utilize this kind of process include trickling filters and attached growth units.
infant mortality	The rate of deaths occurring in the first year of life for a given population.
pathogen	Any organism known to be or is suspected of causing infection in humans, animals, or plants.
VEC	
industrial policy	Course of action adopted by national governments to support and promote industrial activities.
mercury contamination	

water quality management	Water quality management concerns four major elements: the use (recreation, drinking water, fish and wildlife propagation, industrial or agricultural) to be made of the water; criteria to protect those uses; implementation plans (for needed industrial-municipal waste treatment improvements) and enforcement plans, and an anti-degradation statement to protect existing high quality waters.
intervention fund	Money or financial resources set aside to interpose or interfere in any business affair in order to affect an outcome.
international finance	
cargo ships	A large vessel employed in the commercial transport of freight.
interlaboratory test	Comparative tests conducted between several laboratories which use the same method and the same type of testing equipment on one or several test pieces which are circulated between them.
river management	A plan that addresses all river resources in an ecosystem management framework; focusing on recreation, wildlife, fisheries, scenery, cultural resources, and other values.
erosion control	Practices used during construction or other land disturbing activities to reduce or prevent soil erosion. Typical practices include planting of trees and quick growing grass on disturbed areas and other means to slow the movement of water across a disturbed site and trap the soil that does get transported by runoff.
critical threshold	
trophic ecology	The study of the feeding relationships of organisms in communities and ecosystems. Trophic links between populations represent flows of organisms, organic energy and nutrients. Trophic transfers are important in population dynamics, biogeochemistry, and ecosystem energetics.
fracture spring	Spring flowing from a fracture in rock.
intermittent spring	Spring, the discharge of which occurs only during certain periods and ceases at other periods.
mineral spring	Spring the water of which contains significant quantities of mineral salts.
waste collection at source	
aerated lagooning	A holding and/or treatment pond that speeds up the natural process or biological decomposition of organic waste by stimulating the growth and activity of bacteria that degrade organic waste.
conflict over use	
housing legislation	
housing law	
communication system	A collection of individual communications networks, transmission systems, relay stations, tributary stations, and data terminal equipment (DTE) usually capable of interconnection and interoperation to form an integral whole.
critical discharge	Discharge that maintains critical flow in a channel section for a given depth of flow.

hearing fatigue	
working hours	
gall	A swelling or outgrowth produced by a plant as a result of attack by a fungus, insect, nematode, etc.
weed control	Freeing an area of land from weeds by several means, such as herbicides, tillage, burning, mowing, and crop competition.
insect pest control	Regulation of insect populations by biological or chemical means.
reduction at source	A strategy for reducing pollution that involves preventing the generation of waste in the first place rather than cleaning it up, treating it or recycling after it has been produced. Also Cleaner Production, Pollution Prevention.
allergic disease	
hazard	A physical or chemical agent capable of causing harm to persons, property, animals, plants or other natural resources.
compensating reservoirs	Secondary reservoir reducing discharge fluctuations due to peak-load operation of the principal reservoir.
economic planning	
best available technology	The most "effective and advanced" currently available techniques, practices, or methods of operation, including cleaner production, appropriate to the social, economic, technological, institutional, financial, cultural and environmental conditions ensuring the effective prevention, reduction and control of pollution.
industrial safety	Measures or techniques implemented to reduce the risk of injury, loss and danger to persons, property or the environment in any facility or place involving the manufacturing, producing and processing of goods or merchandise.
river bank maintenance	
river bed maintenance	
emissions trading	An economic incentive-based alternative to command-and-control regulation. In an emissions trading program, sources of a particular pollutant (most often an air pollutant) are given permits to release a specified number of tons of the pollutant. The government issues only a limited number of permits consistent with the desired level of emissions. The owners of the permits may keep them and release the pollutants, or reduce their emissions and sell the permits. The fact that the permits have value as an item to be sold or traded gives the owner an incentive to reduce their emissions.
pollutant burden	The total amounts of pollutants which are generated by a given roadway or other human activity.

market	Place of commercial activity in which articles are bought and sold. Also purchase and sale. In a limited sense market is the range of bid and asked prices reported by brokers making the market in over-the-counter securities. Also the demand for any particular article.
hydrologic disaster	Catastrophic event caused by floods, inundations, overflowing of rivers and reservoirs, etc.
biology	A division of the natural sciences concerned with the study of life and living organisms.
<education by target group>	
permanent observation station	Organism for the continuous monitoring, surveying and evaluating of the trend of events, situations, phenomena, etc.
off-peak working	Working outside the hours when the majority of the population is employed.
soil damage	Soil impaired as a consequence of human activity. A study financed by UNEP, reporting in 1992, found that about 10,5% of the world's vegetative surface had been seriously damaged by human activity since 1945. The study found that much of the damage had been masked by a general rise in global agricultural productivity resulting from expanded irrigation, better plant varieties, and greater use of production inputs, such as fertilizers and pesticides. More than 1/3 of the damaged land was in Asia, almost 1/3 in Africa, and 1/4 in Central America. Some land had been damaged beyond restoration. The greatest sources of soil degradation were overgrazing, unsuitable agricultural practices, and deforestation.
soil pollutant	Solid, liquid and gaseous substances that adversely alters the physical, chemical, or biological properties of the soil.
aerial photographs	Pictures of the earth's surface taken by a film camera onboard an airplane, helicopter or balloon
occupational health	An area of statutory duty imposed on employers and employees in most countries, for the protection of the workforce from occupational diseases and stresses and physical hazards through adequate planning, ventilation, lighting, safeguards, safety and emergency procedures, routine inspections, monitoring, personal protection, etc.
oil technology	
ecological analysis	
location of industries	The particular place that seems apt for the installation of a new plant; the choice of the site depends on a number of economic and environmental factors.
cableways	Cable stretched above and across a stream, from which a current meter or other measuring or sampling device is suspended, and moved from one bank to the other, at predetermined depths below the water surface. The instrument may be operated from the bank or from a cable carrying personnel.
low-noise technology	

indigenous technology	Technologies employed by the native inhabitants of a country and which constitute an important part of its cultural heritage and should therefore be protected against exploitation by industrialized countries; the problem of indigenous knowledge has been discussed during the Rio Conference but it does not receive much protection under the Biodiversity Convention. Article 8 mandates that parties ""respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional life styles... and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from them"".
coefficient of transmissivity	Rate at which water is transferred through a unit width of an aquifer under a unit hydraulic gradient. It is expressed as the product of the hydraulic conductivity and the thickness of the saturated portion of an aquifer.
www	
onchocerciasis	Or river blindness. Infection with the filaria <i>Onchocerca volvulus</i> ; results in skin tumours, papular dermatitis, and ocular complications.
physiology	The biological study of the functions of living organisms and their parts.
behavioural sciences	The study of the behaviour of organisms.
cliffs	
weeds cleaning	Cutting down by scythe or machine at intervals the vegetation growth and grasses on banks and berms of irrigation and drainage channels or cropped areas.
information for the public	
leakage	1) (Hydrology) The flow of water from one hydrogeologic unit to another. This may be natural, as through a somewhat permeable confining layer, or anthropogenic, as through an uncased well. It may also be the natural loss of water from artificial structures, as a result of hydrostatic pressure. 2) (Dams) The uncontrolled loss of water by flow through a hole or crack.
television	The process, equipment or programming involved in converting a succession of audiovisual images into corresponding electrical signals that are transmitted by means of electromagnetic waves to distant receivers or screens, at which the signals can be used to reproduce the original image.
information policy	
nuclear policy	
price of water	Applying a monetary rate or value at which water can be bought or sold.
water pricing	Applying a monetary rate or value at which water can be bought or sold.
road safety	Any measure, technique or design intended to reduce the risk of harm posed by moving vehicles along a constructed land route.

access	
asphyxia	Suffocation due to oxygen deprivation, resulting in anoxia and carbon dioxide accumulation in the body.
El Niño	A climatic phenomenon occurring irregularly, but generally every 3 to 5 years. El Niño often first become evident during the Christmas season (El Niño means Christ child) in the surface oceans of the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. The phenomenon involves seasonal changes in the direction of the tropical winds over the Pacific and abnormally warm surface ocean temperatures. The changes in the tropics are most intense in the Pacific region, these changes can disrupt weather patterns throughout the tropics and can extend to higher latitudes, especially in Central and North America. The relationship between these events and global weather patterns are currently the subject of much research in order to enhance prediction of seasonal to interannual fluctuations in the climate.
sampling	The obtaining of small representative quantities of material for the purpose of analysis.
social security	Government program designed to provide for the basic economic security and welfare of individuals and their dependents. The programs classified under the term social security differ from one country to another, but all are the result of government legislation and all are designed to provide some kind of monetary payment to defray a loss of or a deficiency in income.
contingency plan	A document setting out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of a fire, explosion, or other accident that releases toxic chemicals, hazardous waste, or radioactive materials that threaten human health or the environment.
ecological disaster	
groundwater storage	Quantity of water in the saturated zone of an aquifer.
carryover storage	Storage of water collected during a wet surplus year used for making up deficiencies in dry years.
channel detention	Volume of water which can be temporarily stored in channels during flood periods.

legionnaire disease	An acute bacterial respiratory illness caused by the gram-negative bacterium Legionella pneumophila, a member of the family Legionellaceae. The illness results in a serious pneumonia and begins with flu-like symptoms, then moves on to high fever, shaking chills, headaches, diarrhoea, pneumonia, and pleurisy. It can be fatal. The disease is highly contagious. The bacteria which causes this disease is only harmful when tiny droplets of water floating in the air containing the bacteria are inhaled, and does not cause harm when it is present in drinking water. The bacteria has been found in water systems and can survive in the air conditioning systems of large buildings. Risk factors for infection include smoking, COPD, renal failure, cancer, diabetes and alcoholism.
alternative technologies	Technology that, as an alternative to resource-intensive and wasteful industry, aims to utilize resources sparingly, with minimum damage to the environment, at affordable cost and with a possible degree of control over the processes.
environmental law enforcement change	Any variety of activities associated with promoting compliance and obedience to those binding rules of a state that have been promulgated to safeguard ecological integrity, preserve natural resources and protect human health.
sustainable population	Population level, structure and distribution that can be supported by the human, social and ecological carrying capacity of an area, region or country. Systems approach that takes cognizance of the limited carrying capacity of nature and the interweaving forces of population, culture, resources, environment and development.
development pattern	The combination of qualities, structures, acts and tendencies characterizing the economic and social growth of a community or human group.
cancerogenicity	
environmental lawyer	
consumer protection	Information disseminated or measures and programs established to prevent and reduce damage, injury or loss to users of specific commodities and services.
women	
isovel	Line of equal velocity in a cross section of a watercourse.
isotherm	Line or surface passing through points of equal temperature.
stream gauging	Set of operations for determining the discharge in a stream or river for an observed stage.
side effect	Any secondary effect, especially an undesirable one.
domestic pollution	Type of pollution caused by the discharge of organic and inorganic waste deriving from human activities, such as detergents and plastic material.

navigation dam	Dams designed to maintain water levels high enough for navigation. They are not designed for flood control purposes and have little effect on high water. The dams impound water that would naturally flow away. They divide the river into large flat reaches that cause permanent covering of floodplain areas that otherwise would flood only seasonally or occasionally.
ethology	The study of animal behaviour in a natural context.
cancer risk	The probability that exposure to some agent or substance will adversely transform cells to replicate and form a malignant tumor.
environmental monitoring	Periodic and/or continued measuring, evaluating, and determining environmental parameters and/or pollution levels in order to prevent negative and damaging effects to the environment. Also include the forecasting of possible changes in ecosystem and/or the biosphere as a whole.
industrial property right	A justifiable claim granted by government or some other authority that offers protection or excludes others from making, using or selling an invention, a unique design of an article of manufacture or some other creation or discovery.
conflicting use	Conflicts arising when different projects of environmental management concerning the same resource co-exist and are incompatible. For example, a popular hiking trail might also be frequented by motorbike riders and horseback riders.
financial compensation	The financial reparations that a claimant seeks or a court awards for injuries sustained or property harmed by another.
landscape recovery	Reclamation measures taken to restore the environmental quality level of a landscape to its pre-disturbed condition.
audio effects	
natural resource conservation	The management of living and non-living resources in such a way as to sustain the maximum benefit for present and future generations.
statistics	A branch of mathematics dealing with the collection, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of masses of numerical data.
asthma (pulmonary)	A pulmonary disease marked by laboured breathing, wheezing, and coughing; cause may be emotional stress, chemical irritation, or exposure to an allergen.

green fiscal instrument	A tax whose base is a physical unit that has a proven specific negative impact on the environment. By convention, in addition to polluted-related taxes, all energy and transport taxes are classified as environmental taxes. It operates under the premise that economic activity impacting the environment on a large scale is not accountable for the costs of such impacts. It internalizes this cost into industry budgets, more closely reflecting the true costs of environmental degradation. This mechanism provides incentives for companies and individuals to utilize renewable resources and control pollution.
human geography	The study of the spatial patterns and organization of human societies, and their relationships with their physical and human environments.
pedologists	
irreversible phenomenon	
social dynamics	The pattern, change, development and driving forces of a human group, community or society.
geotechnology	The application of scientific methods and engineering techniques to the exploitation and use of natural resources.
radio tracking	Radiotracking involves attaching a battery operated collar to the animal or inserting a small radio emitter under the skin. Both devices emit a frequency which scientists can pick up on a radio receiver.
plant health care	
acquired immune deficiency syndrome	
evaluation technique	
flood wave	Rise in streamflow to a maximum crest, and its subsequent recession, caused by a period of precipitation, snow melt, dam failure or hydroelectric plant releases.
hearing impairment	A reduction in the ability to perceive sound; may range from slight to complete deafness.
overexploitation	The use of raw materials excessively without considering the long-term ecological impacts of such use.
wide area network	A computer network that spans a relatively large geographical area. Typically, a WAN consists of two or more local-area networks (LANs). Computers connected to a wide-area network are often connected through public networks, such as the telephone system. They can also be connected through leased lines or satellites. The largest WAN in existence is the Internet.
waterside development	Development along river banks and beside lakes.
PCDD	Polychlorinated dibenzodioxin.
population ecology	The study of the interaction of a particular species or genus population with its environment.
seiche	Oscillation of the surface of a lake or similar body of water, caused by earthquakes, winds, or variations of atmospheric pressure.
fauna conservation	
urban development control	
agricultural development	

sewage spreading prohibition	Prohibition of spreading sewage sludge on land to prevent accumulation of toxic heavy metals or other pollutants in the soil.
animal species reintroduction	Attempts made to prevent the extinction of threatened species and populations by reintroducing them in their natural habitat. The reintroduction of species in a region requires a preliminary study to establish the reasons of their disappearance and the modifications that might have occurred in the biotopes.
botany	A branch of the biological sciences which embraces the study of plants and plant life.
EHIA	
public opinion polling	The canvassing of a representative sample of a large group of people on some question in order to determine the general opinion of a group.
animal genetics	The scientific study of the hereditary material of animals for theoretical and practical applications such as increased population, conservation and disease research.
site investigation	
environmental risk	Any risk, hazard or chances of bad consequences that may be brought upon the environment.
technological co-operation	
trade burden	
macroeconomics	Modern economic analysis that is concerned with data in aggregate as opposed to individual form such as national income, consumption and investment.
land allotment	Procedure by which big land properties are divided in parcels of smaller size.
environmental subsidy	Payment by a government to assist or improve performance regarding ecological maintenance or the protection, defense, or shelter of natural resources.
mining site restoration	Mining is an intensive type of land use with potential for environmental impact over a limited area. When closure occurs, it should address both environmental and safety aspects. Mine reclamation is an ongoing program designed to restore to an acceptable state the physical, chemical and biological quality or potential of air, land and water regimes disturbed by mining. The objective of mine reclamation is to prevent or minimize adverse long-term environmental impacts, and create a self-sustaining ecosystem as near as practicable to what existed before the mining activity.
algal indicators	Algae used to grade quality or changes of aquatic environments.

soil capacity	The ability of the local soil resources to maintain the ecosystem in its natural, original, or current state. This includes the capacity of the soil to provide nutrients and minerals to the biota in the ecosystem. This also includes the amount of soil available for use by an ecosystem. This includes both man-made and naturally occurring substances found in soil that interact with water and air, each other, and biota to produce adverse or undesirable effects. This does not include waste products managed by man, which fall under Man-made Capital.
chemical warfare	Warfare in which chemicals other than explosives are used as weapons, especially warfare using asphyxiating or nerve gases, poisons, defoliants, etc.
development status	
leak	
naval technology	
disaster contingency plan	An anticipatory emergency plan to be followed in an expected or eventual disaster, based on risk assessment, availability of human and material resources, community preparedness, local and international response capability, etc.
externality	Costs to society of industrial processes which are not reflected in the price of the product sold as in the case of the environmental effects of a power station.
social group	A set of two or more individuals who share a sense of common identity and belonging and who interact on a regular basis
socio-cultural group	
water reuse	Utilisation of water that is discharged by one user and is used by other users. Sometimes, it also means water discharged by one unit and used by other units in the same plant. See: water recycling.
sewage water	
environmental protection orders	An Environmental Protection Order (EPO) is a fast and effective response to environmental harm to ensure an environmental rather than a legal solution to a problem is found. An EPO can require a person or corporation to stop or not start a stated activity, limit the times it can operate or require the person to carry out the activity in a stated way. An EPO will be issued only after consideration of standard criteria has been taken into account. Review and appeal rights apply to this decision. Failure to comply with an EPO can result in severe penalties.
environmental disease	An acquired disorder characterised by recurrent symptoms, referable to multiple organ systems, occurring in response to demonstrable exposure to many chemically unrelated compounds at doses far below those established in the general population to cause harmful effects. No single widely accepted test of physiologic function can be shown to correlate with symptoms.

water conservation	Measures introduced to reduce the amount of water used for any purpose, and/or to protect it from pollution.
zoning	Designation and reservation under a master plan of land use for light and heavy industry, dwellings, offices, and other buildings; use is enforced by restrictions on types of buildings in each zone.
land evaluation	
self-help programme	
town planning legislation	
waste legislation	
discharge legislation	Rules prescribed by a government to regulate the outflow of liquid effluent from a facility or the chemical emissions into the air.
development plan	The statement of local planning policies that each local planning authority is required by statute to maintain, and which can only be made or altered by following the procedures prescribed for that purpose, which include obligations to consult widely and to hold a public local inquiry into objections. The development plan includes: 1) the structure plan for the area (normally prepared by the country council); 2) an area-wide development plan for each district council area.
sponsorship	
angling	Recreational catching of fish by means of hook and line; game fishing.
sport fishing	Recreational catching of fish by means of hook and line; game fishing.
lexicon	The vocabulary of a particular sphere of activity, region, social class or individual, or the total set of morphemes or meaningful units of a language and its words.
agricultural hydraulics	Science and technology involved in the management of water resources, in the control of erosion and in the removal of unwanted water.
population shift	Any shift or migration of a statistically significant number of persons inhabiting a country, district or area.
development policy	
food requirement	The minimum food ration required for satisfying the essential needs of an organism.
fugitive emissions	Leaks from process equipment, such as valves, flanges, pump and compressor seals, and open-ended lines, as well as tanks where hydrocarbons are exposed to atmosphere.
forest resource assessment	Estimating the historic, ecological, scientific, recreational, cultural and economic value of a forested area.
on-site farming	
world food problem	

emission forecast	An emission forecast refers to the forecasts of emissions produced by an emitter for its internal management purposes. Forecasts are hypothetical and incorporate knowledge about the firm's future operational, regulatory and economic impacts to determine emission projections. This process is to baseline forecasting except that baselines are used to quantify emission reductions and are subject to far more scrutiny.
emergency crew	
gauge zero	Elevation at which a water level gauge zero is set.
legionellosis	
geology	The study or science of the earth, its history, and its life as recorded in the rocks; includes the study of geologic features of an area, such as the geometry of rock formations, weathering and erosion, and sedimentation.
urban pollutant	Solid, liquid or gaseous pollutants deriving from human urban activities that are discharged in the atmosphere, in the soil and in water bodies.
indigenous knowledge	Local knowledge that is unique to a given culture or society, which is the basis for local-level decision making in agriculture, health care, education and other matters of concern in rural communities.
vegetable waste	Waste, comprised mainly of vegetable matter, which is capable of being decomposed by microorganisms.
industrial technology	
acid deposition	A type of pollution which washes out of the atmosphere as dilute sulphuric and nitric acids. It tends to be a regional rather than a global phenomenon, linked to particular industrial activities and meteorological conditions. It includes rain, more than normally acidic snow, mist, sleet, fog, gas and dry particles. It upsets the balance of nature, disrupting ecosystems, and destroys forests and woodlands, plants and crops; kills aquatic life by altering the chemical balance of lakes and rivers and corrodes building materials and fabrics. The pollutants are caused principally by discharges from power station chimneys of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides released by burning fossil fuels, coal and oil.
<waste(s) by properties and effects>	
traffic flow	
intermediate consumption	The value of goods and services consumed as inputs in the production process, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.
lake cleansing	No definition.
wastewater levy	
food technology	The application of science and engineering to the refining, manufacturing, and handling of foods; many food technologists are food scientists rather than engineers.
calamity	

sensitivity counting	The relationship of the change of a response to the corresponding change of a stimulus, or the value of the stimulus required to produce a response exceeding, by a specified amount, the response already present due to other causes. In hydrology this concept is used with respect to measuring devices, catchment models, etc.
intermittent stream	Stream which flows only in direct response to precipitation or to the flow of an intermittent spring.
engineering	The science by which the properties of matter and the sources of power in nature are made useful to humans in structures, machines, and products.
levee	Water-retaining earthwork used to confine streamflow within a specified area along the stream or to prevent flooding due to waves or tides.
aviation engineering	The application of engineering principles and techniques to the design, construction, and operation of aircraft.
internal injury	
malformation	Permanent structural change that may adversely affect survival, development or function.
constitutional law	That branch of the public law of a nation or state which treats of the organization, powers and frame of government, the distribution of political and governmental authorities and functions, the fundamental principles which are to regulate the relations of government and citizen and which prescribes generally the plan and method according to which the public affairs of the nation or state are to be administered.
<semi-liquid wastes>	
NO2	
valued ecosystem component	A resource or environmental feature that is important (not only economically) to a local human population, or has a national or international profile, or if altered from its existing status, will be important for the evaluation of environmental impacts of industrial developments, and the focusing of administrative efforts.
ecological crime	
fault tree	
synoptic analysis	
post crisis management	
shipping accident	An unexpected incident, failure or loss involving a vessel or its contents in the course of commercial transport that poses potential harm to persons, property or the environment.
road accident	
carcinogenic effect	
environmental project	
environmental programme	An organized group of activities and procedures, often run by a government agency or a nonprofit organization, to protect natural or ecological resources and advocate for ecological progress.

accounting	The bookkeeping methods involved in making a financial record of business transactions and in the preparation of statements concerning the assets, liabilities, and operating results of a business.
multipurpose project	Project designed, constructed and operated to serve two or more interests or purposes, namely flood control, hydro-electric power, navigation, irrigation, fisheries, public water supplies, recreation. Project designed primarily for one of these purposes but providing incidental benefits to others is also referred to as multipurpose. It may be individual project, or a part, planned or improvised, of an integrated river basin development.
norm	An established standard, guide, or regulation. A principle or regulation set up by authority, prescribing or directing action or forbearance; as the rules of a legislative body, of a company, court, public office, of the law, of ethics.
weather information	
environmental assessment criterion	Standards adopted for the evaluation of environmental quality.
ecological criterion	
quality certification	The formal assertion in writing that a commodity, service or other product has attained a recognized and relatively high grade or level of excellence.
impoldering	Walling with dykes or levees or draining of wetlands to make the land productive for agriculture, or to establish new human settlements, or both. Wetlands are empoldered in marine flood plains below mean sea level or in river flood plains at higher elevations. In their natural state, higher-lying wetlands serve as flood regulators. They absorb water during wet periods and release it slowly in times of drought. Empoldering destroys this function, and results in a much sharper fluctuation in river levels. Poldering is a very sophisticated form of land reclamation which drastically alters the natural environment. The most serious risk inherent to impoldered lands is flooding.
plant biology	The scientific study of the natural processes of plants.
export of hazardous wastes	Transportation of hazardous wastes from generating nations for disposal in foreign countries. Although much of the trade in hazardous wastes has occurred among industrialized nations, companies worldwide have shipped a variety of wastes from developed nations to developing nations at relatively low cost. Frequently, transactions have been legal, with authorized government officials accepting the wastes, but too often, the disposal has been arranged between private parties without the advice, knowledge or consent of the recipient governments. Numerous incidents have occurred where wastes were illegally or inappropriately used or dumped, resulting in health and environmental problems for local communities.

gauge height	Height of a water surface above a gauge datum. It is used interchangeably with the terms stage and water level.
groundwater hydrology	That branch of hydrology which deals with groundwater, taking into account the geological conditions.
effective evaporation	Quantity of water evaporated from an open water surface or from the ground.
biological indicator	A species or organism that is used to grade environmental quality or change.
administrative penalty	
psychology	The science that deals with the functions of the mind and the behaviour of an organism in relation to its environment.
deafness risk	
embankment stability	No definition.
incipient fire	A fire in the initial or beginning stage, which can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers.
blast fishing	
black tide	
long-term effects	Effects which will last long after the cause has ceased.
preliminary study	
wildlife restoration	The process of returning wildlife ecosystems and habitats to their original conditions.
international agreement	Cooperation in international efforts to support global environmental goals. Solutions to environmental problems such as trans-boundary airborne and waterborne pollution, ozone depletion and climate change require action by all responsible countries.
devolution statute	
incentive	
environmental deterioration	Reduction in the quality of the environment.
urban decay	Condition where part of a city or town becomes old or dirty or ruined, because businesses and wealthy families have moved away from it.
landscape deterioration	
sleep disturbance	
health worker	Person dealing with prevention of diseases, food safety and hygiene, control of infestation by insects or rodents, etc.
economic balance	An equality between the sums total of the two sides of an account, or the excess on either side.
physiological effect	
shortage	
naturopathy	A system or method of treating disease that employs no surgery or synthetic drugs but uses special diets, herbs, vitamins, massage, etc. to assist the natural healing processes.
natural disaster	Violent, sudden and destructive change in the environment without cause from human activity, due to phenomena such as floods, earthquakes, fire and hurricanes.

GIS	A Geographic Information System is an organized collection of computer hardware, software, geographic data, and personnel designed to efficiently capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze, and display all forms of geographically referenced information. What this means is that a GIS is a computer-based system capable of storing information about geographic features in a database. By maintaining the spatial location of features, as well as attribute information about those features, the GIS is able to perform complex analyses efficiently and rapidly
food quality	The state of food set by various criteria, including nutritional value, freshness and taste.
mining geology	The study of geologic aspects of mineral deposits, with particular regard to problems associated with mining.
forebay	Small reservoir or pond located at the head of a penstock or a pipeline. It may be used to store water in relatively small quantities to take care of variations in the demand for water which occur over short periods of time, usually not exceeding several hours.
analytic method	
knowledge based system	
social behaviour	
space exploration	
propulsion technique	Technique for causing a body to move by exerting a force against it.
hydrography	Science which deals with the measurement and description of the physical features of the oceans, lakes, rivers, and their adjoining coastal areas, with particular reference to their control and utilization.
ecology	The study of the interrelationships between living organisms and their environment.
voluntary work	Unpaid activities done by citizens often organized in associations, to provide services to others, particularly to elderly and poor people, handicapped, etc.
pluviometry	
electrocution	Injury to the skin or internal organs that results from exposure to an electrical current.
burn	
best management practice	The process of identifying, understanding and adopting environmental practices within an organisational/institutional structure to support the improvement of its performance. Being a continuous process highly information intensive and systematic it is based on the definition and adoption of indicators.
interrupted stream	Stream which contains alternating stretches of perennial and intermittent flow.
hydrobiological analysis	
organoleptic analysis	An examination using one or more of the senses (e.g. sight, smell, etc.).

freezing point	Temperature of solidification of a liquid under given conditions.
agricultural economics	The application of economic principles to the Agribusiness (the sum of all operations involved in the production, storage, processing, and wholesale marketing of agricultural products) sector of the economy.
Raman spectrometry	Raman spectrometry works by shining a laser beam onto the surface of the object. Most of this light is reflected off unchanged. However a small proportion interacts with the molecules in the material and is scattered. The scattered portion of light, known as the Raman effect, is collected to produce a spectrum. Each material has a unique spectrum associated with it and therefore each one acts as a fingerprint with which to identify materials.
GIS digital system	An organized collection of computer hardware, software, geographic data, and personnel designed to efficiently capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze, and display all forms of geographically referenced information that can be drawn from different sources, both statistical and mapped.
photo interpretation	
overlay mapping	Technique based on the use of thematic maps that are overlapped to produce a composite characterization of a given area; impacts are identified by noting the areas of overlap.
life science	A science based on living organisms collectively.
flood forecasting	Estimation of stage, discharge, time of occurrence, and duration of a flood, especially of peak discharge, at a specified point on a stream, resulting from precipitation and/or snowmelt.
fire precaution	Measure, action or installation implemented in advance to avert the possibility of any unexpected and potentially harmful combustion of materials.
pollutant monitoring	Periodic or continuous determination of the amount of pollutants present in the environment.
immission monitoring	Continuous monitoring of pollutant level in the air.
environmental culture	The total of learned behavior, attitudes, practices and knowledge that a society has with respect to maintaining or protecting its natural resources, the ecosystem and all other external conditions affecting human life.
astrophysics	A branch of astronomy that treats of the physical properties of celestial bodies, such as luminosity, size, mass, density, temperature, and chemical composition, and with their origin and evaluation.
noise control	The process to control the audible sound to an acceptable level.
hazardous chemical export	Transporting substances capable of producing adverse health effects, fires or explosions to other countries or areas for the conduct of foreign trade.

rural development	Any course destined to promote economic growth, modernization, increase in agricultural production and the creation of a framework in which to fulfill primary needs, such as education, health and supply of water in the rural areas. The attainment of such objectives depends in general on the type of administrative systems proposed for the various programmes and on the national political situation as regards, for instance land tenure, agrarian reform, the disbursement of assistance and food policy.
pollution control technology	Methods used to reduce the amount of contaminants discharged from a source.
history	A systematic written account comprising a chronological record of events (as affecting a city, state, nation, institution, science, or art) and usually including a philosophical explanation of the cause and origin of such events.
environmental value	The environmental objects and factors of positive value for man, social group, society as a whole (for example, sanitation effect of a landscape, aesthetic value of a forest, availability of pure ionized air).
economic indicator	
radiation monitoring	The periodic or continuous surveillance or analysis of the level of radiant energy present in a given area, to determine that its prescribed amount has not been exceeded or that it meets acceptable safety standards.
agricultural disaster	Disastrous event such as a long period of drought, a severe pest infestation, a sudden flood, etc. affecting an agricultural region and causing a massive loss of crops and cattle.
<accident by location or context>	
general chemistry	The study of the elements and the compounds they form.
quality index	A measure of water quality based on biological diversity and water quality-including levels of dissolved oxygen, coliform bacteria, oxygen-demanding substances, and nutrients.
national account	The assessment of the debits and credits relating to all economic activity for a specified time within the boundaries or by the citizens and residents of a given state.
armed forces	The military units of a state, typically divided by their differing contexts of operations, such as the army, navy, air force and marines.
risk map	
Chagas' disease	A form of trypanosomiasis found in South America, caused by the protozoan <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> , characterized by fever and often inflammation of the hearth muscle.

acceptable daily intake	The amount of any chemical substance that can be safely consumed by a human being in a day. Calculations are usually based on the maximum level of a substance that can be fed to animals without producing any harmful effects. This is divided by a "safety factor" to allow for the differences between animals and humans and to take account of the variation in human diets.
energy demand	Amount of energy necessary to meet the needs of a community.
literature data bank	A fund of information on a particular subject or group of related subjects, divided into discrete documents and usually stored in and used with a computer system.
on-site culture	
landscape policy	
environmental management system	Environmental management systems (EMS) are increasingly being used by organizations around the world to help integrate environmental considerations into day-to-day decisions and practices. EMSs are the part of the overall management system that includes organizational practices, procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing, and maintaining the environmental policy. They provide a framework for managing environmental responsibilities, including regulatory compliance. By improving overall environmental performance and placing more emphasis on pollution prevention, they can also help organizations move beyond compliance. From a business perspective, companies often find that EMSs can make them more competitive by improving their efficiency.
comparative analysis	
<education by content(s)>	
environmental authority	Any person or group of people within a public agency permitted by law to approve or disapprove the project at issue.
site management	
withdrawal	Extraction of water from surface or subsurface reservoirs.
ingestion	
research	Scientific investigation aimed at discovering and applying new facts, techniques and natural laws.
marine engineering	The design, construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of main power plants, as well as the associated auxiliary machinery and equipment, for the propulsion of ships.
capillary rise	1) Rise of a liquid in a capillary tube, immersed in a liquid, measured from the surface level of the outside liquid. 2) Rise of water above the water table through the action of capillarity.
game warden	A person who looks after game, as in a game reserve.

estuarine biology	Estuaries are the areas where freshwater streams or rivers meet the ocean. These highly productive regions contain widely diverse plant and animal life. The river or stream usually carries many nutrients from inland sources, making estuaries capable of supporting this rich diversity and high productivity. Estuaries are feeding and breeding grounds for a variety of animals, including: waterfowl, reptiles, mammals, and amphibians.
lawn seeding	
dematerialisation	Ongoing reduction in the amount of energy and materials consumed in producing a given amount of value. Dematerialization is increasingly referred to in the discussion on sustainable production and consumption patterns. The term dematerialization refers to the need for a radical decrease in the material intensity of industrialized economies. Sustainability requires that the rate of materials use (including land, energy and water) is considerably slowed down. A further reason for focusing on dematerialization is the growing rate of global environmental resource use, due to intensive economic and population growth.
image registration	The process of linking map coordinates to control points with known earth-surface coordinates. Related term: coordinate systems.
mangal	The plant community of a mangrove swamp, a forest with a dense canopy, also known as mangrove swamp forest or, simply, mangrove. Although mangal occurs along more than two-thirds of all saltwater tropical coastlines, parallel to the shoreline, this is a very narrow, fringing forest, and, hence, less than one-tenth of one percent of the earth's surface is inhabited by mangal.
innovation	Putting new products and services onto the market or new means for producing them. Innovation is preceded by research that may lead to an invention which is then developed for the market. Innovation is an important source of economic expansion and productivity.
conformity control	
<accident by severity degree>	
allergy effects	
eczema	
ergonomics	The study of human capability and psychology in relation to the working environment and the equipment operated by the worker.
molecular biology	The study of the chemical structures and processes of biological phenomena at the molecular level; the discipline is particularly concerned with the study of proteins, nucleic acids, and enzymes, the macromolecules essential to life processes. It seeks to understand the molecular basis of genetic processes. Techniques used include X-ray diffraction and electron microscopy.
explosion protection measures	

avalanche protection measures	The total of measures and devices implemented to protect people, property or natural resources from avalanche conditions, including avalanche forecasting and warning, avalanche zoning, ski testing and the use of explosives and other equipment to stabilize an avalanche area.
	One of the rules making up the body of law.
environmental processes	
dry season	No definition.
vena contracta	Minimum cross section of a jet of fluid discharging from an orifice or over a weir.
good environmental practice	
fire	The state of combustion in which inflammable material burns, producing heat, flames and often smoke.
separation at source	Organizing materials by type, such as paper, metal, plastic, and glass, at the point of generation so that these items can be recycled instead of thrown away or to make recycling simpler and more efficient.
trade relations	
asbestosis	A non-malignant progressive, irreversible, lung disease, characterized by diffuse fibrosis, resulting from the inhalation of asbestos fibers.
agricultural undervaluation	The underrating or diminishing in value of agricultural or farming goods and services.
multivariate analysis	In statistics, a group of techniques for the simultaneous analysis of more than one independent variable, including analysis of variance and of covariance, regression and correlation methods.
working condition	All existing circumstances affecting labor in the workplace, including job hours, physical aspects, legal rights and responsibilities.
discriminatory trade practice	
frankenfood	Produce (meat, fruits, or vegetables) that has been genetically engineered to produce desirable traits, especially those with the admixture of genes from very different organisms. The presumed reason for coinage is derogatory, it is an alarmist term for bioengineered produce. Derived from franken 'first part of Frankenstein' and food.
biotech	
archives	A collection of public records or historic documents of an institution.
space travel	Travel in the space beyond the earth's atmosphere performed for scientific research purposes.
water exploitation	Use of water or altering of its natural condition with the intention of increasing the production of goods and services.

EIA	An audit of the environmental consequences of any planned major development before it leaves the drawing board stage. It should provide both an ecological and amenity balance sheet. The idea of EIA techniques was adopted originally in the 1970s by oil companies, to cope with tougher legislation on all their industrial and shipping activities. An EIA directive from the European Commission lists 35 obvious developments for an audit, ranging from power stations and airports to scrapyards and toxic waste dumps. However, there are more than 200 EC directives that involve environmental controls.
microcredit	Programs that extend small loans to poor people for self-employment projects that generate income, allowing them to care for themselves and their families.
population growth	An increase in the total number of inhabitants of a country, city, district or area.
CFC and halons prohibition	An interdiction on the manufacture or use of products that discharge chlorofluorocarbons and bromine-containing compounds into the atmosphere, thereby contributing to the depletion of the ozone layer.
principle of sustainability	Principle stated by the World Commission on Environment and Development (The Bruntland Commission) in 1987: development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations. Sustainable development is a process of integrating economic, social and ecological goals, and should not mean a trade-off between the environment and development. Sustainable development should imply balance rather than conflict.
customs regulations	A body of rules or orders generally issued by the executive authority of a government to establish and direct the taxes, duties or tariffs payable upon merchandise exported or imported.
rabies	
metainformation	Metainformation is information about information. It can take many forms, but there are two basic types, summary and evaluative. Summary metainformation includes all the shortened forms of information, such as abstracts, content summaries, or even tables of contents. Evaluative metainformation includes all the types that provide some judgment or analysis of content.
mutagenic substance	Agents that induce a permanent change in the genetic material.
rating curve	Curve showing the relation between stage and discharge of a stream at a hydrometric station.
materials producer	
local EIA	The identification, evaluation and appraisal of the ecological consequences of a proposed project or development in a city, town or region, and the measures needed to minimize adverse effects.

product charge	A tax or charge levied on bulk materials or final products designed to add the cost of their disposal to the purchase price.
plant genetics	The scientific study of the hereditary material of plants for purposes such as hybridization, improved food resources and increased production.
natural risks analysis	Analysis of the probability of occurrence, within a specific period of time in a given area, of a potentially damaging phenomenon of nature.
vivisection	
cultural resources	The sum total of historical monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, educational and cultural institutions.
wastewater statistics	
cecidology	Study of insect galls.
labour law	The branch of the legal system which lays down the rules governing employment relationships, trade union relations, and state intervention to provide protection against particular situations of need for citizens who are workers.
desanding	
urban tax	
anoxia	The failure of oxygen to gain access to, or to be utilized by, the body tissues.
rodent control	A process in which measures are used to repel, reduce or destroy rodent pests such as rats, mice, squirrels and beavers, in order to protect crops, stored products or other resources from harm or damage.
atmospheric hazards	Hazards based on weather events which negatively impact upon people, property and the environment, such as snow storms, blizzards, ice storms, ice fogs, hail storms, lightning, hurricanes, tornadoes, heat waves.
crisis centre	
<safety by location or context>	
in vivo test	Experiments that are carried out in the living organism.
pollution monitoring	The quantitative or qualitative measure of the presence, effect or level of any polluting substance in air, water or soil.
car population	
sanitary control	
<atmospheric sciences>	The study of the dynamics, physics and chemistry of atmospheric phenomena and processes, including the interactions of the atmosphere with soil physics, hydrology and oceanic circulation. The research focuses on the following areas: turbulence and convection, atmospheric radiation and remote sensing, aerosol and cloud physics and chemistry, planetary atmospheres, air-sea interactions, climate, and statistical meteorology.

agricultural ecology	The study of agricultural ecosystems and their components as they function within themselves and in the context of the landscapes that contain them. Application of this knowledge can lead to development of more sustainable agricultural ecosystems in harmony with their larger ecosystem and ecoregion.
process technology	Any technical strategies, methods or tools used for the conception, design, development or implementation of any system.
humanities	
public opinion	the collection of individual opinions toward issues or objects of interest, that is, those that concern a significant number of people.
urban development document	A written or printed text furnishing proposals or procedures for the improvement of living conditions, especially housing, for the inhabitants of a city or densely populated area.
teaching	The act of imparting knowledge or skill.
cadastre	
animal rights	Refers to a value theory and commitment that extends basic human protection in law and practices to animals. Animal rights activists aim to end human exploitation and mistreatment of animals.
endorheic basin	Draining into interior basins.
nuclear physics	The study of the characteristics, behaviour and internal structures of the atomic nucleus.
insulation distance	
whistling in the ears	
silicosis	
detoxification	The act or process of removing a poison or the toxic properties of a substance in the body.
evacuation of casualties	
urinary tract infection	
nervous depression	
anthropogenic disaster	
exposure to risk	
long-term forecasting	The act or process of predicting and calculating the likely conditions or occurrences for an extended and future point in time, often involving the study and analysis of pertinent data.
policy	
test	To carry out an examination on (a substance, material, or system) by applying some chemical or physical procedure designed to indicate the presence of a substance or the possession of a property.
marine microbiology	
load bearing capacity	The maximum load that a system can support before failing.
septic system	A subsurface sewage disposal system that uses the natural absorption of soil to treat wastewater. Typically used for individual lots and structures of low intensity.

decomposer organisms	Organisms (mainly bacteria and fungi) that enable nutrient recycling by breaking down the complex organic molecules of dead protoplasm and cell walls into simpler organic and inorganic molecules which may be used again by primary producers.
digitalisation	Conversion or encoding of existing maps from an analogue form (paper) into digital information, usually in the form of Cartesian co-ordinates. This may be via a digitising table or tablet with a hand-held cursor, or via a scanner.
meteorologists	
polarography	Also called polarographic analysis, or voltammetry, in analytic chemistry, an electrochemical method of analyzing solutions of reducible or oxidizable substances. It was invented by a Czech chemist, Jaroslav Heyrovsk½, in 1922. In general, polarography is a technique in which the electric potential (or voltage) is varied in a regular manner between two sets of electrodes (indicator and reference) while the current is monitored. The shape of a polarogram depends on the method of analysis selected, the type of indicator electrode used, and the potential ramp that is applied. The Figure shows five selected methods of polarography; the potential ramps are applied to a mercury indicator electrode, and the shapes of the resulting polarograms are compared. The majority of the chemical elements can be identified by polarographic analysis, and the method is applicable to the analysis of alloys and to various inorganic compounds. Polarography is also used to identify numerous types of organic compounds and to study chemical equilibria and rates of reactions in solutions.
<waste parameters>	
waste oil	Oil arising as a waste product of the use of oils in a wide range of industrial and commercial activities, such as engineering, power generation and vehicle maintenance and should be properly disposed of, or treated in order to be reused.
coastal pollution	Contamination of coastal areas caused by oil discharged by shipping and fishing craft, discharge of industrial effluents, sewage and domestic waste.
biological chemistry	
marine biochemistry	
permanent education	
compensatory measures	Any administrative or legislative action, procedure or enactment designed to redress disruptions of ecological integrity or damage to the supply of natural resources.
aid policy	
noise monitoring	The systematic deployment of monitoring equipment for the purpose of detecting or measuring quantitatively or qualitatively the presence, effect, or level of noise.
fishery technology	

channel clearing	The removal from river channels of silt, sand and gravel brought in by streams and surface runoff in order to re-establish their natural width and depth ; sometimes it also involves cutting down by scythe the vegetation growth and grasses on banks.
georeferenced information	Information delimiting a given object, either physical or conceptual, in terms of its spatial relationship to the land, usually consisting of points, lines, areas or volumes defined in terms of some coordinate system.
best environmental practice	""Best Environmental Practice"" means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies. In making a selection for individual cases, at least the following graduated range of measures should be considered: (a) the provision of information and education to the public and to users about the environmental consequences of choice of particular activities and choice of products, their use and ultimate disposal; (b) the development and application of codes of good environmental practice which covers all aspects of the activity in the product's life; (c) the mandatory application of labels informing users of environmental risks related to a product, its use and ultimate disposal; (d) saving resources, including energy; (e) making collection and disposal systems available to the public; (f) avoiding the use of hazardous substances or products and the generation of hazardous waste; (g) recycling, recovery and re-use; (h) the application of economic instruments to activities, products or groups of products; (i) establishing a system of licensing, involving a range of
fish culture management	
immission control	Legislative and administrative procedures aimed at reducing the damage caused by emissions. Pollution control programmes are normally based on human-oriented acceptable dose limits. A very important measure concerns the organisation of an emission inventory.
man activity	
anthropic activities	Action resulting from or influenced by human activity or intervention.
genetic improvement	Genetic improvement is the process of developing more favorable traits throught the use of biotechnology.
meeting	
phototoxicity	
comparative study	
automatic detection	
smoking	
seismic engineering	The study of the behavior of foundations and structures relative to seismic ground motion, and the attempt to mitigate the effect of earthquakes on structures.

public participation	The involvement, as an enfranchised citizen, in public matters, with the purpose of exerting influence.
safety analysis	The process of studying the need for or efficacy of actions, procedures or devices intended to lower the occurrence or risk of injury, loss and danger to persons, property or the environment.
ecosystem processes	The mechanisms by which ecosystem components interact and change across space and through time.
water leakage	No definition.
building supervision	The oversight or direction in the construction and maintenance of houses, facilities, offices and other structures.
absolute humidity	
alluvial fans	A low, outspread, relatively flat to gently sloping mass of loose rock material, shaped like an open fan or a segment of a cone, deposited by a stream at the place where it issues from a narrow mountain valley upon a plane of broad valley, or where a tributary stream is near or at its junction with the main stream, or wherever constriction in a valley abruptly ceases or the gradient of the stream suddenly decreases.
debris cone	Loose mixture of soil, rock, and organic debris deposited along the toe of steep mountain slopes as the result of debris avalanche and debris flow activity.
peatland	A generic term for any wetland that accumulates partially decayed plant matter. Mire, moor and muskeg are terms for European and Canadian peatlands.
water temperature	No definition.
new community	A sociopolitical, religious, occupational or other group of common characteristics and interests formed as an alternative to social, and often residential, options currently available.
mechanical engineering	The branch of engineering concerned with the design, construction, and operation of machines.
nutrition science	
environmental chemistry	The study of natural and man-made substances in the environment, including the detection, monitoring, transport, and chemical transformation of chemical substances in air, water, and soil.
urban hydraulics	
prosperity	
noxious activity	
landscape alteration	Landscapes might change through time as a result of human activities or natural processes such as fires or natural disasters. Changes in landscape structure can be documented by using data from aerial photographs or satellite images, and new technologies, such as remote sensing and geographic information systems.

municipal water management	Municipal water management deals with aspects of water supply and water technology concerning planning, processing, building and producing. It also concerns the problems of waste water collection, sewage disposal, waste water treatment in rural areas, water economising measures, water body quality management.
isobath	Line connecting points of equal depth in a water mass.
incised river	River which has cut its channel through the bed of the valley floor.
karstic river	River which originates from a karstic spring or flows in a karstic region.
overflow	Excess water which spills over the ordinary limits of a surface water or groundwater reservoir.
flood gauges	Device used to record the highest water stage.
ecosystem analysis	Detailed study of an ecosystem carried out to ascertain its features from the point of view of its soil composition, energy flux, biogeochemical cycles, biomass, organisms and their relationship with the environment.
pathogenic microorganism	Microorganism known to be or is suspected of causing infection in humans, animals, or plants.
microplankton	The component of the plankton that consists of organisms 20 to 200 μm (0.02 to 0.2 mm) in size.
work	
stream pollution	No definition.
actual evaporation	Quantity of water evaporated from an open water surface or from the ground.
pest control	Keeping down the number of pests by killing them or preventing them from attacking.
customary law	
food insecurity	Limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.
interest group	A group of people who share common traits, attitudes, beliefs or objectives and who have formed a formal organization to serve specific concerns of the membership.
hodograph method	Method for showing two-dimensional groundwater flow problems by mapping the flow domain into an auxiliary mathematical plane whose coordinates are the components of the specific discharge or of the hydraulic gradient.
air quality standards	Levels of air pollutants prescribed by regulations that may not be exceeded during a specified time in a defined area.
touristic activity management	
total allowable catch	Catch allowed to be taken from a stock by a fishery during a specified time period. It is often allocated explicitly amongst those having access rights to the stock.
calculation methods	
potentiometry	
ebb	Falling tide.

quality control	The inspection, analysis, and other relevant actions taken to provide control over what is being done, manufactured, or fabricated, so that a desirable level of quality is achieved and maintained.
air curtain	Method of mechanical containment of oil spills. Air is bubbled through a perforated pipe causing an upward water flow that retards the spreading of oil. Air curtains are also used as barriers to prevent fish from entering a polluted body of water.
index	A list of record surrogates arranged in order of some attribute expressible in machine-orderable form.
resources management	A conscious process of decision-making whereby natural and cultural resources are allocated over time and space to optimize the attainment of stated objectives of a society, within the framework of its technology, political and social institutions, and legal and administrative arrangements. An important objective is the conservation of resources, implying a close and integrated relationship between the ecological basis and the socio-economic system.
disease	A definite pathological process having a characteristic set of signs and symptoms which are detrimental to the well-being of the individual.
LD50	The concentration of a substance that causes the death of one-half of a population exposed to it within a given period of time.
lethal dose 50%	
fjord	A glacial valley or glacial trough found along the coast that is now filled with a mixture of fresh water and seawater.
public fountain	No definition.
exploratory boring	The act of boring a hole 1) to determine whether minerals are present in commercially recoverable quantities and 2) to accomplish production of the minerals (including drilling to inject fluids).
political ecology	Environmental history from a political perspective.
water filtration	A process for removing particles from water by passing it through a porous barrier, such as a screen, membrane, sand or gravel. Often used in conjunction with a flocculant to settle contaminants
contact springs	Spring issuing from a permeable formation overlying a relatively impermeable bedrock.
water recycling	Reclamation of effluent generated by a given user for on-site reuse by the same user. See: water reuse.
pollution charge	Charge for the amount of waste or pollution.
social indicator	Easily identified features of a society which can be measured, which vary over time, and are taken as revealing some underlying aspect of social reality. In general, the most commonly used indicators are derived from official statistics, and include unemployment figures, health and mortality data, and crime rates.
theory of catastrophes	The theory that most features in the world were produced by sudden, short-lived, worldwide events.

physical geography	A branch of geography concerned with the natural features and inanimate phenomena of the earth's surface.
environmental index	An index of available environmental articles from 1972 to present; also known as Environmental Abstract Annual.
morphology	
traditional architecture	Architecture which uses traditional plans and construction methods.
occupation	Any distinct type of manual or non-manual work which can provide a means of livelihood.
industrial relations	Forms of cooperation and confrontation between employers and workers.
traffic on water	No definition.
importer	Person or society receiving and buying goods and services from abroad.
impoundment	Body of water formed by collecting water, as by a dam.
plasmodium	The genus of the parasite that causes malaria. The genus includes four species that infect humans: Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium vivax, Plasmodium malariae, and Plasmodium ovale.
water pumping	No definition.
traffic monitoring	
groundwater mining	Withdrawal from an aquifer containing fossil water.
groundwater surface	Surface within the zone of saturation of an unconfined aquifer over which the pressure is atmospheric.
current meter	Instrument for measuring the velocity of water at a point. Traditionally the term refers to instruments with cups or propellers.
data on the state of the environment	No definition.
trends	The general drift, tendency, or bent of a set of statistical data as related to time or another related set of statistical data.
energy legislation	Government laws which regulate the research, development, production, marketing, pricing, allocation or conservation of power sources.
advertisement	The action of drawing public attention to goods, services or events, for commercial purposes.
site rehabilitation	the assessment of site contamination and the remediation activities that reduce the levels of contaminants of concern at a site through accepted treatment methods to meet the cleanup target levels established for that site.
waste minimising [USE: waste minimisation]	An approach to waste management that stresses the minimisation of wastes at source, by the adoption of techniques and processes that reduce the waste stream.
environmental training	Teaching of specialists and qualified workers who acquire knowledge and skills necessary to solve environmental problems.

residue analysis	Analysis of residues from agricultural chemicals used in food crops and contained in foodstuff. The analyses use gas chromatography, liquid chromatography, mass spectrometry, immunoassays, etc.
informatisation	
mathematical method	
meteoroid fall	Any solid object moving in the interplanetary space that is smaller than a planet or asteroid but larger than a molecule.
action	
threatened species	Species that are likely to become extinct in the foreseeable future.
social welfare	The prosperity, well-being or convenience of a community. It embraces the primary social interests of safety, order, morals, economic interest, and non material and political interests.
rudology	Science dealing with the management and treatment of waste.
nivology	
environmental protection technology	Technologies that meet environmental objectives by incorporating pollution prevention concepts in their design. Environmental control strategies introduced in the early design stages of a process, rather than an end-of-pipe control option introduced in the later stages, improve the technical and economic performance of a process.
river blindness	Or onchocerciasis. Infection with the filaria <i>Onchocerca volvulus</i> ; results in skin tumors, papular dermatitis, and ocular complications.
social category	
environmental impact assessment legislation	
citizen awareness	State of citizens of being aware of their civic obligations.
displaced person	According to international legislation persons having a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion mostly outside the country of nationality and unable to return or avail himself of the protection of that country. Includes mass exodus of peoples for reasons of conflict moving outside their country of origin.
auditory fatigue	Loss of sensitivity to sounds as a result of auditory stimulation, manifesting as a temporary shift in auditory threshold. The temporary threshold shift is expressed in decibels.
water hyacinth	Floating aquatic plant, <i>Eichornia crassipes</i> of tropical America, having showy bluish-purple flowers and swollen leafstalks: family Pontederiaceae. It forms dense masses in rivers, ponds, etc., and is a serious pest in the southern U.S., Java, Australia, New Zealand, and parts of Africa.

system analysis	The use of mathematics to determine how a set of interconnected components whose individual characteristics are known will behave in response to a given input or set of inputs.
technological disaster	Man-made disaster due to a sudden or slow breakdown, technical fault, error or involuntary or voluntary human act that causes destruction, death, pollution and environmental damage.
traffic accident	The traffic accidents refer to accident-related injuries and to deaths resulting from accidents that occur within 30 days of the accident.
mining engineering	Engineering concerned with the discovery, development and exploitation of coal, ores, and minerals, as well as the cleaning, sizing and dressing of the product.
less developed country	One of the world's poorest nations, typically small in area and population, with low per capita incomes, literacy levels and medical standards, subsistence agriculture and a lack of exploitable minerals and competitive industries.
handicapped person	A person affected by physical disability or disadvantage resulting from physical, mental or social impairment or abnormality.
antiscaling	
sampling kits	No definition.
road gully	No definition.
fully penetrating well	Well which extends through the whole saturated depth of an aquifer and is constructed in such a manner that water is permitted to enter the well over its length.
disposal well	Well used for the disposal of polluted or drainage water, brines, etc.
parshall flume	A specially shaped structure which can be installed in a channel to measure the water flow rate. The flume was developed and calibrated by Ralph Parshall at Colorado State University early in this century and has been used extensively. Although Parshall flumes are difficult devices to set and build, they are an accepted and widely used measuring device.
stable channel	Channel in which the bed and the sides remain sensibly fixed over a substantial period of time and in which scour and deposition during rising and falling stages are inappreciable.
subcritical flow	Flow with a mean velocity less than the critical velocity.
environmental perception	A person's image of the phenomenal environment. That image is formed by a filtering of information from their experiences or consciousness of the phenomenal environment and reveals their intentionality towards it. Such perception conditions a person's attitudes and influences their taking decisions.
audiometric surveillance	

statistical series	An ordered sequence of data samples in numerical form used to predict or demonstrate trends through time and space.
pain threshold	
administrative sanctions	
seasonal migration	The periodic movement of a population from one region or climate to another in accordance with the yearly cycle of weather and temperature changes.
internal migration	A population shifts occurring within nation-states as labour migrates towards growth poles in the economy.
armaments	The weapons, ammunition and equipment, or the total force held by a military unit or state.
war	
environmental sustainable architecture	Environmentally friendly architecture is based on the following five principles: 1) healthful interior environment; 2) energy efficiency; 3) ecologically benign materials; 4) environmental form; 5) good design.
critical flow	Flow conditions at which the discharge is a maximum for a given specific energy, or at which the specific energy is a minimum for a given discharge.
radiation dose	The total amount of radiation absorbed by material or tissues, in the sense of absorbed dose, exposure dose, or dose equivalent.
computer science	Science and technique of data elaboration and of automatic treatment of information.
TDI	
line	Term used in GIS technologies in the vector type of internal data organization: spatial data are divided into point, line and polygon types. In most cases, point entities (nodes) are specified directly as coordinate pairs, with lines (arcs or edges) represented as chains of points. Regions are similarly defined in terms of the lines which form their boundaries. Some vector GIS store information in the form of points, line segments and point pairs; others maintain closed lists of points defining polygon regions. Vector structures are especially suited to storing definitions of spatial objects for which sharp boundaries exist or can be imposed.
pollutant hazard	Risk or danger to human health, property or the environment posed by the introduction of a harmful substances into the ecosystem.
nuclear hazard	Risk or danger to human health or the environment posed by radiation emanating from the atomic nuclei of a given substance, or the possibility of an uncontrolled explosion originating from a fusion or fission reaction of atomic nuclei.
perched groundwater	Groundwater body, generally of moderate dimensions, supported by a relatively impermeable stratum and which is located between a water table and the ground surface.

industrial medicine	The branch of medicine which deals with the relationship of humans to their occupations, for the purpose of the prevention of disease and injury and the promotion of optimal health, productivity, and social adjustment.
food security	Access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. Food security includes at a minimum: 1) the ready availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, and 2) an assured ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.
evaluation method	
technology transfer	The transfer of development and design work: a) from a parent company to a subsidiary, perhaps in another nation where it will be paid for in repatriated profits or royalties; b) from one country to another as a form of aid to help promote development and sustainable growth. Many nations have made great progress on the strength of technology transfer.
explosion	A violent, sudden release of energy resulting from powders or gases undergoing instantaneous ignition or from some other means of detonation, often accompanied by a force producing great amounts of heat, major structural damages, shock waves and flying shrapnel.
trend of opinion	The general movement, drift or direction of change in a viewpoint collectively and purportedly held by a significant number of people.
pulmonary disease	Any disease pertaining to the lungs.
model	1) A representation, usually on a smaller scale, of a device, structure, etc. 2) A quantitative or mathematical representation or computer simulation which attempts to describe the characteristics or relationships of physical events.
<model type>	
statement of facts	
international treaty	
land ownership	
educational planning	The process of making arrangements or preparations to facilitate the training, instruction or study that leads to the acquisition of skills or knowledge, or the development of reasoning and judgment.
conferences	

nuclear power plant decommissioning	The process by which a power plant is finally taken out of operation. The process of making a nuclear power station safe at the end of its useful life, after the last batch of spent nuclear fuel is removed and the power station's cooling fluids are drained. Once a reactor is retired, there are three options. The first, called "immediate dismantlement", involves prompt decontamination and disassembly of the plant. The second, "mothballing", needs some initial clean-up, followed by several decades of quarantine, before the parts of the nuclear plant are dismantled, cut up and sent to a disposal site. The third, known as "entombment", involves encasing the reactor in concrete. Although nuclear power was providing over 15% of the world's electricity by 1990, not a single large commercial station had been dismantled. Therefore, it was not known how much it would cost. However, work had begun on development of technologies for decontamination, dismantling and transporting of the activation products, the metal and concrete structures. Estimates suggested that decommissioning would cost between \$100 million and \$1 billion per reactor.
neurotoxic substance	A poisonous substance that acts as a nervous system depressant by blocking neuromuscular transmission by binding acetylcholine receptors on motor end plates.
nuclear explosion	
teratogen	Substances causing formation of a congenital anomaly or monstrosity in the embryo.
flood prevention measures	Methods or structural measures used to prevent floods.
necrosis	The sum of the morphological changes indicative of cell death and caused by the progressive degradative action of enzymes, it may affect groups of cells or part of a structure or an organ.
sustainable development	Development that provides economic, social and environmental benefits in the long term having regard to the needs of living and future generations. Defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987 as: development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
pattern of urban growth	The combination of acts, tendencies and other observable characteristics that demonstrates a municipal area's progress or state of development, including its population trends.
urbanism	The study and theory of building and other physical needs in cities or predominantly urban cultures.
weather forecast	
weather prediction	
poisoning	The morbid condition produced by a poison which may be swallowed, inhaled, injected, or absorbed through the skin.
monitoring criterion	

bathymetry	The measurement of depths of water in oceans, seas and lakes; also the information derived from such measurements.
earthquake resistance	
polygon	A closed geometric entity used to graphically represent area features with associated attributes.
architectural barriers	Steep inclines, steps, curbs or unpaved areas which prevent or make difficult the mobility of disabled persons.
respiratory affection	
image enhancement	In remote sensing, the filtering of data and other processes to manipulate pixels to produce an image that accentuates features of interest or visual interpretation.
landscape protection	Elaboration and implementation of strategies and measures for the conservation, preservation, suitable use, and renewal of natural resources and nature or man-made components of landscape, in particular wildlife and natural systems of various standing.
marine monitoring	The assessment of marine pollution by an integrated chemical, ecological and toxicological survey.
transport accident	Violent impacts of vehicles which transport passengers or freight.
genetic modification	Inheritable changes produced by ionizing radiation, exposure to certain chemicals, ingestion of some medication and from other causes.
animal biology	The scientific study of the natural processes of animals.
supply chain management	The administration, organization and planning for the flow of materials or merchandise through various stages of production and distribution, involving a network of vendors, suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers and other trading partners.
remote management	
mathematical analysis	The branch of mathematics most explicitly concerned with the limit process or the concept of convergence; includes the theories of differentiation, integration and measure, infinite series, and analytic functions.
titrimetry	A group of analytical techniques which takes advantage of titers or concentrations of solutions. The word "titer" is also used to denote "equivalence" or that amount of a solution required to complete a chemical reaction. In medicine it is often used to describe a definite result in a diagnostic test. Though in chemistry the term titrimetry often refers to the use of some volume of a solution of known concentration to determine the quantity of analyte, there are still some variations on the use of the term. It is used rather to denote a quantity of some other measurement parameter which relates directly to the quantity of analyte which is to be measured.

biophysics	The hybrid science involving the application of physical principles and methods to study and explain the structures of living organisms and the mechanics of life processes.
animal pathology	The study of animal disease.
scoping procedure	The prescribed step or manner of proceeding in an environmental impact assessment, by which a public discussion is held to discuss the information that needs to be developed, the alternatives that need to be considered and other important environmental issues.
population census	
dwelling census	
data transmission	
<data in general>	
effects on ecosystems	
fish disease	Diseases generally attributed to pollution. They include haemorrhages, tumours, fin rot, deformed fins, missing scales and tails.
drinking fountain	No definition.
topography	The science that studies the fixed characteristics, landmarks, elevations and physical features of an area and portrays them on a topographic map; by extension, such features of an area.
meteorological data	
re-entry of artificial satellites	
homelessness	
ice drift	Movement of ice fields or floes in lakes and reservoirs, caused by wind or currents.
alluvial channels	Channel with a movable bed in loose sedimentary materials.
land use plan	A coordinated composite of information, ideas, policies, programs, and activities related to existing and potential uses of land within a given area and frequently the key element in a comprehensive plan for an area under development for public and private land uses, such as residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, and agricultural activities.
barrens	
insect disinfection	The amount of actions aiming to free any environment of mainly walking and flying insects.
reactor safety	Those studies and activities that seek to minimise the risk of a nuclear reactor accident.
effective porosity	Amount of interconnected pore space available for fluid transmission. It is expressed as the ratio of the volume of the interconnecting interstices to the gross volume of the porous medium, inclusive of voids.
buoyancy	Resultant force, in an upward direction, exerted by water on a body which is wholly or partly immersed.
potential evaporation	Quantity of water vapour which could be emitted by a surface of pure water in the existing conditions.
reliability	The likelihood that an instrument, device or process will function properly under defined conditions for a specified period of time.

ecosystem management	A concept of natural resources management wherein human activities are considered within the context of economic, ecological, and social interactions within a defined area or region over both the short and long term. Its purpose is to meet human needs while maintaining the health, diversity, and productivity of ecosystems.
genetic engineering	1) The complex of techniques for the production of new genes and the alteration of the structure of the chromosomes to produce effects beneficial to man, in agriculture and medicine. 2) The intentional production of new genes and alteration of genomes by the substitution or addition of new genetic material.
implosion	The sudden reduction of pressure by chemical reaction or change of state which causes an inrushing of surrounding medium.
cancerogenic products	
vector	One of the two major types of internal data organization used in GIS. Vector systems are based primarily on coordinate geometry and take advantage of the convenient division of spatial data into point, line, and polygon types. Vector structures are especially suited to storing definitions of spatial objects for which sharp boundaries exist or can be imposed.
agrarian research	
fishing research	
forest ranger	
weather sensitivity	Condition of uneasiness caused by meteorological conditions.
phytotechnics	
	The topographic region from which a stream receives runoff, throughflow, and groundwater flow. Drainage basins are divided from each other by topographic barriers called a watershed.
agrometeorology	The study of the interaction between meteorological and hydrological factors, on the one hand, and agriculture in the widest sense, including horticulture, animal husbandry and forestry, on the other.
short-range weather forecasting	A weather forecast made for a time period generally not greater than 18 hours in advance.
infection	The entry and development or multiplication of an infectious agent in the body of a living organism.

	Measures taken to prevent or mitigate damage caused by sustained periods of dry weather. The following are examples of intervention: controlling soil and water erosion through construction of small earth or stone check dams, dikes, crescents, banks, etc.; controlling wind erosion through growing of shelterbelts and windbreaks of multipurpose trees and bushes and development of agroforestry systems; sand dune stabilization by mechanical and biological means; collecting, harvesting, conserving and spreading run-off water, and mobilization of ground water resources; conserving soil moisture and enhancing its availability for plant through mulching and other soil treatments; restoring soil fertility through tree planting; improving cropping techniques through ridging, soil working, weeding, fertilization etc.; establishing living fence hedges around cultivated fields, etc.
drought control	
plan for nuclear emergency	
global model	Models concerning different aspects of reality which can be applied at global level.
atmospheric correction	The removal from the remotely sensed data of the atmospheric effects caused by the scattering and absorption of sunlight by particles; the removal of these effects improves not only the quality of the observed earth surface imaging but also the accuracy of classification of the ground objects.
risk communication	Activities to ensure that messages and strategies designed to prevent exposure, adverse human health effects, and diminished quality of life are effectively communicated to the public. As part of a broader prevention strategy, risk communication supports education efforts by promoting public awareness, increasing knowledge, and motivating individuals to take action to reduce their exposure to hazardous substances.
fine dust	Air-borne solid particles, originating from human activity and natural sources, such as wind-blown soil and fires, that eventually settle through the force of gravity, and can cause injury to human and other animal respiratory systems through excessive inhalation.
scientific training	
laminar flow	Flow of a fluid in which the viscous forces are predominant. In channel flow the fluid particles move approximately in definite, relatively smooth paths with no significant transverse mixing.
disaster prevention measures	The aggregate of approaches and measures to ensure that human action or natural phenomena do not cause or result in disaster or similar emergency. It implies the formulation and implementation of long-range policies and programmes to eliminate or prevent the occurrence of disasters.

freshwater biology	The study of the biological characteristics of freshwater.
tropical ecology	
artesian springs	Spring yielding water from an artesian aquifer, generally through some fissure or other opening in the confining bed that overlies the aquifer.
mammalogy	
environmental damage	
groundwater overabstraction	Excessive withdrawal of groundwater, in quantities greater than the ability of nature to renew the aquifers.
salt front	Surface separating a body of fresh water and one of brackish or salt water, taken somewhere within the transition zone between the two fluids.
meander width	Amplitude of swing of a meander, measured from midstream to midstream.
multilayer filtration	
turnover rate	Ratio of the annual average groundwater recharge, expressed in volume, to the average groundwater storage of an aquifer.
downstream	In the direction of the current in a river or stream.
renovation	
glacier ice	Any ice in, or originating from, a glacier, whether on land or floating in the sea as icebergs.
outlet	Opening through which water flows out or is extracted from a reservoir or stream.
ornithology	The branch of zoology that deals with the study of birds, including their physiology, classification, ecology, and behaviour.
geodiversity	Geodiversity means the range of earth features including geological, geomorphological, palaeontological, soil, hydrological and atmospheric features, systems and earth processes.
vertisols	Dark black soils rich in expandable clay minerals. The clay readily swells upon wetting and shrinks when dried. Though found in every type of climate they are often found in steppe and wet/dry tropical climates where the soil develops deep cracks as it dries. Surface fragments fall into the cracks and are "swallowed" when the soil swells during wetting. It then develops an "inverted profile" with organic material typically found near the surface of the profile is now found at depth.
green waste	
risk planning	An integral part of 'risk management' which describes how risks will be managed throughout the life of a project. It covers such issues as responsibility for risks, risk budget, methods, resources, reporting, monitoring, etc.
river pools	A small and rather deep body of quiet water in a watercourse.
urban area	
cone of dejections	An alluvial fan with very steep slopes; it is generally higher and narrower than a fan and is composed of coarse and thicker material believed to have been deposited by larger streams.

confluence	Joining, or the place of junction, of two or more streams.
seismologist	
emission data	Data concerning pollutants released into the environment from a permanent or mobile installation or from products.
nutrient removal	Elimination of nutrients as, for example, from sewage in order to prevent eutrophication of water in reservoirs.
environmental factor	
sand dune stabilization	Stabilization of dunes effected by the planting of marram grass (<i>ammophila arenaria</i>), or rice grass, whose long roots bind the surface layers of sand and so hinder its removal by wind. A larger scale method of dealing with the same problem is by afforestation.
administrative code	
resource utilisation fee	
internalisation of external costs	The process of getting those who produce goods or services with adverse effects on the environment or on society to incorporate a knowledge of possible negative repercussions into future economic decisions.
testing	
qualitative analysis	
geographic information system	An organized collection of computer hardware, software, geographic data, and personnel designed to efficiently capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze, and display all forms of geographically referenced information that can be drawn from different sources, both statistical and mapped.
citizen initiative	
repellent substance	A substance so obnoxious to animal life, more particularly to insects, birds and mammalia, that it deters attack on the object, e.g. seed, seedlings, to which it has been applied.
anthracology	
emission inventory	Listing, by source, of the amounts of pollutants actually or potentially discharged. Such an inventory is used to establish and put forth emission standards.
aquatic pest control	Any of various techniques employed to reduce or destroy aquatic pests such as algae, undesirable fish, mosquitoes and other aquatic organisms, through biological or chemical agents.
audiogram	A test of hearing at a range of sound frequencies.
farmers	
allergic reactions	A type of antigen-antibody reaction marked by an exaggerated physiologic response to a substance that causes no symptoms in nonsensitive individuals.
overdraft	Amount of water withdrawn from a water resources system in excess of the optimal yield.

cleaner production	The continuous application of an integrated, preventive environmental strategy applied to processes, products and services to increase eco-efficiency and reduce risks to humans and the environment.
zero-waste	Zero-waste is a philosophy and a design principle for the 21st Century. It includes ""recycling"" but goes beyond recycling by taking a 'whole system' approach to the vast flow of resources and waste through human society. Zero waste maximizes recycling, minimizes waste, reduces consumption and ensures that products are made to be reused, repaired or recycled back into nature or the marketplace.
agroecology	Study of the relation of agricultural crops and environment.
plane flow	Flow the streamlines of which are contained in parallel planes.
probability calculus	
pedestrian	One walking as distinguished from one travelling by car or cycle.
civil protection	The organization and measures, usually under governmental or other authority depending on the country, aimed at preventing, abating or fighting major emergencies for the protection of the civilian population and property, particularly in wartime.
building planning	The activity of designing, organizing or preparing for future construction or reconstruction of edifices and facilities.
construction planning	
soil mapping	
open channel flow	Flowing water having its surface exposed to the atmosphere.
groundwater divide	Line on a water table or piezometric surface on either side of which the groundwater flow diverges.
frazil ice	Fine spicules, plates or discoids of ice suspended in water. In rivers and lakes it is formed in supercooled turbulent waters.
base width	Time interval between the beginning and the end of the direct runoff produced by a storm.
thaw	Melting of snow and ice at the earth's surface, following a temperature rise above 0Å°C.
dendrohydrology	Use of tree rings to study hydrological phenomena.
biological pollution	Pollution deriving from animal dander (minute scales from hair, feathers, or skin); dust mite and cockroach parts; fungi (molds); infectious agents (bacteria or viruses); pollen.
archaeology	The scientific study of the material remains of the cultures of historical or prehistorical peoples.
marine archaeology	
biological benchmarks	Population level or fitness of plant or animal species used as a benchmark for measuring pollution in natural systems (habitats). See also biological indicator.

social sciences	The study of society and of the relationship of individual members within society, including economics, history, political science, psychology, anthropology, and sociology.
social class	A social group comprising a large number of individuals of similar social status, income and culture.
applied sciences	Practical science used directly for human or perceived human use.
zoning plan	
land occupation plan	
homothermy	Situation in which the temperature of a water body does not vary with depth.
capacity	1) Maximum volume that can be contained by a reservoir. 2) Maximum rate of flow that can be carried by any conveying structure.
unstable channel	Channel in which, on the average, there are significant morphological changes by accretion or scour.
length of reservoir	No definition.
data protection	Legal measures which protect the privacy and the fundamental rights of natural and legal persons on whom data are processed by private or public bodies.
forestry statistics	
housing policy	
compensation measures	
agricultural estate	A large piece of agricultural land.
training	The process of bringing a person or a group of persons to an agreed standard of proficiency, by practice and instruction.
protective measures	Any precautionary action, procedure or installation conceived or undertaken to guard or defend from harm persons, property or the environment.
endocrinology	The study of the endocrine glands and the hormones that they synthesize and secrete.
pedology	The study of the properties, occurrence, and management of soil as a natural resource. Generally it includes the chemistry, microbiology, physics, morphology, and mineralogy of soils, as well as their genesis and classification.
impact reversal	The counteracting or undoing of negative effects or influences on the environment.
geological disaster	Geological disaster is defined as geological accidents caused by natural or man-made factors, leading to the change of geological environment and dangerous to people's life and wealth security. The geological disaster includes coast, mud-rock flow, landslide, ground subsidence and sink, ground crack, land desertification, land contamination, etc. The internal and external of the earth is active all the time, which lead to various geological disasters such as earthquake, ground sea, coast, mud-rock flow, ground sink, soil and water erosion etc.
housing density	The number of dwelling units or the residential population of a given geographic area.

health regulations	Regulations prescribing sanitary, clean air, etc. standards and rules, designed to promote and preserve the health of the community and working conditions of businesses.
oil pollution abatement	There are various systems for the abatement of oil pollution at sea: the "Load-on-top" system involves passing the washing from tank cleaning operations and residue from discharge of the original ballast water to an empty cargo tank nominated as the "slop" tank. Fresh oil cargo is loaded on top of the final residue left after further discharges of water, the resulting mixture being acceptable to refineries despite some additional cost in removing the salt and water. Under the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, all oil-carrying ships will be required to be capable of operating with this method of retention, or alternatively to discharge to reception facilities. Another method consists in spraying on the oil dispersives and/or blasting straw and sawdust, functioning as "blotting paper", onto water, beaches, rocks and docks. The Vikoma System for the containment of oil spills at sea, developed by British Petroleum, a seaboom of about 500 metres in length, is inflated and towed downwind of the oil slick and formed into a U-shape; under the in
phytotoxicity	The quality of a chemical substance of being poisonous to plants inhibiting their growth and productivity.
social policy	
submarine geology	
ecosystem resilience	The speed with which ecosystem properties recover to their more usual values after disturbance. In combination with resistance, i.e. the degree to which ecosystem properties are affected by disturbance, resilience can be used to represent ecosystem stability.
ecosystem resistance	
procedure	A prescribed step or manner of proceeding in any action or process.
individual rights	Just claims, legal guarantees or moral principles accorded to each and every member of a group or state, including the freedom to do certain things and the freedom from certain intrusions imposed by the collective body.
nivometeorology	
sustainable fishing	Fishing which does not impair the ability of the target fish population to reproduce and which leaves a healthy aquatic ecosystem. In a healthy ecosystem ecological processes are maintained and the ability of all species present (or dependent on those present), to reproduce, is maintained.
acoustic sensitivity	
diagraphy	General term used to indicate the recording of certain physical parameters characteristic of areas located near wells, such as resistivity, radioactivity, etc., which are measured at the bottom of wells.

revegetation	Planting of new trees and, particularly, of native plants in disturbed sites where the vegetation cover has been destroyed, to stabilize the land surface from wind and water erosion and to reclaim the land for other uses. Revegetation practices are employed in mined lands, roadsides, parks, wetlands, utility corridors, riparian areas, etc.
sampling techniques	Method of selecting items at random from a set in such a manner that the sample will be representative of the whole.
human science	Group of sciences including sociology, anthropology, psychology, pedagogy, etc. as opposed to the humanistic group.
effects	Effects include: a) direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, b) indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, that are still reasonably foreseeable.
toxic effect	A result produced by the ingestion or contact of poisonous materials.
meander length	Distance along the river between two corresponding points at the extreme limits of two successive meanders.
slope area method	Method of estimating discharge by application of open-channel hydraulic formulae. The most commonly used is the Manning equation.
seepage	1) Slow movement of water in a porous medium. 2) Loss of water by infiltration into the soil from a canal or other body of water. 3) Water emerging from a rock or the ground along a line or surface.
risk prevention	
ringing of migratory species	The fastening of a metal ring to a bird foot for the purpose of controlling migrations.
fishing licence	No definition.
hunting licence	Official permission granted to individuals or commercial enterprises allowing and regulating by time, location, species, size or amount the wild animals or game that can be killed and taken from lands within a particular jurisdiction.
hyetograph	1) Map or chart displaying temporal or areal distribution of precipitation. 2) Graph displaying the intensity of precipitation versus time.
noise abatement	Measures to reduce noise at the source, to encourage quieter technologies or equipment or to prevent or reduce the propagation of sound. Measures may include the isolation and damping of vibration sources; the replacement of components with quieter parts and material; the enclosure of particularly noisy components; the provision of noise barriers, etc.
relationships	
spaces	
roadside rest area	

breakthrough curve	Curve expressing the time variation of tracer concentration (e.g. chloride-ion concentration) at an observation point located downstream of an injection point in groundwater flow.
green movement	Originally Die Gruenen, a German political party, but now including political activists in other countries with similar views, including concern for the environment, the use of natural resources and various social concerns.
human ecology	The study of the growth, distribution, and organization of human communities relative to their interrelationships with other humans and other species and with their environment.
folk tradition	The common beliefs, practices, customs and other cultural elements of an ethnic or social group that are rooted in the past, but are persisting into the present due to means such as arts and crafts, songs and music, dance, foods, drama, storytelling and certain forms of oral communication.
velocity rod	Floating rod weighted at the base so that it travels in an almost vertical position the immersed portion may be adjustable.
oral route	
prophylaxis	The prevention of disease.
medical examination	
physics	The study of those aspects of nature which can be understood in a fundamental way in terms of elementary principles and laws.
demographic development	Growth in the number of individuals of a population.
groundwater protection	Measures aimed at prevention of ground-water pollution and over-use such as, inter alia, monitoring of ground waters, development of aquifer vulnerability maps, regulations for industry and waste disposal sites paying due account to ground-water protection considerations, geo-ecological assessment of the impact of industrial and agricultural activities on ground waters, and zoning of ground-water protection areas.
information system	Any coordinated assemblage of persons, devices and institutions used for communicating or exchanging knowledge or data, such as by simple verbal communication, or by completely computerized methods of storing, searching and retrieving information.
macroseismic scale	
data analysis technique	
environmental impact statement	A detailed statement which, to the fullest extent possible, identifies and analyses, among other things, the anticipated environmental impact of a proposed action and discusses how the adverse effects will be mitigated.
market planning	
pharmaceutical policy	

dual economy	An economy based upon two separate/distinct economic systems which co-exist in the same geographical space. Dualism is characteristic of many developing countries in which some parts of a country resemble advanced economies while other parts resemble traditional economies, i.e. there are circuits of production and exchange.
health-related biotechnology	Health-related biotechnologies are concerned with large-molecule protein pharmaceuticals, genetic engineering, etc.
lesion	Any pathological or traumatic discontinuity of tissue or loss of function due to injury or disease.
phylogenetics	
compensation for damage	Equivalent in money or other form for a loss sustained for an injury, for property taken, etc.
crisis management	Measures that identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and and/or resolve a threat to public safety.
rights of future generations	The moral, legal or ethical claims of posterity on present people, based on the recognition that the young and unborn are vulnerable to contemporary decision-making, especially decisions having long-term effect on the societies and environment they inherit.
NIMBY attitude	Not In My BackYard: phrase used to describe people who encourage the development of agriculture land for building houses or factories, provided it is not near where they themselves are living.
dangerous materials fire	
biomass burning	Burning of living and dead vegetation. It includes the human-initiated burning of vegetation for land clearing and land-use change as well as natural, lightning-induced fires. Scientists estimate that humans are responsible for about 90% of biomass burning with only a small percentage of natural fires contributing to the total amount of vegetation burned.
fluidics	A control technology that employs fluid dynamic phenomena to perform sensing, control, information, processing, and actuation functions without the use of moving mechanical parts.
impact	
starvation	
community participation	Involvement in public or private actions, as members or as a member of a particular ethnic, political or social group, with the purpose of exerting influence.
macroplankton	Planktonic organisms that are 200-2,000 micrometers in size.
human activity	
emission spectrometry	
mass spectrometry	An analytical technique for identification of chemical structures, determination of mixtures, and quantitative elemental analysis, based on application of the mass spectrometer.

bankfull discharge	Discharge conveyed in a water course without overtopping the banks.
anomaly	
leakage detection	No definition.
river rectification	
cloning	The production of genetically identical individuals from a single parent. Cloning plants usually involves plant cell culture. Cloning animals is more difficult and relies on some manipulation of their normal reproductive cycle. A clone is a group of organisms of identical genetic constitution, unless mutation occurs, produced from a single individual by asexual reproduction, parthenogenesis or apomixis.
fluid mechanics	The study of the effect of forces on liquids.
radiation sickness affection	The complex of symptoms characterizing the disease known as radiation injury, resulting from excessive exposure of the whole body (or large part) to ionizing radiation. The earliest of these symptoms are nausea, fatigue, vomiting, and diarrhea, which may be followed by loss of hair (epilation), hemorrhage, inflammation of the mouth and throat, and general loss of energy.
calibration	Experimental determination of the relationship between the quantity to be measured and the indication of the instrument, device or process which measures it.
industrial production statistics	
case study	An intensive analysis of an individual unit (as a person, social group, institution, community or culture) stressing developmental factors in relation to its environment.
hydraulic grade line	Line joining the elevations to which water would rise in piezometric pipes placed in a conduit along the flow direction.
reliability analysis	
insalubrious activity	
flammable atmosphere	
gender issue	Gender issues relate to all aspects of women's and men's lives, their different opportunities, and access to resources and needs. The distinction between gender and sex needs to be made as these two words have often been wrongly used synonymously. Sex refers to biological differences between women and men. Sex characteristics are universal and are unchangeable. Gender is a social construction and categorisation of differences between the sexes and social relationships between women and men.
aerial survey	
physical oceanography	The study of the physical aspects of the ocean, the movements of the sea, and the variability of these factors in relationship to the atmosphere and the ocean bottom.

estuarine oceanography	The study of the physical, geological, chemical, and biological characteristics of estuaries. The study also includes: tidal and circulation processes, variation of salinity and freshwater fluxes, watershed pollutants, estuary flushing rates, and links with coastal ocean.
cardiovascular diseases	Diseases and injuries of the heart, the blood vessels of the heart, and the system of blood vessels (veins and arteries) throughout the body and within the brain. Although there are many aspects of this disease, the fundamental problem is that the supply of oxygen and the necessary nutrients carried by our blood are constricted or blocked. This causes injury to our heart muscles.
attribute	A distinctive feature of an object. In mapping and GIS applications, the objects are points, lines, or polygons that represent features such as sampling locations, section corners (points); roads and streams (lines); lakes, forest and soil types (polygons). These attributes can be further divided into classes such as tree species (Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine) for forest types and paved and gravel for road types. Multiple attributes are generally associated with objects that are located on a single map layer.
bad smell	Unpleasant odors generally arising from macromolecules decomposition (proteins, sugars, etc.) in food processing, wastewater treatment, and the solvent industry. Odorous compounds are divided in four categories: chemical containing nitrogen; sulphur compounds; volatile fatty acids; aldehydes, chethones and esters.
defoliation	1) The drop of foliage from plants caused by herbicides such as Agent Orange, diuron, triazines, all of which interfere with photosynthesis. The use of defoliants, as in Vietnam or in jungle clearance for agriculture, can permanently destroy tropical forests. Once the tree cover is removed, the soil is subjected to erosion and precious nutrients are rapidly leached away. 2) Destroying (an area of jungle, forest, etc.) as by chemical sprays or incendiary bombs, in order to give enemy troops or guerilla forces no place of concealment.
auditing	The operations developed to corroborate the evidence as regards authenticity and validity on the data that are introduced into the data-processing problem or system.
closed pipe flow	The kind of flow that occurs in a closed channel.

atmospheric model	Simulations of the atmosphere by mathematical equations or physical models. Atmospheric models have become valuable tools in the study of climate dynamics. On the shorter time scales, atmospheric models are providing increasingly useful input to long-range weather forecasts. On the longer time scales, these models permit controlled experiments addressing the atmosphere's sensitivity to trace gases (CO ₂ , CFC's, CH ₄ , N ₂ O, ozone), surface boundary conditions, and other atmospheric characteristics..
amount	
state of the art	Everything made available to the public by means of a written or oral description, by use or in any other way before the date of the patent application, or an application filed in a foreign country the priority of which is validly claimed.
mining technology	
water quality improvement	
energy saving	Avoiding wasting energy.
building quality	
sanitation measure	Procedure or course of action taken to reestablish or bring back to state of environmental or ecological health.
transgenic food	An edible plant or animal product that has been genetically altered by gene splicing technology.
building site safety	
programming	Preparing a detailed sequence of operating instructions for a particular problem to be run on a digital computer.
staggered hours	A system of working in which the employees of an organization do not all arrive and leave at the same time, but have large periods of overlap.
drainage pattern	Arrangement of natural or man-made drainage channels within an area.
natural processes	The physical, chemical, and biological processes that occur without human intervention or control.
electrokinetics	The study of the motion of electric charges, especially of steady currents in electric circuits, and of the motion of electrified particles in electric or magnetic fields.
disinfection	The complex of physical, chemical or mechanical operations undertaken to destroy pathogenic germs.
cataclysm	A violent geologic change involving sudden and extensive alterations of the earth's surface.
spectroscopy	The branch of physics concerned with the production, measurement, and interpretation of electromagnetic spectra arising from either emission or absorption of radiant energy by various substances.
industrial research	
deformity	Distortion of the normal conformation of a tissue, organ or part of the body.
meteorological watch	

landscape management	Measures aiming at preserving landscape or controlling its transformations caused by anthropic activities or natural events.
hydroelectric dam	A dam and associated reservoir used to produce electrical power by letting the high-pressure water behind the dam flow through and drive a turbogenerator.
agricultural statistics	
fisheries statistics	
environmental tax	A tax whose base is a physical unit (or a proxy for it) that has a proven specific negative impact on the environment. By convention, in addition to polluted-related taxes, all energy and transport taxes are classified as environmental taxes. This definition has been agreed by international experts and adopted by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). It enables analysis to be based on the effects of taxes rather than the aims behind their introduction, i.e. the aim of a tax for raising government revenue rather than reducing environmental degradation does not preclude it from being defined as an environmental tax.
well-being	The physical and psychological state that makes an individual feel adjusted to his environment.
siting variation	Topographic alternative of the location of a project.
secondary impact	Indirect or induced changes in the environment, population, economic growth and land use and other environmental effects resulting from these changes in land use, population and economic growth. The potential effects of additional changes that are likely to occur later in time or at a different place as a result of the implementation of a particular action.
forestry policy	
meteorology	The science concerned with the atmosphere and its phenomena.
ambient air	
risk study	
species reintroduction	Reintroducing wild animal and plant species to their natural habitat. The reintroduction of species in a region requires a preliminary study to establish the reasons of their disappearance and the modifications that might have occurred in the biotopes.

appropriate technology	1) A flexible and participatory approach to developing economically viable, regionally applicable and sustainable technology. 2) Technology designed to be used in developing countries. Typical requirements are that it should: be easy to use by the unskilled; have no difficult-to-get parts; be easily repaired on the spot. Typical example: a simple windmill to pump water rather than a diesel-driven pump. The terms ""alternative"", ""intermediate"" and ""appropriate"" are often used interchangeably.
value	Worth, merit or importance of something.
forest management	The practical application of scientific, economic and social principles to the administration and working of a forest for specified objectives. Particularly, that branch of forestry concerned with the overall administrative, economic, legal and social aspects and with the essentially scientific and technical aspects, especially silviculture, protection and forest regulation.
animal diseases	Pathologic alterations of the organic conditions of an animal compromising its normal physiological functions.
neighbourhood association	Non-profit society established by residents to act as a forum for the interests of all those who live, work or own property in the neighborhood.
vibration protection measures	
military activities	
environmental warfare	The direct manipulation or destruction of ecological resources as either a political threat or for actual military advantage.
biological sterilization	Procedure by which a human or other animal is made incapable of reproduction.
bioregions	Localities defined by natural ecological systems, as in a river watershed, where the indigenous plants, animals, and native human population manifest the characteristics of an integrated system. Bioregionalists hold that communities must learn to live within the carrying capacity of their specific bioregion. In many ways there is a resonance within bio-regionalism of certain 1970s survivalist views that self-sufficient, small-scale communities are the only feasible response to an imminent environmental catastrophe.

fair trade movement	<p>A network of development charities around the world that have agreed international standards for fair trade for certain major commodities produced in poor countries and affected by long-term price declines. Member organisations cooperate in awarding Fairtrade marks and labels to products that meet their Fair Trade standards. As long as manufacturers agreed to buy from registered suppliers according to Fairtrade criteria their products could carry the Fairtrade seal of approval. In 1989, the Netherlands became the first country to launch the Fairtrade consumer guarantee. In the UK, the Fairtrade Foundation was set up in 1992 by CAFOD, Christian Aid, New Consumer, Oxfam, Traidcraft and the World Development Movement; later joined by Britain's largest women's organisation, the Women's Institute. Today there are labelling initiatives in 17 countries, mainly throughout Europe and North America, and the product range now includes coffee, drinking chocolate, chocolate bars, orange juice, tea, honey, sugar and bananas. In order to co-ordinate the work of the national initiatives and run the monitoring progra</p>
water stress	<p>Water stress occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. It frequently occurs in areas with low rainfall and high population density or in areas where agricultural or industrial activities are intense. Even where sufficient long-term freshwater resources exist, seasonal or annual variations in the availability of freshwater may at times cause stress. Water stress causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (aquifer over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (nitrates, pesticides, hazardous substances, etc.). Such deterioration can result in health problems and have a negative influence on ecosystems.</p>
materials testing	
defence	
fire control	
fire fighting	
rural population	The total number of persons inhabiting an agricultural or pastoral region.
in vitro test	
watershed management	Administration and regulation of the aggregate resources of a drainage basin for the production of water and the control of erosion, streamflow, and floods. Also includes the operational functions.
state of the environment report	A written account on the level of integrity and conditions of the ecosystem and natural resources in a given region, usually presented by an official person or body mandated to protect human health and the environment in that region.
zoology	The study of animals, including their classification, structure, physiology, and history.

critical level	General term referring to the concentration limit beyond which a substance can cause dangerous effects to living organisms.
economic operator	
agricultural project	
population trend	The direction of change in the total number of persons inhabiting a country, city, district or area.
social change	The process by which individuals evolve from a primitive traditional way of life to a more complex, technologically advanced and rapidly changing life style, as a result of which alteration occurs in the function and structure of a society.
dissolved gas	
meromictic lake	Lake which undergoes incomplete circulation at the autumn overturn.
art	The study or practice of the fine arts or the fine and decorative arts together.
raster	One of the two major types of internal data organization used in GIS. Raster systems superimpose a regular grid over the area of interest and associate each cell-or pixel, to use the image term- with one or more data records. The values associated with each grid cell may represent either real values or any scalar or nominal data values associated with the cell coordinates. Among the strengths of the raster method is its ability to accept data directly from remote sensing systems and to represent transitional information. Raster systems tend to be relatively storage-intensive and this imposes practical limits on the area of coverage, the resolution, or both of these. Capacity constraints are, however, becoming less significant as computer memory and storage become more powerful and as data compression techniques become more readily available.
river bend	Change in the direction of a stream.
gamekeeper	
time	1) The dimension of the physical universe which, at a given place, orders the sequence of events. 2) A designated instant in this sequence, as the time of day. Also known as epoch.
impermeabilisation	No definition.
damage reparation	No definition.
human population	Group of individuals having common characteristics.
technological hazard	
industrial risk	
abstraction	
floriculture	
phytosanitary protection	
agrobiodiversity	The variety and variability of animal, plant and microbial organisms on earth that are important to food and agriculture. It is an important sub-set of biodiversity as it is the basis of food security. It includes all the species used directly or indirectly for food and agriculture

drainage density	Total channel-segment lengths, accumulated for all orders within a drainage area, divided by the area.
water supply plan	
low level support	
elaboration	
group dynamics	
fluvial morphology	Science of the formation of beds and flood plains and of forms of streams by the action of water.
sensitivity analysis	The analysis of the possible effects of adverse changes on a project. Values of key variables are changed one at a time, or in combinations, to assess the extent to which the overall project result, measured by the economic net present value, would be affected. Where the project is shown to be sensitive to the value of a variable that is uncertain, that is, where relatively small and likely changes in a variable affect the overall project result, mitigating actions at the project, sector, or national level should be considered, or a pilot project implemented.
enumeration	
count	
laboratory experiment	Tests or investigations carried out in a laboratory.
exhibit	A display of an object or collection of objects for general dissemination of information, aesthetic value or entertainment.
congress	A formal meeting, often consisting of representatives of various organizations, that is assembled to promote, discuss or make arrangements regarding a particular subject or some matter of common interest.
data collecting	
risk control	All methods of reducing the frequency and/or severity of losses including exposure avoidance, loss prevention and loss reduction.
human exposure to pollutants	
administrative responsibility	
policy planning	The process of making arrangements or preparations to facilitate any course of action that may be adopted and pursued by government, business or some other organization.
dangerous activity	
piscicultural classification	
administrative liability	
on-site	
waterlogging	Natural flooding and overirrigation that brings water at underground levels to the surface. As a consequence, displacement of the air occurs in the soil with corresponding changes in soil processes and an accumulation of toxic substances that impede plant growth.
staff gauge	Graduated scale used to indicate the level of the water surface in a stream channel, reservoir, lake, etc.

float gauge	Gauge consisting essentially of a float which rides on the water surface and rises or falls with it, its movement being transmitted to a recording or indicating device.
water wasting condition	No definition.
water sampling information campaign	A representative part of a portion used to determine quality of a larger body of water.
water quantity management	The administration or handling of the amount of available potable water.
meteorological forecasting	The study of the dynamics of the atmosphere and of the direct effects of the atmosphere upon the Earth's surface, oceans and inhabitants, focusing particularly on weather and weather conditions.
contingency	A possible future event or condition or an unforeseen occurrence that may necessitate special measures.
state negligence	
theory of evolution	
target organ	
translatory wave	Gravity wave that propagates in an open channel in a direction parallel to the flow and results in an appreciable displacement and possible change of the wave profile.
environment agency	
mobility (physical)	The ability of groups or individuals to re-locate or change jobs, or to physically move from one place to another.
disturbance	A discrete event, either natural or human-induced, that causes a change in the existing condition of an ecological system.
gravity spring	Spring which flows at the surface due solely to the fact that the land surface intersects the water table.
overflow spring	Spring formed against a barrier boundary such as an upper confining bed, or as a fault between a raised bedrock block and a depressed block covered with a thick aquifer.
benchmark stations	Hydrological station established in each country or natural region to provide a continuing series of hydrological observations and relatively uninfluenced by past or future artificial changes.
environmental consultant	Environmental researcher which plans, directs, and coordinates the activities of workers involved in solving pollution problems. Examples of an ecological consultant activity are the following: examination of buildings, plants, or land for presence of toxic substances; collection of air, water, and soil samples for laboratory analysis; control of clean-up of site by removal and disposal contractors, etc.

sick building syndrome	A set of symptoms, including headaches, fatigue, eye irritation, and dizziness, typically affecting workers in modern airtight office buildings and thought to be caused by indoor pollutants, such as formaldehyde fumes, particulate matter, microorganisms, etc.
torrential regime	Flow with a mean velocity greater than the critical velocity.
mosquito control	
mineral chemistry	The study of the chemical composition and structure of minerals.
organic chemistry	A branch of chemistry dealing with the study of composition, reaction, properties, etc. of organic compounds.
agricultural working population	
migrant labour	Temporary employment performed by persons who move from place to place, such as agricultural workers following crop seasons.
scaring method	
cross-border pollution	Pollution deriving from polluted air, water, or any other contaminated waste, that is generated in one country and transmitted to others.
weather watch	
controlled flow	
channel flow	Flow of water with a free surface in a natural or artificial channel (watercourse).
direct runoff	That part of surface runoff which reaches the catchment outlet shortly after the rain starts. Its volume is equal to rainfall excess. Some procedures for its derivation include prompt subsurface runoff but all exclude base flow.
flood flow	Flow of water from a reservoir down a spillway. This happens when the reservoir overflows because of heavy rain in its catchment.
sheet flow	Flow in a relatively thin sheet, of nearly uniform thickness, over the soil surface.
impact minimisation	Actions, procedures or installations undertaken to reduce the extent or degree of negative effects on human health and the ecosystem introduced by human design or interaction with the environment.
employment creation	
biotechnologies	A combination of biology and technology. It is used to describe developments in the application of biological organisms for commercial and scientific purposes. So ""bio"" stands for biology and the science of life, and ""tech"" stands for technology, or the tools and techniques that the biotechnologists have in their toolbox. Those tools and techniques include microorganisms and a range of methods for manipulating them, such as genetic engineering.
testing of chemicals	

bioremediation	Simply, the use of biological techniques to clean up pollution. More specifically, the use of specialized, naturally-occurring micro-organisms with unique biological characteristics, appetites, and metabolisms as a form of waste cleanup. A critical underpinning of this process is the ability to economically generate a sufficient biomass of the appropriate microbes to accomplish in weeks or months what would normally take nature years to do. Typically, this is done either by applying a sufficient concentration of such microbes directly to the polluted area or by applying various concentrations of chemicals which, in turn, stimulate and foster the rapid growth of appropriate micro-organisms.
ecomafia	Mafia holdings mainly involved in the traffic and disposal of waste material. They have squeezed into the cracks left by incomplete legislation and laps methods. Through illegal dumps and unguarded areas, the mafia bands - either on their own or through their control of companies of the sector -have taken care of the disposal of tons and tons of waste: radioactive and industrial waste, as well as hospital and domestic refuse. In this sector, also, the bands have had to use their skills of intimidation and violence.
socioeconomic indicator	A quantitative measure which reflects changes in some aspect of society, such as occupation income and education.
hook gauge	Adjustable water-level gauge, used in the accurate measurement of the elevation of a water surface, consisting of a pointed, U-shaped metallic hook, pointing upward and which, after immersion, is raised until the point just makes a pimple on the water surface.
composite unit hydrograph	Hydrograph obtained by superposition of unit hydrographs for the important subdivisions of a large catchment, with the times of beginning of rise appropriately lagged by the times of travel from the outlets of the sub-areas to the outlet of the catchment.
geothermal gradient	Increase in temperature of the Earth per unit of depth (approximately 3.3Å °C per 100 m).
professional society	A group of persons engaged in the same profession, business, trade or craft that is organized or formally structured to attain common ends.
sounding pole	Graduated rigid pole or rod for measuring the depth of water.
watercourse management	
spawning ground management	
bed load	Sand, silt, gravel and rock detritus, mainly not in suspension, carried by a stream along its bed.
sand filters	A water filter which uses fine silica sand as a filter media.
irrigation charge	

poverty	
cholera	A disease transmitted primarily through contaminated water and food, especially raw vegetables and sea-food. If drinking water supplies become contaminated, particularly in overpopulated areas with bad sanitation, infection spreads rapidly. The disease-causing organism is a bacterium called vibrio cholerae
metrology	The science of measurement.
home hazard	
humidity meters	A device to measure humidity.
hydrograph	A graph showing the water level (stage), discharge, or other property of a river volume with respect to time.
electrochemical analysis	
biochemical analyses	
quagmire	A soft boggy or marshy area that gives way under foot.
snow-melt water	Water from melting of snow.
storage reservoir	Reservoir impounding water for useful purposes, e.g. water supply, power, irrigation and recreation.
playa	1) Lake bed found in arid or desert regions in the lowest part of an enclosed valley whose drainage is centripetal or inward. The lake is usually dry, except after heavy rainstorms, when it may be covered by a thin sheet of water which quickly disappears through evaporation and/or infiltration.
developing country	A broad range of countries that generally lack a high degree of industrialization, infrastructure and other capital investment, sophisticated technology, widespread literacy and advanced living standards among their populations as a whole. The developing countries are sometimes collectively designated as the ""South"", because a large number of them are in the Southern Hemisphere. All of the countries of Africa (except South Africa), Asia (except Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan) and Oceania (except Australia, Japan and New Zealand), Latin America, and the Middle East are generally considered ""developing countries"".
alteration	The act of altering or the state of being altered.
tumour	Any new and abnormal growth, specifically one in which cell multiplication is uncontrolled and progressive.
real estate	
hydrogeochemistry	Science which deals with the chemical composition of natural waters, its changes and the causes of such changes.
building technology	
building damage	
public works project	
planimetry	The measurement of plane areas.
internal market	
monetary system	

by-catch programme	Incidental taking of non-commercial species in drift nets, trawling operations and long line fishing; it is responsible for the death of large marine animals and one factor in the threatened extinction of some species.
environment friendly	Products and activities that are not harmful to the environment.
hydraulics	The branch of science and technology concerned with the mechanics of fluids, especially liquids.
maritime hydraulics	
human being	
data exchange	A reciprocal transfer of individual facts, statistics or items of information between two or more parties.
plant physiology	The study of the function and chemical reactions within the various organs of plants.
summer	
adequate food supply	A quantity of nutriments that meets fundamental nutritional requirements and is provided to a person, group or community on a continuing basis.
non-governmental organisation	A non-governmental organization (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level. Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information. Some are organized around specific issues, such as human rights, environment or health. They provide analysis and expertise, serve as early warning mechanisms and help monitor and implement international agreements.
NGO	
overcrowding	An excess of people gathered together in a confined space.
population movement	Any shift or migration of a statistically significant number of persons inhabiting a country, district or area.
production policy	Measures and activities promoted by governments aiming at the structural definition of the productive apparatus.
pedestrianisation	Areas reserved for the use of pedestrians.
natural areas protection	Active management of nature areas in order to ensure that wildlife is protected and the quality of its environment is maintained.
research and development	The extension of investigative findings and theories of a scientific or technical nature into practical application for experimental and demonstration purposes, including the experimental production and testing of models, devices, equipment, materials and processes.

landscape architecture	The creation, development, and decorative planting of gardens, grounds, parks, and other outdoor spaces. Landscape gardening is used to enhance nature helping to create a natural setting for individual residences and buildings, and even towns, particularly where special approaches and central settings are required.
capillary pressure	Difference of pressure across a curved air/water interface.
field capacity	Amount of water held in a soil after gravitational water has drained away.
technology	Systematic knowledge of and its application to industrial processes; closely related to engineering and science.
product advertising	
research policy	
accidentology	
environmental health hazard	Any physical, chemical or other agent capable of causing harm to the interrelationship between humans and the surrounding external conditions, threatening both human well-being and ecological integrity.
developed country	A nation possessing a relatively high degree of industrialization, infrastructure and other capital investment, sophisticated technology, widespread literacy and advanced living standards among its populations as a whole.
data bank	A complete collection of information such as contained in automated files, a library, or a set of computer disks.
environmental target	Environmental elements of recognized importance which can be modified by the completion of a project.
hepatitis	
giardiasis	Infection with Giardia lamblia, characterized by protracted, intermittent diarrhea with symptoms suggesting malabsorption, and by abdominal pain, distention, and flatulence; light infections are usually asymptomatic.
fire outbreak	
salt-water wedge	An intrusion of seawater into a tidal estuary, characterized by a marked increase in salinity from top to bottom, so that the bottom layers penetrate farther upstream than the upper layers.
aquifer recharge rate	Amount of water added to an aquifer per unit area and per unit time.
depletion rate	Rate at which withdrawal depletes the storage in an aquifer or reservoir.
evaporation rate	Quantity of water which is evaporated from a given water surface per unit time.
coral mining	
sand mining	Removal of large or small quantities of sand from beaches and river mouths, by machine or by hand, usually for building purposes.

rescue system	Any series of procedures and devices used by trained personnel to provide immediate assistance to persons who are in danger or injured.
nutritive value of food	The measure of the quantity or availability of nutrients found in materials ingested and utilized by humans or animals as a source of nutrition and energy.
civil servants	
flood protection measures	Protection of land areas from overflow, or minimization of damage caused by flooding.
crime	Any act done in violation of those duties which an individual owes to the community, and for the breach of which the law has provided that the offender shall make satisfaction to the public.
environmental contingency planning	The production of an organized, programmatic and coordinated course of action to be followed in the case of some accident, disaster or occurrence threatening an ecosystem and the human health or natural resources within it.
NOEL	Acronym for No Observed Effects Level.
no effect level	An imaginary line, standard of value, by which things are measured or compared.
radiation physics	The study of ionizing radiation and its effects on matter.
ecological inequality	The unfair distribution of the costs of ecological damage and inequitable access to ecological benefits.
social rights	
relational database	A collection of digital information items organized as a set of formally described tables from which the information can be accessed or reassembled in different ways without reorganizing the tables.
composite hydrograph	Hydrograph due to a sequence of storms when the flow caused by one storm continues during the next storm.
natural risk	Risks which are associated with normal earth processes. These processes could involve the atmosphere, oceans, earth's crust, biological, or astronomical events.
arheic	Relates to areas which almost completely lack superficial drainage.
recombinant DNA technology	A series of procedures used to join together (recombine) DNA segments. A recombinant DNA molecule is constructed (recombined) from segments from 2 or more different DNA molecules. Under certain conditions, a recombinant DNA molecule can enter a cell and replicate there, autonomously (on its own) or after it has become integrated into a chromosome.
wetted area	That part of the cross-sectional area of a stream of flowing water which is bounded by the water surface and the channel boundary.
piezometric surface	Surface joining points which are at an elevation equal to the piezometric head in a given aquifer.
major risk	

natural risks	The vulnerability of the area in terms of expected number of lives lost, persons injured, damage to property and disruption of economic activity due to a natural hazard. In other words, a natural hazard becomes a natural risk when population and property might be affected.
subterranean river	Body of flowing water that passes through a very large interstice, such as a cave, cavern or a group of large communicating interstices.
hydrostatic pressure	1) Isotropic pressure exerted by water at rest. 2) In soil water: (syn. neutral stress) pore pressure.
hydrological forecasting	Forecasting hydrological characteristics in space and time.
natural risks prevention	Precautionary measures, actions or installations implemented to avert the probability of harm to humans, property or natural resources posed by conditions or events in the environment neither initiated nor formed by human activity.
protection system	A series of procedures and devices designed to preserve people, property or the environment from injury or harm.
avalanche control	
fluid dynamics	The science of fluids in motion.
underground hydrodynamics	
hydrodynamics	The study of the motion of a fluid and of the interactions of the fluid with its boundaries, especially in the incompressible inviscid case.
eco-building	
traffic analysis	
waste exchange	A system where waste from one activity is used as a resource in another activity.
Dutch elm disease	A serious tree disease caused by a fungus carried by two species of bark beetles. It was first recognized in the Netherlands in 1919 and spread rapidly. Ten years later it appeared in the USA and Canada. The beetles use the bark of trees killed by the disease as breeding sites. Flying from tree to tree they carry spores of the fungus with them, and these block the vessels that carry water to the leaves of the tree. The leaves wilt and eventually die. Dutch elm disease was found in England in 1931 and, over six weeks, 20% of trees in the south of the country were killed. In the 1960s more virulent strain of the fungus developed in the northern USA and Canada, and this strain was believed to have been introduced into the UK by beetles carried on imported logs from Canada in 1964. Within two years nine million British elm had died. Almost all the elms in southern England were wiped out.
evaporation opportunity	Ratio of the actual rate of evaporation from land and water surfaces to the potential evaporation under the existing conditions.
empirical flood formula	Formula expressing peak discharge as a function of catchment area and other factors.
available head	Amount of fall in a stream which is available for hydroelectric power development.

water depth	No definition.
unsteady flow	Flow in which the velocity changes in magnitude or direction with respect to time.
gravity flow	Flow of water in which the effect of gravity is predominant.
war victim	A person that suffers from the destructive action undertaken as a result of an armed conflict between two or more parties, particularly death, injury, hardship, loss of property or dislocation.
final disposal	
environmental technology	Innovative technologies concerning water and wastewater treatment, waste management and recycling, soil cleanup and rehabilitation, air pollution control, noise pollution control, power generation, energy efficiency, etc.
famine	A severe shortage of food, as through crop failure or over population. It may be due to poor harvests following drought, floods, earthquake, war, social conflict, etc.
driven well	Well that is constructed by driving a casing into the ground.
animal protection society	
closed-loop recycling	Manufacturing systems that fully utilize all energy, water and raw materials in a circular process generating little to no waste or pollution.
rheology	Generally, the study of how matter deforms and flows, including its elasticity, plasticity and viscosity. In geology, rheology is particularly important in studies of moving ice, water, salt and magma, as well as in studies of deforming rocks.
environmental security	Measures taken or policies instituted to protect and promote the safety of external conditions affecting the life, development and survival of an organism.
international safety	Freedom from danger or the quality of averting risk of harm to persons, property or the environment shared across one or more national boundaries; consequently, the combined efforts of more than one nation to achieve or preserve that state.
floodwall	Wall built to confine a stream to prevent flooding.
cyclonic precipitation	Precipitation caused by the activity of an atmospheric depression.
release	Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, discharging, injecting, leaching, dumping or disposing of a pollutant into the environment.
birth control	Limitation of the number of children born by preventing or reducing the frequency of impregnation.
owner	
water user	
animal owners	

pixel	Abbreviation for "picture element". Smallest element on the ground distinguishable on an image acquired by remote sensing. It is often used as a unit of measurement for image size and resolution. The number of pixels (width and height) in an image defines its size, and the number of pixels in an inch defines the resolution of the image.
field survey	
ethnic group	Human groups having racial, religious, linguistic, and other traits in common.
minority	A group that is different racially, politically, etc. from a larger group of which it is a part.
transport safety	
incident	
toxicological assessment	The process of characterizing and evaluating the inherent toxicity of a chemical substance, a poison, etc.
disabled person	Person lacking one or more physical power, such as the ability to walk or to coordinate one's movements, as from the effects of a disease or accident, or through mental impairment.
exorheic basin	Basin draining into the ocean.
analytical chemistry	The branch of chemistry dealing with techniques which yield any type of information about chemical systems.
test method	Specified technical procedure for performing a test.
testing method	
modernisation	
land cover	Land cover is the physical state of the land surface. It is the combination of vegetation, soil, rock, water and human-made structures, which make up the earth's landscape. The land cover is the interface between the earth's crust and the atmosphere, influencing the exchange of energy and matter in the climatic system and biogeochemical cycles.
analysis	
<type of analysis>	
hydrogeology	The science dealing with the occurrence, distribution, and movement of water below the surface of the earth, with a greater emphasis on geology.
materials technology	
autoecology	That part of ecology which deals with individual species and their reactions to environmental factors.
synecology	Study of the ecology of organisms, populations, communities or systems.
damage prevention measures	The aggregate of approaches and measures to ensure that human action or natural phenomena do not cause damage. It implies the formulation and implementation of long-range policies and programmes to eliminate or prevent the damages caused by disasters.
deep percolation	Infiltration of water below the root zone and towards a deeper water table.

wading rod	Light hand-held rigid rod graduated for sounding the depth and positioning the current meter for measuring the velocity in shallow streams suitable for wading. Note: This may be used from boats or ice cover at shallow depth.
dose-effect relationship	The relation between the quantity of a given substance and a measurable or observable effect.
audiometry	The measurement of hearing.
trace analysis	Analysis of a very small quantity of material of a sample by such techniques as polarography or spectroscopy.
turbulent flow	Open channel flow characterized by random fluid motion. The flow is laminar or turbulent depending on the value of the Reynolds number, which is a dimensionless ratio of the inertial forces to the viscous forces. In laminar flow, viscous forces are dominant and the Reynolds number is relatively small. In turbulent flow, the inertial forces are very much greater than the viscous forces and the Reynolds number is large. Turbulent flows are predominant in nature.
cultivar	A variety of plant produced through selective breeding by humans and maintained by cultivation.
feral species	Domesticated species that has become wild.
new technology	Any set of productive techniques which offers a significant improvement over the established technology for a given process in a specific historical context.
pollution mapping	
computer mapping	
effective rainfall	1) That part of rainfall which contributes to runoff. 2) In agriculture: that portion of the rainfall which remains in the soil and contributes to the growth of crops.
base flow	Part of the discharge which enters a stream channel mainly from groundwater, but also from lakes and glaciers during long periods when no precipitation or snowmelt occurs.
multimedia technology	The creation and editing of digital media used for business, education, or entertainment purposes. This media includes digital images, graphics, audio, video, animations, and documents and are used in the creation of web pages, interactive pieces, presentations, electronic storybooks, kiosks, tutorials, movies, and simulations.
non-polluting technology	
folklore	The traditional and common beliefs, practices and customs of a people, which are passed on as a shared way of life, often through oral traditions such as folktales, legends, anecdotes, proverbs, jokes and other forms of communication.
snow meteorology	

plasma technology	The principle of plasma technology is based on an electric current that causes an inert gas to illuminate, similar to neon lighting. Two glass plates divided into hundreds of thousands of tiny cells (picture elements) and filled with inert gas are pressed together. Two parallel electrodes are found on the inner side of the front plate. When a current is applied across the electrodes, the electrical discharge on the protective layer causes the emission of ultraviolet radiation. This UV radiation in turn stimulates the phosphorous coating on the cell walls, causing it to transmit light through the glass which is perceived as an image. The use of different coloured phosphorous compounds provides the various colours necessary to produce a colour image. The end product is a super slimline screen and clearly defined, brilliant images.
veterinary medicine	The branch of medical practice which treats of the diseases and injuries of animals.
energetics	The study of energy and of its transformation from one form to another.
chemistry	The scientific study of the properties, composition, and structure of matter, the changes in structure and composition of matter, and accompanying energy changes.
tradeable permit	Tradeable emissions permits are used in an environmental regulatory scheme where the sources of the pollutant to be regulated (most often an air pollutant) are given permits to release a specified number of tons of the pollutant. The government issues only a limited number of permits consistent with the desired level of emissions. The owners of the permits may keep them and release the pollutants, or reduce their emissions and sell the permits. The fact that the permits have value as an item to be sold gives the owner an incentive to reduce their emissions.
drug abuse	
habitat improvement	
geographical distribution of population	The number of inhabitants in or spread across designated subdivisions of an area, region, city or country.
age profile of population	The number or percentage of individuals in each age class of a population.
profession	
indicator of fecal contamination	Bacteria, associated with the digestive tract, usually of the coliform group, used to assess water quality.
partially penetrating well	Well in which the length of water entry is less than the thickness of the saturated aquifer which it penetrates.
blind drainage	Areas in which surface flow collects in sinks or lakes not connected by surface channels to other streams in the basin.

representative basin	1) Type of basin permitting the study of the hydrological cycle in a characteristic natural region by the simultaneous observation of climatic and hydrometric data. 2) Basin where intensive hydrological studies are conducted under relatively unchanged conditions. 3) Basin in which hydrological stations are installed to make simultaneous hydrometeorological and hydrometric observations so that the measurements would represent a broad area in lieu of making measurements on all basins in a given region.
accident	
maximum acceptable concentration	
saltwater intrusion	1) Process by which an aquifer is over drafted creating a flow imbalance within an area that results in salt water encroaching into freshwater supply. 2) Phenomenon occurring when a body of salt water invades a body of fresh water. It can occur either in surface or groundwater bodies.
affected people	People requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency, i.e. requiring basic survival needs such as food, water, shelter, sanitation and immediate medical assistance. Appearance of a significant number of cases of an infectious disease introduced in a region or a population that is usually free from that disease.
scrub fire	Fires in scrub or bush that cover extensive damage. They may start by natural causes such as volcanic eruptions or lightning, or they may be caused by arsonists or careless smokers, by those burning wood, or by clearing a forest area; scrub fire is a disaster subset of the disaster type wild fire.
wild fire	
pollutant exposure	The act or state of being subjected to a substance that adversely affects human health, property or the environment.
active participation	The involvement, either by an individual or a group of individuals, in their own governance or other activities, with the purpose of exerting influence.
fire prevention measures	
eco-compass	Eco-Compass is a tool developed by Dow Europe and World Business Council for Sustainable Development for comparing life cycle environmental impacts of a product against its intended replacement. It takes the performance of the existing product as the base case and focuses on 6 key performance measures, or ""compass points"" to compare the replacement, throughout their life cycles at each point: 1. energy intensity; 2. mass intensity; 3. health and environment potential risk; 4. resource conservation; 5. Service extension; 6. Revalorisation.
water quality monitoring	An integrated activity for evaluating the physical, chemical, and biological character of water in relation to human health, ecological conditions, and designated water uses.

census	An official periodic count of a population including such information as sex, age, occupation, etc.
geologists	
hydrogeologist	A geologist who specializes in the occurrence, movement, production, and characteristics of ground water.
volcanologist	
sustainable tourism	
earth dam	An embankment dam in which more than half of the total volume is formed of compacted fine grained material.
return flow	Any flow which returns to a stream channel or to the groundwater after use.
groundwater flow	Movement of water in an aquifer.
streamflow	General term for water flowing in a stream or river channel.
design storm	The estimate of a rainfall amount and distribution over a particular drainage area which is accepted for determining the design flood.
geochronology	1) The science of dating and the study of time in relation to the Earth's history as revealed by geological data. 2) Study of time in relationship to the history of the Earth, especially by the absolute age determination and relative dating systems developed for this purpose.
seismic zoning	Compilation of maps for identifying seismic hazard zones in order to protect the public health and guarantee safety from the hazards caused by earthquakes.
flora restoration	The process of returning plant ecosystems and habitats to their original conditions.
plant cover restoration	
ecosystem function	The processes by which the biotic and abiotic components of an ecosystem interact and change through time and space. The term ecosystem function is often used in reference to the specific contribution of an ecosystem component to system behavior.
sustainable agriculture	Sustainable agriculture is an integrated system of production practices that will satisfy human needs for food and fiber over the long term, while making the most of the natural resource base. It also involves maintaining environmental quality. All of these factors help to sustain the economic viability of farms and enhance the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole.
data utilisation	
tinnitus	
biological engineering	A type of artificial selection; the creation of plant or animal breeds that are agriculturally or industrially useful.
field study	Scientific study made in the open air to collect information that can not be obtained in a laboratory.

socioeducational activity	Instruction or events designed to offer learning or cultural experiences to populations without access to traditional educational institutions due to social or economic barriers.
backwater curve	Longitudinal profile of the water surface upstream in a stream where the water surface is raised by a natural or artificial obstruction.
school teaching	Instruction or training received in any educational institution, but especially to persons under college age.
wash load	Relatively fine material, in near-permanent suspension in a stream system, which is transported entirely through the system without deposition.
cryology	Study of solid water, e.g. ice, snow, hail, sleet, etc.
phreatic cycle	Period of rise and the succeeding period of decline of a water table or piezometric surface.
mine tailings	Wastes separated out during the processing of mineral ores, including residues of raw materials.
crisis situation	
environmental history	A systematic and chronological account of past events and conditions relating to the ecosystem, its natural resources or, more generally, the external factors surrounding and affecting human life.
ecotoxicology	The science dealing with the adverse effects of chemical, physical agents, and natural products on populations and communities of plants, animals and human beings.
agricultural reform	
disinfestation	
landscape diversity	
domestic ecology	
teachers training	
butterflies	
environmental literacy	
rocky environment	
environmentally-friendly agriculture	
semi-natural environment	
heritage adoption	
natural heritage adoption	
information access	
scientific collaboration	
environmental heritage	
biotic community	
complexity	
environment commissioner	
motorvehicle	
drizzle	Fairly uniform precipitation composed exclusively of fine drops of water (less than 0.5 mm diameter) very close to one another.
traffic regulations	
random test	Tests which do not always yield the same result when repeated under the same conditions.
adulteration of foodstuffs	The addition of inferior material to foodstuffs.
regional law	

pollinators	Animal which carries pollen from one seed plant to another, unwittingly aiding the plant in its reproduction. Common pollinators include insects, especially bees, butterflies and moths, birds, and bats.
velocity-area method	Method of measuring the discharge of streams by determining the velocity of the flowing water at a number of points over the cross section, measuring depths over the area of the cross section, and summing products of mean velocities by elemental areas.
risk science	
muskeg	A swamp or bog formed by an accumulation of sphagnum moss, leaves, and decayed matter resembling peat. Prevalent in Canada and Alaska and part of the North American boreal forest biome.
flood control works	Levees, banks or other works along a stream, designed to confine it to a particular channel or direct it along planned floodways a flood-control reservoir.
doctors	A person licensed to practise medicine.
physician	
image processing	The process of converting 'raw' remotely sensed data into a usable form through the application of various transformations such as supervised and unsupervised classification schemes.
nutrition	A process in animals and plants involving the intake of nutrient materials and their subsequent assimilation into the tissues.
applied nutrition	Putting to use general principles of the science of human nourishment to address or solve specific problems.
green job	Gainful employment or job-related activity pertaining to ecological concerns, including the preservation of natural resources and the integrity of the ecosystem.
acoustic comfort	
ecologist association	A group of individuals dedicated to the protection of the environment.
dioxin	Term commonly used to refer to a group of seven 2,3,7,8-substituted polychlorinated dibenzo[p]dioxin (PCDD) congeners and ten 2,3,7,8-substituted polychlorinated dibenzofuran (PCDF) congeners. When the number of chlorine atoms per molecule is four, the terms tetrachlorodibenzo[p]dioxin (TCDD) and tetrachlorodibenzofuran (TCDF) are often used. 2,3,7,8-TCDD is the most toxic of all PCDD and PCDF congeners.
environmental tracer	Tracer which is found in the natural environment.
fire safety requirement	Rules to be followed and safety systems to be adopted for preventing or fighting fire.

fecal coliform	A sub-group of coliforms, found almost exclusively in the intestinal wastes of humans and animals, and seldom found elsewhere in the environment. If detected in water, good indicator that the water has been contaminated by sewage or improperly treated wastewater and therefore may contain disease-causing organisms. Fecal coliforms measured in colonies/100 mL. Water containing fecal coliforms is unsafe to drink.
colourants	No definition.
erosion fighting	Methods to control land surface features to prevent erosion by surface water or precipitation runoff.
peak discharge	Maximum instantaneous discharge of a given hydrograph.
safe yield	Amount of water (in general, the long-term average amount) which can be withdrawn from a groundwater basin or surface water system without causing undesirable results.
river bifurcation	Division of a stream into two branches.
natural levee	Low alluvial ridge adjoining the channel of a stream, composed of sediment deposited by flood water which has overflowed the banks of the channel.
pathology	The branch of medicine concerned with the causes, origin, and nature of disease, including the changes occurring as a result of disease.
quantitative analysis	
analytical methods	
impact prevention	Precautionary measures, actions or installations implemented to avert negative effects on the environment.
climatic data	
laboratory technique	
sanitation	The study and use of practical measures for the preservation of public health.
social cost	The cost of producing a good or service, plus its cost to humans in terms of pollution and other negative socio-environmental effects.
environmental quality	Properties and characteristics of the environment, either generalized or local, as they impinge on human beings and other organisms. Environmental quality is a general term which can refer to: varied characteristics such as air and water purity or pollution, noise, access to open space, and the visual effects of buildings, and the potential effects which such characteristics may have on physical and mental health.
GC-MS	Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry. Refers to both analytical method and apparatus used for organics analysis.
hydrophyte	Plant which normally grows in water or which requires a large amount of moisture.
safety measure	An action, procedure or contrivance designed to lower the occurrence or risk of injury, loss and danger to persons, property or the environment.
IAQ	Acronym of Indoor Air Quality.

pollution of rainwater	Contamination of rain by atmospheric and soil pollutants.
trap efficiency	Ability of a reservoir to trap and retain sediment, expressed as a percent of sediment yield (incoming sediment) which is retained in the reservoir.
hydrodynamic characteristic	
species protection	
species conservation	
historical evolution	
higher education	Study beyond secondary school at an institution that offers programs terminating in undergraduate and graduate degrees.
environmental protection	Measures and controls to prevent damage and degradation of the environment, including the sustainability of its living resources.
toxaphene	Insecticide containing over 670 chemicals. It is usually found as a solid or gas, and in its original form it is a yellow to amber waxy solid that smells like turpentine. It does not burn and evaporates when in solid form or when mixed with liquids. Toxaphene is also known as camphechlor, chlorocamphene, polychlorocamphene, and chlorinated camphene. Toxaphene was one of the most heavily used insecticides in the United States until 1982, when it was canceled for most uses; all uses were banned in 1990. It was used primarily in the southern United States to control insect pests on cotton and other crops. It was also used to control insect pests on livestock and to kill unwanted fish in lakes. It may enter the environment from hazardous waste sites. It may enter the air by evaporation, does not dissolve well in water, so it is more likely to be found in air, soil, or sediment at the bottom of lakes or streams, than in surface water. It breaks down very slowly in the environment and accumulates in fish and mammals.
<people in safety and protection>	
prehistory	
action groups	A collection of persons united to address specific sociopolitical or socioeconomic concerns.
water colour	No definition.
water cost	The actual unit cost of water.
annual flood	1) Highest peak discharge in a water year. 2) Flood which has been equalled or exceeded once each year on average.
gradex method	Method which allows the substitution of a frequency distribution for floods by a distribution for rainfalls (for a given interval of time). It is based on the exponential behaviour of frequency distribution curves for low frequencies (log-log law of representation) and assumes storms large enough to saturate the soil.

specific absorption	1) Quantity of water entering a recharge well per unit time and per unit rise of head. 2) Ratio of the quantity of water which can be absorbed by soil which contains retained water only, either to the total amount of water when fully saturated, or to the total soil pore volume.
water-carrying capacity	Maximum discharge capable of being conveyed in any cross section of a watercourse.
mycotoxins	Any poisonous substance produced by a fungus.
mineralogy	The science which concerns the study of natural inorganic substances called minerals.
road traffic engineering	Discipline which includes the design of highways and pedestrian ways, the study and application of traffic statistics, and the environmental aspects of the transportation of goods and people.
nuclear engineering	The branch of technology that deals with the utilization of the nuclear fission process, and is concerned with the design and construction of nuclear reactors, the fabrication of special materials, and the handling of reactor products.
design flood	Flood hydrograph or instantaneous peak discharge adopted for the design of a hydraulic structure or river control taking into account economic and hydrological factors.
prolongated aeration	No definition.
family planning	The control of the number of children in a family and of the intervals between them, especially by the use of contraceptives.
human rights	The rights of individuals to liberty, justice, etc.
subsidiarity principle	The principle that a central authority should have a subsidiary function, performing only those tasks which cannot be performed effectively at a more immediate or local level. It is intended to ensure that decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen and that constant checks are made as to whether action at Community level is justified in the light of the possibilities available at national, regional or local level. Specifically, it is the principle whereby the Union does not take action (except in the areas which fall within its exclusive competence) unless it is more effective than action taken at national, regional or local level. It is closely bound up with the principles of proportionality and necessity, which require that any action by the Union should not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Treaty.
toxicant monitoring	
nuclear accident	An event occurring in a nuclear power plant or anywhere that radioactive materials are used, stored, or transported and involving the release of potentially dangerous levels of radioactive materials into the environment.

mapping of lichens	<p>Maps of lichens distribution indicating air quality. Fruticose lichens (with branched structures well above the surface) are more susceptible to SO₂ damage than foliose lichens (whose leaflike thallus lies nearly flat on surface) and both in turn are more susceptible than crustose lichens (which embed their tissue in the cracks of bark, soil, or rocks). The use of morphological lichen types as indicators of air pollution concentrations is well developed.</p>
urban renewal	<p>A continuing process of remodelling urban areas by means of rehabilitation and conservation as well as redevelopment. Urban renewal programmes are generally undertaken by public authorities and concern those parts of the city which have fallen below current standards of public acceptability.</p>
pollution norm	<p>Rule or regulation adopted by a governing body, pertaining to the prevention, control, and abatement of air pollution.</p>
landfill capping	<p>An "umbrella" laid over the top of a landfill when it is retired from service. The cap keeps liquids out which is important in leachate control. A layer placed on top of a landfill cell during closure to reduce, if not eliminate water infiltration of the waste layer. A well constructed cap decreases the amount of leachate produced by a landfill. In older landfills, the cap was made with a layer of clay three to five feet thick; newer landfills use a composite system consisting of a layer of clay and a synthetic, polyethylene membrane. A layer of topsoil is placed on top of the cap so that vegetation can be grown on top of the cell.</p>
environmental indicator	<p>Figures used to determine how the actual state of the environment differs from environmental quality targets and standards. They help to obtain inferences from data collected in information systems as a basis for environmental policy action. Environmental indicators can be used to: - describe the current state of the environment, - diagnose existing environmental problems, - forecast future problems, - establish the load-bearing capacity of ecosystems and the importance of their conservation, - provide information for the general public and improve environmental awareness, - evaluate planning and policy measures, - monitor the success of pollution abatement efforts. Some indicators refer to substances (e.g. nitrogen oxide emission potential), while others provide structural information (e.g. proportion and distribution of sealed surfaces).</p>

pumping test	Pumping of water from a well at one or more selected discharge rates, during which piezometric levels are measured regularly at the pumped well and at nearby observation wells. The data are used for determining the aquifer parameters in the vicinity of the pumped well. Pumping up of ground water in order to estimate the consequences of lowering of the ground-water table, the capacity of the ground-water supply, etc.
inner harbour	
grass fire	A freely burning, uncontrolled and unplanned fire which needs to be extinguished. It includes fires in any ground level fuel, such as grass; cultivated crop or grain; cultivated orchard or vineyard.
environmental risk assessment	Qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the risk posed to the environment by the actual or potential presence and/or use of specific pollutants.
water market	
fluctuation	With reference to a reservoir, the variation in water level, up or down, as a consequence of reservoir operation.
drainage material	
discharge measurement	The determination of the rate of discharge at a gauging station on a stream, including an observation of 'no flow', which is classed as a discharge measurement.
off-site	Activities taking place or located away from the site.
accumulation in body tissues	The concentration of substances, such as pesticides, within the cells of a living organism.
inventory of pollutants	
natural spaces inventory	
technological accident	Man-made accident due to a sudden or slow breakdown, technical fault, error or voluntary or involuntary human act that causes destruction, death, pollution and environmental damage.
household risk	
atmospheric risk	
underprivileged people	A segment of the population that does not have access to the rights or benefits granted to the rest of society, often because of low economic or social status.
salt pollution	Contamination of soil or groundwater from irrigation, from overuse of de-icing salt, overexploitation of underground water, etc.
water pressure	
cradle to grave	A procedure in which hazardous materials are identified and followed as they are produced, treated, transported, and disposed of by a series of permanent, linkable, descriptive documents (e.g., manifests).
automatic sampler	A device designed to collect samples at preset times or when triggered by some other parameter such as water level.
dam release	Controlled release of water from a reservoir.
GIS digital format	The digital form of data collected by remote sensing.

monitoring data	
deafness	
ephemeral pond	
minimum water level	
environmental concern	
altitudinal vegetation belts	
pH-metry	No definition.
alarm plan	Part of a global emergency plan which describes mainly the information transfer and the alerting procedures.
inorganic chemistry	A branch of chemistry dealing with the chemical reactions and properties of all inorganic matter.
tectonics	A branch of geology dealing with the broad architecture of the outer part of the Earth, that is, the regional assembling of structural or deformation features, a study of their mutual relations, origin and historical evolution.
	Sheet of water overflowing a weir or other structure.
natural hazard	The probability of occurrence within a specific period of time in a given area of a potentially damaging natural phenomenon. These phenomena can be earthquakes, mass movements, floods, droughts, hurricanes, etc. All of them occur with different intensities and frequencies, producing different levels of environmental impact.
human health	The avoidance of disease and injury and the promotion of normalcy through efficient use of the environment, a properly functioning society, and an inner sense of well-being.
prevention	The act of keeping from happening, especially by taking precautionary action.
cultivated lands	
institution	
industrial society	A society with a high degree of economic development that largely utilizes mechanization and highly segmented labor specialization for the production of its goods and services.
derailment	
derailing	
inadequate rescue	Lack of operations involving the movement of men, materials and messages within a disaster area and insufficient prevention of secondary effects such as flood, fire or explosion.
status of woman	Status of women refers to their access to knowledge, economic resources, and political power, as well as their personal autonomy in the process of decision making.
process	
natural flow	Flow in a stream as would occur under natural conditions.

biological sciences	All of the divisions of the natural sciences dealing with the various aspects of the phenomena of life and vital processes. The concept includes anatomy and physiology, biochemistry and biophysics, and the biology of animals, plants, and microorganisms. It should be differentiated from biology, one of its subdivisions, concerned specifically with the origin and life processes of living organisms.
mean water level	Midpoint between the lowest astronomical tide and the highest astronomical tide.
pumping water level	Elevation at which water stands in a well when the well is being pumped at a given rate.
scientific research	Systematic investigation to establish facts or principles concerning a specific scientific subject.
steady flow	A flow in which the velocity of the fluid at a particular fixed point does not change with time.
transitional regime	Flow between laminar and turbulent flow, usually between a pipe Reynolds number of 2000 and 4000.
stream disposal	No definition.
rainfall-flow relationship	
aquifer recovery	Rising movement of the water table or the piezometric surface caused by recharge following upon a period of depletion.
rural architecture	
animal count	
animal physiology	Study of the normal processes and metabolic functions of animal organisms.
cytology	A branch of the biological sciences which deals with the structure, behaviour, growth, and reproduction of cells and the functions and chemistry of cell components.
risk modelling	
transport survey	
biometry	Measurement of life; calculation of the probable duration of human life.
organoleptic characteristic	Properties relating to the senses (taste, color, odor, feel).
occupational hygiene	
floating pan	A pan used for determining the amount of evaporation in a body of water, based upon the level of water in a pan floating on its surface.
environmental ethics	An ecological conscience or moral that reflects a commitment and responsibility toward the environment, including plants and animals as well as present and future generations of people. Oriented toward human societies living in harmony with the natural world on which they depend for survival and well being.
<people by ideology or political activity>	
odour nuisance	
international study	
eco-label	A European Union certification for products which meet stringent environmental criteria and do less damage to the environment than others, when considered using a life cycle assessment.

approximation	
botulism	
audiometric monitoring	
family	A group comprising parents, offsprings and others closely related or associated with them.
socioeconomics	Socioeconomics is defined as the basic attributes of population and economic activity within a particular area or region of influence. Socioeconomics typically encompasses population, employment and earnings, and industrial and commercial growth.
poison centre	
receiving stream	The principal stream of a basin into which tributaries flow.
<people in government and administration>	
technology selection	
phytophysiology	
science policy	
measurement	The process of determining the value of some quantity in terms of a standard unit.
siderurgic industry	No definition.
water seepage	1) The downward entry of water into soil. Also called percolation. A high rate of infiltration means that soil moisture for crops will be higher. Many conservation practices, such as conservation tillage, reduce rates of runoff and increase infiltration rates. 2) The flow of a fluid into a substance through pores or small openings. It connotes flow into a substance in contradistinction to the word percolation, which connotes flow through a porous substance
biogeography	The study of the distribution of different species of organisms around the planet and the factors that influenced that distribution.
specific intervention plan	
strategic environmental assessment	A systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of policies, plans, programmes or proposals to ensure that they are addressed on par with economic and social considerations and early in the decision making process. SEA is an important tool in the progress towards sustainable development because it provides decision makers with information that allows them to make better informed decisions.
vulnerable area	Area that is subject to threatening processes and is likely to become endangered unless the threatening factors cease to operate.
ablation	1) The combined processes (such as sublimation, melting, evaporation which remove snow or ice from the surface of a glacier, snowfield, etc. 2) The amount of snow or ice removed by the above-described processes.
silt content	Ratio of weight of silt to weight of water, inclusive of silt.
seepage spring	Spring which issues from a permeable medium over a relatively large area.

outflow	Flow of water out of a stream, lake, reservoir, container, basin, aquifer system, etc.
ecobalance	
molecular diffusion	Process of spreading of a solute as a result of the thermal movement of the molecules of this solute.
working population	
microscopy	The interpretative application of microscope magnification to the study of materials that cannot be properly seen by the unaided eye.
socially responsible investment	Socially responsible investment (SRI), also known as ethical investment, refers to investment decisions that incorporate environmental and social criteria as well as traditional financial considerations in measuring a company's performance.
terrorism	
tecnosphere	The human-generated web of technology- especially electronic and fossil fuel-based- impacting other environmental systems.
freshwater lens	Freshwater body floating above saline groundwater.
phreatic divide	A line on a water table where on either side of which the water table slopes downward. It is analogous to a drainage divide between two drainage basins on a land surface.
antisocial activity	Actions that are contrary or injurious to the institutions and interests of society in general.
disaster cleanup operation	
iron removal	
fluoride removal	
environment friendly materials	
green label marketing	
conceptual maps	
safety co-ordinator	
home accident	
consumption patterns	The combination of qualities, quantities, acts and tendencies characterizing a community or human group's use of resources for survival, comfort and enjoyment.
seriousness scale	
labour	One of the factors of production. It includes all the exertions - manual, physical or mental - by individuals, directed towards the production of wealth.
nomads	Groups who move from place to place, without a year-round permanent residence; beduins are an example.
anchor ice	Submerged ice found attached to underwater objects (such as the channel bed and aquatic vegetation).

emission reduction credits	The emission reduction credits result from the deposit in a bank of certain pollutant emission reductions due to equipment shutdown or voluntary control. These ERCs may then be used as ""offsets"" to compensate for an increase in emissions due to a new or modified emission source. If a permitted source cannot meet the applicable emission standard requirements in specified rules, usually because it is technically infeasible or not cost effective, the source may lease or purchase ERCs to achieve the required reductions.
environmental policy	Official statements of principles, intentions, values, and objective which are based on legislation and the governing authority of a state and which serve as a guide for the operations of governmental and private activities in environmental affairs.
quantitative study	
human migration	The permanent or semipermanent change of a person's place of residence.
human physiology	A branch of biological sciences that studies the functions of organs and tissues in human beings.
desk study	
climatic experiment	Experiments conducted to estimate future climatic conditions employing modelling of the physical processes underlying climatic change and variability; also, assessments are required of uncertain future man-made inputs such as increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide and other green-house gases.
chemical risk	Risk deriving from the exposure to toxic chemical substances accidentally or intentionally released in the environment.
political geography	The study of the effects of political actions on human geography, involving the spatial analysis of political phenomena.
North-South relationship	The connections, associations or involvement of developed nations, found predominantly in the Northern Hemisphere, with developing nations, found predominantly in the Southern Hemisphere.
diagnosis	
press	
capillarity	The process by which water rises through rock, sediment or soil caused by the cohesion between water molecules and an adhesion between water and other materials that ""pulls"" the water upward.
groundwater catchment	Collecting groundwater into pipes or canals.
surface water catchment	
hydraulic characteristic	
social environment	
amoeba	A usually microscopic single-celled protozoan that is widely found in fresh and salt water. Some types of amoebas cause diseases such as amoebic dysentery.

evaporimeter	Instrument for measuring the amount of water evaporated into the atmosphere during a given time interval.
waterborne disease	Diseases transmitted by bacteria, insects and other organisms that live or breed in water. These diseases are caused by contaminated water or food, by lack of hygienic washing or sanitation facilities, or by insects which breed or live near water.
water/sediment interface	
fish inventory	
agricultural school	
monitoring	To check regularly in order to perceive change in some quality or quantity.
security measure	
carcinogenesis	
metabolic alteration	
ephemeral lake	Lake becoming dry during the dry season or in particularly dry years.
hypolimnion	Water below the thermocline in a stratified body of water. It is remote from surface influences and has a relatively small temperature gradient.
hysteresis	Variability of the stage-discharge relation at a gauging station subject to variable water surface slope where, for the same gauge height, the discharge on the rising stage is different from that on the falling stage.
biopollution	
penstock	A conduit used to convey water under pressure to the turbines of a hydroelectric plant.
aufeis	Ice formed when brook water or underground water emerges and freezes on previously formed ice.
hard water	Water in which relatively high amounts of minerals, mainly of calcium and magnesium salts, are dissolved.
inactive storage	The reservoir capacity from which stored water cannot be evacuated by gravity.
dose	The amount of test substance administered. Dose is expressed as weight of test substance (g, mg) per unit weight of test animal (e.g., mg/kg), or as weight of food or drinking water.
reservoir surface area	The surface area of a reservoir when filled to the normal pool or water level.
law science	Complex of rules fixed by law or custom which regulate social relations.
man-made disaster	
equilibrium drawdown	Drawdown of the water table, or of the piezometric surface near a pumping well, at constant discharge, after a stationary condition has been reached.
export licence	Permission from a government to carry or send abroad and sell a product manufactured within its borders.
national sovereignty	
track observation	
space perception	
pedagogist	

eco-efficiency	A management strategy based on quantitative input-output measures which seeks to maximise the productivity of energy and material inputs in order to reduce resource consumption and pollution or waste per unit output and to generate cost savings and competitive advantage. Factor 4 and Factor 10 are order-of-magnitude, general goals, advocated by some participants in eco-efficiency discussions, for increases in average resource productivity in industrialised countries (i.e. a four-fold or ten-fold increase). Eco-efficiency is also seen by some as a framework for redirecting the goals and assumptions driving corporate, and potentially government and household, behavior.
sustainable consumption	The use of services and related products which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimising the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardise the needs of future generations.
effective permeability	Permeability of a porous medium to a fluid which only partly fills the pore space, the remaining portion of the pore space being occupied by other fluids. It is a function of the saturation.
forest fire prevention measures status	The activities concerned with the protection of people, property and forest areas from wildfire and use of prescribed burning for the attainment of forest management and other land use objectives; all conducted in a manner that considers environmental, social and economic criteria. Fire Management represents both a land management philosophy and a land management activity. It involves the strategic integration of such factors as knowledge of fire regimes, probable fire effects, values-at-risk, level of forest protection required, cost of fire-related activities, and prescribed fire technology into multiple-use planning, decision making and day-to-day activities to accomplish stated resource management objectives. Successful fire management depends on effective fire prevention, detection and suppression, having an adequate fire suppression capability, and consideration of fire ecology relationships.
low-flow channel	Stream channel occupied during periods of low flow.
harbourside	The area adjacent to a harbor (a sheltered part of a body of water deep enough to provide anchorage for ships).
sensible area	Areas of a country where special measures may be given to protect the natural habitats which present a high level of vulnerability.
riparian buffer zone	Refers to the area of land immediately adjacent to a waterway that acts as a buffer against pollutants running off the land.

yield of drainage basin	1) Quantity of water which can be collected for a given use from surface or groundwater sources in a basin in a given time interval. 2) Quantity of water derived from a unit area of a drainage basin in a given time interval.
flow metre	An instrument used to measure velocity of fluid movement.
carcinogenicity test	Test for assessing if a chemical or physical agent increases the risk of cancer. The three major ways of testing for carcinogens are animals tests, epidemiological studies and bacterial tests.
animal ecology	A study of the relationships of animals to their environment.
zoogeography	A division of biology that deals with the geographical distribution of animals.
digital divide	The gap between those with access to electronic information and communication tools and technologies, such as the Internet, and those who do not.
social uneasiness	
insect breeding	
spillway design flood	1) Flood used for the design of a dam spillway. 2) Maximum flood flow that could be passed without damage or serious threat to the stability of engineering structures.
branding	
capillary fringe	Zone immediately above the water table in which all of the interstices are filled with water that is under pressure less than atmospheric.
freshwater monitoring	The periodic or continuous surveillance or analysis of a natural body of freshwater, often for the purpose of determining the level of compliance with statutory requirements or the level of pollution.
environmental consciousness	Understanding of environmental problems and of human interactions and effects.
balance	The act of determining the difference between total receipts and expenditure in any account, or settling by paying what remains due on an account.
waste analysis	An investigation carried out to decide what arrangements are appropriate for dealing with different kinds of wastes.
polychlorinated dibenzodioxin	
dose rate	
dosage	The amount of a substance required to produce an effect.
malacology	
ecomovement	
initial training	Any education, instruction or discipline occurring at the beginning of an activity, task, occupation or life span.
hearing disturbance	
epidemic	A sudden increase in the incidence rate of a disease to a value above normal, affecting large numbers of people and spread over a wide area.
<groups of people>	
<groups of people by activity>	

hygienist	A person skilled in the practice of hygiene.
reproduction area	Safe places where animals escape from predators, find shelter from weather extremes, and bear and raise offspring.
fissure spring	Spring which issues from a fissure.
axisymmetric flow	Flow in which the streamlines are situated in meridional planes passing through one straight line (axis) and all such planes have the same streamline pattern.
accelerated flow	In channel hydraulics, flow in which the velocity increases in the direction of flow.
annual flow	Total volume of water that flows during a year, usually referring to the outflow of a drainage area or river basin.
annual runoff	Total volume of water that flows during a year, usually referring to the outflow of a drainage area or river basin.
palaeoclimatology	The study of paleoclimates throughout geologic time, and of the causes of their variations, on either a local or a worldwide basis. It involves the interpretation of glacial deposits, fossils and sedimentologic and other types of data.
environmental benchmarking	A management technique to compare own resources/achievements against the best ones in the field and setting the best ones as own new goals (benchmarks). Benchmarking compares procedures and processes in the Environmental Management program with those of other public and private entities, using qualitative and quantitative performance measures to establish goals for improvement.
rights	1) Title to or an interest in any property. 2) Any interest or privilege recognized and protected by law.
reserve management and planning	The implementation, planning and conservation of areas, sometimes enclosed, with the purpose of prohibiting or controlling the hunting, shooting, fishing, netting, trapping of specified mammalia, birds, fish, etc.
environmental information	Processed and transformed data on the state of different environmental compartments, on the agents stressing the environment and on the sources of environmental problems.
photometry	
morphometry	
man	A member of the human race.
Environment and Development	
neotectonics	
alternative techniques	
social medicine	Medicine as applied to treatment of diseases which occur in certain social groups.
bedload traps	Device for catching and/or measuring sediment moving on or along a river bed.

control section	1) Reach of a stream channel in which there exists a unique discharge-stage relationship. 2) Section of an open conduit or stream where the discharge is uniquely determined by the water level immediately upstream.
invalidity	The condition of being physically or mentally impaired due to age, sickness or accident.
statistical data	
cooperation principle	The principle of cooperation relates to the framework within which objectives are pursued. It emphasizes that environmental protection is a matter for which not only the state is responsible, and that the latter cannot achieve environmental protection by merely imposing it as an obligation on industry and society. On the contrary - what is needed is an approach for achieving environmental objectives that is based on maximum division of labor, cooperation and consensus. One core aspect is that decisions are based on all actors being informed to the same high degree. Another is that the purpose of the principle is to reach acceptance of environmental measures among all those involved or affected. Examples of such cooperation are public-law contracts or environmental commitments by sectors of industry ("voluntary commitments"). In the approval procedures for environmentally hazardous projects, participation by the public and by bodies representing the public interest are an expression of the cooperation principle.
confining beds	Formation overlying or underlying a much more permeable aquifer.
hundred-year flood	Flood magnitude which has a one chance in one hundred of being exceeded in any future one-year period. The occurrence of floods is assumed to be random in time, or a regularity of occurrence is implied. The exceeding of a one percent chance flood is no guarantee, therefore, that a similar size flood will not occur next week. The risk of experiencing a large flood within time periods longer than one year increases in a nonadditive fashion. For example, the risk of exceeding a one percent chance flood (i.e., a one hundred year flood) one or more times during a thirty-year period is 25 percent and during a seventy-year period is 50 percent.
computerisation	
geophysics	The physics of the earth and its environment, that is, earth, air and space.
environmental model	
prevention measure	Measures taken in advance to prevent the occurrence of disasters or similar emergencies.
hearing acuity impairment	

remote sensing	1) The scientific detection, recognition, inventory and analysis of land and water area by the use of distant sensors or recording devices such as photography, thermal scanners, radar, etc. 2) Complex of techniques for the remote measure of electromagnetic energy emitted by objects.
water distribution	The management of water which allows water users to receive the amount of water to which they are entitled by law and as supply permits.
pluviographic data	Data collected from the time recording of the depth of water from precipitation.
river dynamics	Branch of potamology which deals with the action of forces on riverbed materials and with water flowing in watercourses.
recreation water	No definition.
alerting message	
<people by state or condition>	
methods	A way of proceeding or doing something, especially a systematic or regular one.
wading measurement	Discharge measurement made by an observer crossing the stream bed on foot and measuring depths and velocities.
groundwater restoration	The act or activity of restoring groundwater to its original condition, or to certain minimum standards established by federal, state or tribal government.
maximum possible flood	Greatest flood to be expected, assuming complete coincidence of all factors that would produce the heaviest rainfall and maximum runoff.
snowmelt flood	Considerable flood rise in rivers occurring every spring and caused by melting of snow pack accumulated during winter period.
demographic structure	Composition of a population by sex, age and race.
land cover classification	Landcover classification is a description of the type of vegetation growing in an area. Different types of plants (e.g., grasses versus pine trees) reflect uniquely, giving a 'spectral signature'. Scientists use satellites to detect the spectral signature of vegetation and produce landcover classification maps from the data. Landcover classification data has applications in urban planning, natural resources management, wildlife biology, and forestry.
rill	Very small channel created by erosion in which the flow is concentrated.
land abandonment	Phenomenon taking place when the neglect of the main productive elements is allowed to decline beyond a point at which recuperation is practical, or economically viable.
water adduction	
flood channel	Portion of the river bed that is occupied by water only in the event of floods.
TLV	
shifting bed	Stream bed, the topography of which changes with time.

replenishment	The act of replenishing an aquifer, usually through artificial recharge, to offset excess groundwater pumping.
flood warning network	A network whose purpose is to provide advanced warning of impending flooding and to reduce the damages that may result. The system incorporates the collection of "real time" rainfall and stream flow data, computer modeling of river and reservoir systems, and coordination with the National Weather Service (NWS), emergency services and other agencies.
aflatoxins	Group of poisonous substances produced by the fungus mould, <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> , which grows on seeds and grain. They were first identified in the 1960s when a large flock of birds died on a poultry farm in the UK in strange circumstances. It was found that they had been fed with meal contaminated with a poisonous mould. Aflatoxins can damage the immune system and cause liver cancer. Most of the reported cases in people have come from the Indian subcontinent and East Africa, where environmental conditions suit aflatoxins growth. Undernourished children are at most risk. Aflatoxins are a major problem in the tropics and subtropics because they thrive in moist and warm conditions and also because stored cereals and nuts, especially groundnuts, are often contaminated. The use of chemical fertilizers is thought to play a major part in spread of aflatoxin contamination because they tend to increase the water content of the crop and encourage the growth of mould.
eco-audit	An audit is a review and verification of different aspects of a company or activity. Depending on the area under review, there are different kinds of audits; accounting, special and functional audits. An environmental audit, or eco-audit, comes into the category of special audits, like other management, safety or hygiene type audits. The eco-audit is a process carried out by a company with a view to finding out its environmental status at a given moment in time, encompassing a broad range of situations. There are different types of audit, depending on the subject to be audited (general or partial) and on its objectives (to study compliance with legislation or standards, accident audit, risk audit or general management audit). Eco-audits can be internal or external, depending on who does them and what the objectives of the audit are.
radiation exposure	The act or state of being subjected to electromagnetic energy strong enough to ionize atoms thereby posing a threat to human health or the environment.

noise disturbance	Noise interferes with communication and interferes with thought processes. Noise interferes with sleep, it causes anger and frustration, and has been implicated as a contributor to various psychological and physiological problems. Noise detracts from the quality of life and the environment.
carcinogens	
land freezing	
gauge datum	Vertical distance of the zero of a gauge referred to a certain datum level.
victim	
confiscation	
firm closing down	
social survey	Data collections that employ both interviewing and sampling to produce quantitative data-sets, amenable to computer-based analysis.
ambient air quality	The general amount of pollution present in a broad area; and refers to the atmosphere's average purity as distinguished from discharge measurements taken at the source of pollution.
automation	The replacement of human or animal labour by machines.
mutagenic effect	
sedimentology	The branch of geology dealing with the study of sedimentary rocks and of the processes by which they were formed. The description, classification, origin and interpretation of sediments.
flood proofing	Techniques for preventing flood damage in a flood-hazard area.
spillway capacity	Maximum discharge of water for which a spillway has been designed.
connate water	Water entrapped in the interstices of a sedimentary rock at the time the rock was formed.
fissured rock model	Model comparing flow through soils to flow through a rock with a system of plane parallel, equidistant fissures.
carbonate hardness	Hardness of water resulting from the presence of dissolved calcium and magnesium bicarbonates.
indoor air quality	The condition of the air inside a given space based on the levels of certain contaminants.
oil spill dispersion	The breaking up of an oil slick into small droplets that are mixed into the water column by breaking waves and other sea surface turbulence.
agricultural engineering	The branch of engineering that deals with the design of farm machinery, the location and planning of farm structures, farm drainage, soil management and erosion control, water supply and irrigation, rural electrification, and the processing of farm products.
civil engineering	The planning, design, construction, and maintenance of fixed structures and ground facilities for industry, transportation, use and control of water or occupancy.
suitable phytosanitary protection	
soil protection	
environment friendly human settlements	

celerity	Speed of propagation of a wave.
artesian head	Elevation of the piezometric surface in an artesian aquifer above a given datum.
paddy field	A heavily irrigated or lightly flooded piece of land in which rice is grown.
willow	No definition.
X ray examinations	
cancer	Any malignant cellular tumour including carcinoma and sarcoma. It encompasses a group of neoplastic diseases in which there is a transformation of normal body cells into malignant ones, probably involving some change in the genetic material of the cells, possibly as a result of faulty repair of damage to the cell caused by carcinogenic agents or ionizing radiation.
transgenic organism	An organism formed by the insertion of foreign genetic material into the germ line cells of organisms. Recombinant DNA techniques are commonly used to produce transgenic organisms.
alarm stations	
water storage	No definition.
protection of natural environment	
officinal plants	
alpine environment protection	
orienteering	
technological assessment	
coastline	Line of intersection of the sea or lake with the land. The region immediately landward of the shore-line is the coast, and seaward from this line is the shore.
documentalist	
dissemination	
naturalist	
environmental law	
legislation	
nomadism	
colimetry	Bacteriological test for the search of coli-form bacteria.
sand dune fixation	Stabilization of dunes by the planting of marram grass (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>), or rice grass, whose long roots bind the surface layers of sand and so hinder its removal by wind. A larger scale method of dealing with the same problem is by afforestation.
agricultural technology	
mathematical model	
biotic integrity index	A method of looking at the quality of water and stream habitat using biotic inventories. Usually, the total number of organisms and the number of different species present are determined. Then these numbers are applied to an index, or scale, that lists organisms according to their sensitivity to pollution.

data processing system	One or more computers, peripheral equipment, and software that perform data processing. Data processing systems may also include information processing capability. Synonymous with computer system, computing system.
unemployment	The condition of being without remunerative employment.
laboratory research factor	Research carried out in a laboratory for testing chemical substances, growing tissues in cultures, or performing microbiological, biochemical, hematological, microscopical, immunological, parasitological tests, etc.
regional planning	The step by step method and process of defining, developing and outlining various possible courses of actions to meet existing or future needs, goals and objectives for a designated area or an administrative division of a city, county or larger geographical area.
mycology	The branch of botany concerned with the study of fungi.
drug misuse	
health hazard	A chemical for which there is significant evidence that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed individuals based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles.
seasons	One of the four equal periods into which the year is divided by the equinoxes and solstices, resulting from the apparent movement of the sun north and south of the equator during the course of the earth's orbit around it. These periods (spring, summer, autumn and winter) have their characteristic weather conditions in different regions, and occur at opposite times of the year in the N and S hemispheres.
electronic data interchange	A transference of data between two or more computers across any communications channel capable of carrying electromagnetic signals.
infectious disease	Pathogenic condition resulting from invasion of an host by a pathogen that propagates causing infection.
advertising	
hypso-metric curve	Curve showing what part of the area of a river basin is situated above an indicated elevation.
allergenic diseases	
spurs	In river training, a construction built out from the bank so as to control the strength and direction of the current.
lethal concentration 50%	

	The labelling of a product, under a government-backed but voluntary scheme, with information (often a label or logo) that identifies the product as produced in an environmentally sustainable way. Involves inspection and certification of compliance by independent monitors. The European Union operates an eco-label scheme based on analysis of the environmental impact of a product over its entire life-cycle, including packaging, using EC-wide criteria. A myriad of other schemes exist around the world, including company labels and NGO labels. In the WTO Trade and Environment Committee discussions, a key issue is whether and how the world trade rules can incorporate criteria for use of eco-labels so that they do not get used to restrict trade opportunities for poorer countries which may lack resources to comply with eco-label requirements in richer countries.
ecolabelling	
seizure	
engineering science	
oceanology	
games	
free time activities	
green classrooms	
degraded area	
human environment	
alluvion	
alpine village	
traditions	
video library	
	The determination or rectification of, according to an accepted standard, the graduation of any instrument giving quantitative measurements.
calibration of measuring equipment	
data collection techniques	
environment minister	
ministry of foreign affairs	
study techniques	
	Diseases which are biologically adapted to and normally found in animals but which under some conditions also infect man.
zoonosis	
geodynamics	
	The science that deals with the earth or any part thereof; includes the disciplines of geology, geography, oceanography and meteorology, among others.
earth sciences	
annual minimum series	Extreme-value series with smallest annual values.
	A new economic arrangement that consists of countries around the world investing money and resources into other countries, forming one large economic system. This means the economies of all countries are linked, so they all rely heavily on the success of the other to prosper. Developments in technology have made it easier for countries to do business with each other.
global economy	
	Movement of water through a pervious stratum under the bed of a river.
underflow	

environmentalism	<p>Environmentalism, inspired by the science of ecology, is primarily concerned with limiting the damage to the environment caused by human beings and with the relationship of living things to their environment. Environmentalism is focussed on the attainment of a balance of all aspects of the environment. Essentially, environmentalism questions the traditional approach of measuring the quality of life in terms of economic prosperity and posits that a harmonious balance of all the forces of nature is a better feature to focus on when making this assessment. Although the ideas of environmentalism such as living in harmony with and respecting the environment have been around for quite some time, environmentalism really did not become a significant force until the 1970s. In fact, many people date the rise of the environmental movement to Rachel Carson's book Silent Spring published in 1962. In a powerful and persuasive way, this book documented the effects of pesticides, herbicides, and other unnatural chemicals on the environment.</p>
indicator of environmental management	Environmental management indicators describe the organisational efforts of the management to minimise the environmental impact of a company or industry.
mountain rescue	
intestinal infection	
sciences	The study of the physical universe and its contents by means of reproducible observations, measurements, and experiments to establish, verify, or modify general laws to explain its nature and behaviour.
aquatic microbiology	Study of microscopic plants and animals and their interrelationships.
flood crest	Highest (peak) elevation of the water level during a flood in a channel.
inclined gauge	Sloping water level gauge graduated to indicate vertical heights.
thermal spring	Spring, the temperature of which is above the mean annual temperature of the place where it emerges.
environmental justice	Equal protection from environmental hazards for individuals, groups, or communities regardless of race, ethnicity, or economic status. This applies to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies, and implies that no population of people should be forced to shoulder a disproportionate share of negative environmental impacts of pollution or environmental hazard due to a lack of political or economic strength levels.
scientific evaluation	
road safety education	
negative effect	
scientific education	
nature trails	

visual perception	
seismic calculations	
flood warning stage	The level of a river or stream which may cause minor flooding, and at which concerned interests should take action.
attention	
productive activity	
manual work	
geological surveying	
integrated land use planning	
monitoring network	Interconnected group of monitoring stations for the surveillance of pollution.
industrial construction	
textile technology	Technology employed in the transformation of various kinds of fibres or yarns into woven fabrics or clothes.
measuring section	Cross-section of an open channel in which measurements of depth and velocity are made.
palaeontology	The study of life in past geologic time, based on fossil plants and animals and including phylogeny, their relationship to existing plants, animals, and environments, and the chronology of the Earth's history.
phytoremediation	Phytoremediation is a bioremediation process that uses various types of plants to remove, transfer, stabilize, and/or destroy contaminants in the soil and groundwater. There are several different types of phytoremediation mechanisms: Rhizosphere biodegradation. In this process, the plant releases natural substances through its roots that supply nutrients to microorganisms in the soil. The microorganisms enhance biological degradation. Phyto-stabilization. In this process, chemical compounds produced by the plant immobilize contaminants, rather than degrade them. Phyto-accumulation. In this process, plant roots sorb the contaminants along with other nutrients and water. The contaminant mass is not destroyed but ends up in the plant shoots and leaves. This method is used primarily for wastes containing metals. Rhizofiltration. Rhizofiltration is similar to phyto-accumulation, but the plants used for cleanup are raised in greenhouses with their roots in water. As the roots become saturated with contaminants, they are harvested and
ecological footprint	The corresponding area of productive land and aquatic ecosystems required to produce the resources used and to assimilate the wastes produced, by a defined population at a specified material standard of living, wherever on Earth that land may be located.
employment policy	
leukaemia	A progressive, malignant disease of the blood forming organs; a distorted proliferation and development of leukocytes and their precursors in the blood and bone marrow.

nuclear medicine	Field of medicine in which radio nuclides are used for diagnosis or therapy.
mortality	The number of deaths occurring in a given population for a given period of time.
environmental psychology	Environmental psychology examines the interrelationship between environments and human behavior. The field defines the term environment very broadly including all that is natural on the planet as well as social settings, built environments, learning environments and informational environments. When solving problems involving human-environment interactions, whether global or local, one must have a model of human nature that predicts the environmental conditions under which humans will behave in a decent and creative manner. With such a model one can design, manage, protect and/or restore environments that enhance reasonable behavior, predict what the likely outcome will be when these conditions are not met, and diagnose problem situations. The field develops such a model of human nature while retaining a broad and inherently multidisciplinary focus. It explores such dissimilar issues as common property resource management, wayfinding in complex settings, the effect of environmental stress on human performance, the characteristics of restorative environments, human info
property	
embryotoxicity	Any toxic effect on the conceptus as a result of prenatal exposure during the embryonic stages of development: these effects may include malformations and variations, malfunctions, altered growth, prenatal death, and altered postnatal function.
mutagenicity	The property of chemical or physical agents of inducing changes in genetic material that are transmitted during cell division.
gas leak	
natural resources management	
spring tapping	Collecting spring water into pipes or canals.
surface water hydrology	That branch of hydrology which deals with hydrological phenomena and processes which occur on the Earth's surface, emphasizing overland flows.
freshet	Minor flooding or overflowing of a stream caused by heavy rains or snowmelt.
river recalibration	
manganese removal	
dewatering	All procedures or plants and installations above or below ground for keeping water out of the mine workings, as well as for collecting, clarifying and carrying off incoming water.
steady water level	Water level which remains constant in time, e.g. water level or piezometric level in a well pumping at constant discharge after the levels have become stabilized.

areal precipitation	Precipitation in a specific area expressed as the average depth of liquid water over this area.
channel precipitation	Precipitation falling directly on the water surface within a channel.
leptospirosis	A bacterial infection that is transmitted through direct contact with water, food, or soil containing urine from an infected animal. (see leptospira)
bird census	
location choice	Choice of the site where an action project will be located.
intervention criterion	
well sanding-up	Accumulation of sand at the bottom of a well, container, etc.
entrainment	Process of picking up and carrying away of the material produced by erosive action from the bed and banks of a channel.
pathogenic organism	Agents producing or capable of producing disease.
thermal spring therapy	
fish warden	A person undertaking fishery protection duties.
river warden	No definition.
opinion	Judgement or belief not founded on certainty or proof.
farmer movement	
saturation threshold	
inbank capacity	Discharge conveyed in a water course without overtopping the banks.
conscientious objectors	
minimal cost planning	The process of making arrangements or preparations to facilitate the production of goods or services at an output that would require the lowest possible expenditure of money, time or labor.
danger	
trend forecasting	
photographic survey	
telemetry	The use of radio waves, telephone lines, etc., to transmit the readings of measuring instruments to a device on which the readings can be indicated or recorded.
environmental hazard	Any biological, chemical, or physical agent present in the environment which has the potential of causing disease or adverse health outcome.
dilution gauging	Method of determining the discharge of a stream by measuring the degree of dilution by the flowing water of an added tracer solution.
dyspnoea	Difficult or labored breathing, usually associated with serious diseases of the heart or lungs.
pollution control	Chemical and physical methods to lessen discharges of most pollutants.
gaseous emissions control	
chlorosis	A disease condition of green plants seen as yellowing of green parts of the plants.

water depletion	1) Continued withdrawal of water from groundwater or a reservoir at a rate greater than the rate of replenishment. 2) Reduction of groundwater storage in an aquifer or of the flow of a stream or spring caused by discharge exceeding natural replenishment.
thermo-mineral spring	Thermal spring of a high mineral content.
rapid test	Tests performed in the medical field whose results are available very quickly.
testing of materials	The complex of tests performed in order to ascertain the characteristics and behaviour of materials; they are classified in physical and chemical tests, mechanical tests and technological tests.
homeless persons	A term usually applied to people fleeing their homes because of an armed conflict, civil disturbance or natural disaster. It applies to people as long as they remain within the borders of their own country. Once they cross into another country they become, in most cases, refugees.
mutagen	An agent that raises the frequency of mutation above the spontaneous rate. An agent that causes changes to plants and animals, particularly to their genetic material and especially at the time of reproduction. Certain chemicals and forms of radiation are powerful mutagens that damage the DNA, or genetic material in the centre of every cell of a living organism.
teratogenic substance	Substances capable of causing abnormal development of the embryo and congenital malformations.
disaster control measures	The aggregate of approaches and measures adopted to ensure that natural phenomena or human action do not cause or result in disastrous events.
upstream	In the direction towards the source of a stream.
tidal amplitude	The difference in height between mean low tide and mean high tide.
consumer associations	
knowledge	
gravimetry	
preventive health measures	Means and procedures taken to avoid disease.
oil disaster	The disaster caused by the dumping and accidental spillage of oil into waterways from ships and land-based or offshore installations. Oil pollution may destroy or damage aquatic life and wildlife such as birds, contaminate water supplies and create fire hazards.
nutritive mineral	
noise spectrum	The range of frequencies occurring in the noise emitted by a source.

sheet erosion	More or less uniform removal of soil from an area by rain-drop splash and overland flow without the development of water channels exceeding 30 cm in depth. Included with sheet erosion, however, are the numerous but conspicuous small rills that are caused by minor concentrations of runoff.
forecasting error	Difference between a forecast and the observed value.
estavel	Underground stream in a karstic region.
evaporation of water	1) Emission of water vapour by a free surface at a temperature below the boiling point. 2) Amount of water evaporated.
cultural heritage	Monuments, buildings, collections, archaeological sites, historic regions, aesthetic areas and other resources of national and/or international interest that must be protected against destruction.
bankfull stage	Stage at which a stream just overflows its natural banks.
risk analysis	A detailed examination including risk assessment, risk evaluation, and risk management alternatives, performed to understand the nature of unwanted, negative consequences to human life, health, property, or the environment; an analytical process to provide information regarding undesirable events; the process of quantification of the probabilities and expected consequences for identified risks.
field test	
audiovisual documents	
static water level	Elevation of the water table or piezometric surface when not influenced by pumping or recharge.
matrix	A list of project activities and possible impacts and a list of potentially impacted environmental features are cross-related in a matrix which identifies cause-effect relationships between specific activities and environmental impacts.
recession	Period of decreasing discharge as indicated by the falling limb of a hydrograph starting from the peak.
flexible mechanisms	Flexibility mechanisms as established by The Kyoto Protocol seek to increase the flexibility and reduce the costs of making emissions reductions; the three primary mechanisms contained within the Protocol are the Clean Development Mechanism, emissions trading, and Joint Implementation (or activities implemented jointly).
summer smog	This term describes the presence of increased levels of ozone and other air pollutants in the lower layers of the atmosphere during the summer months. It is mainly due to motor vehicle emissions. It is caused by exactly the opposite of what causes the ozone hole: a surplus of ozone, but at the Earth's surface.
cancerogenic substances	
carcinogenic products	

soil science	The study of the properties, occurrence, and management of soil as a natural resource. Generally it includes the chemistry, microbiology, physics, morphology, and mineralogy of soils, as well as their genesis and classification.
cetology	A branch of zoology dealing with the whales.
electrical engineering	Engineering that deals with practical applications of electricity; generally restricted to applications involving current flow through conductors, as in motors and generators.
manpower	1) The power of human physical strength. 2) Power in terms of the workers available to a particular group or required for a particular task.
social framework	The underlying structure that connects and supports the various members and parts of a community or human organization.
soil map	A two-dimensional representation that shows the areal extent or the distribution of soils in relation to other features of the land surface.
sediment-carrying capacity	Maximum sediment quantity per unit time which can be transported by a specified flow in a channel.
inverted capacity	Maximum rate at which a recharge well can dispose of water admitted to it.
live storage	Volume or cubic capacity of a lake or reservoir between the maximum and minimum operating levels.
annual maximum series	Extreme-value series with largest annual values.
methodology	The system of methods and principles used in a particular discipline.
natural catastrophe	Violent, sudden and destructive change in the environment without cause from human activity, due to phenomena such as floods, earthquakes, fire and hurricanes.
welfare state	A system whereby the state undertakes ostensibly to protect the health and well-being of its citizens, especially those in financial need.
GDP	
spectral analysis	
spectrography	
toxicology	A science that deals with poisons, their actions, their detection, and the treatment of the conditions they produce.
geological section	
pilot study	
remote transmission	
abortion	
casualties	

eco-efficiency improvements	The OECD defines eco-efficiency as: "A management strategy based on quantitative input-output measures which seeks to maximize the productivity of energy and material inputs in order to reduce resource consumption and pollution/waste per unit of output, and to generate cost savings and competitive advantage". The seven elements for eco-efficiency improvements are: reduced material intensity; reduced energy intensity; reduced dispersion of toxic substances; enhanced recyclability; maximized use of renewables; extended product life; increased service intensity.
dyke reservoir	
tank	An artificial pool, pond, reservoir, cistern, or large container for holding and storing water for drinking or irrigation.
water use	Utilization of water by end users for a specific purpose within a territory, such as for domestic use, irrigation or industrial processing.
traditional knowledge	In the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, traditional knowledge refers to the "knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity". It represents part of the intellectual property of such communities and includes sustainable land-use and natural resource management practices. Traditional knowledge of medicinal plants has been and continues to be a valuable source of information for modern pharmacology.
environmental criterion	Standards of physical, chemical or biological (but sometimes including social, aesthetic, etc.) components that define a given quality of an environment.
geomechanics	
parasitology	A branch of biology which deals with those organisms, plant or animal, which have become dependent on other living creatures.
exclusive economic zone	Zone within which the state has jurisdiction and control over the exploration, exploitation, management, and conservation of the natural resources of the waters, seabed, and subsoil. Ships and aircraft enjoy high seas freedoms of navigation and overflight unless they infringe upon the coastal states's economic rights within the EEZ. It may extend to 200 nautical miles.
<groups of people by state or condition>	
underground water	Water in the lithosphere in solid, liquid, or gaseous form. It includes all water beneath the land surface and beneath bodies of surface water.
river-groundwater exchange	
disease cause	
flood control	Protection of land areas from overflow, or minimization of damage caused by flooding.
nervous shock	

urban sprawl	The physical pattern of low-density expansion of large urban areas under market conditions into the surrounding agricultural areas. Sprawl lies in advance of the principal lines of urban growth and implies little planning control of land subdivision. Development is patchy, scattered and strung out, with a tendency to discontinuity because it leap-frogs over some areas, leaving agricultural enclaves.
dispersion calculation	The calculation of pollutant dispersion is based on the use of air dispersion models that mathematically simulate atmospheric conditions and behaviour. Dispersion models can provide concentration or deposition estimates and can be used to evaluate both existing and hypothetical emissions scenarios.
immigration	The process whereby a person enters a foreign country for the purpose of permanent settlement.
background level	Term used in a variety of situations, always as the constant or natural amount of a given substance, radiation, noise, etc.
animal research	
mild technology	
inhabitant	A person or animal that is a permanent resident of a particular place or region.
injured person	
epilimnion	Water above the thermocline in a stratified body of water.
chorology	The study of the causal relations between geographical phenomena occurring within a particular region.
nutritional mineral	Minerals which are essential for human nutrition.
laboratory test	Tests, examinations or evaluations performed in a laboratory.
secondary education	The years of instruction following elementary school and until the end of high school.
<people by illegal activity>	
pyromaniac	
salmonellosis	
parathyphus B	
oxbow lakes	A small arc-shaped lake that represents part of the former course of a river. It is an abandoned meander. Oxbows are only found on river floodplains.
development	A process of economic and social transformation that defies simple definition. Though often viewed as a strictly economic process involving growth and diversification of a country's economy, development is a qualitative concept that entails complex social, cultural, and environmental changes. There are many models of what "development" should look like and many different standards of what constitutes "success".
environmentally related disease	Disease resulting from exposure to environmental factors such as light, noise, vibration, temperature, radiation and chemical agents.
geologic time	

chemical testing	The determination of the efficacy and the toxicity of chemical products.
digital image processing technique	Techniques employed in the calibration of image data, the correction or reduction of errors occurring during capture or transmission of the data and in various types of image enhancement-operations which increase the ability of the analyst to recognize features of interest.
wood technology	
bank protection	Engineering work which aims at the protection of banks of a river, or slopes of embankments along it, from erosion by the current of flow, from floods, etc.
noise-free technology	Sound is radiated both as air-borne and as structure-borne; most sources produce both, thus various noise attenuation principles must be employed. Measures include: the replacement of components with quieter parts and material; the enclosure of particularly noisy components; the selection of quieter types of fan; the replacement of noisy compressed-air nozzles with quieter types; the choice of quieter transmission and cooling systems.
eutrophic lake	Lake characterized by a great amount of nutrients and biogenic matters and by highly developed phytoplankton in summer.
exorheic lake	A lake that has one or more outflow streams.
closed lakes	Lake, often in an arid region, losing water only by evaporation and leakage.
hypersensitivity	
environmental engineering	Branch of engineering concerned with the environment and its proper management. The major environmental engineering disciplines regard water supply, wastewater, stormwater, solid waste, hazardous waste, noise radiology, industrial hygiene, oceanography and the like.
target group	Includes those individuals who would benefit from an intervention program and at whom the program is aimed. The population at risk becomes the target group for any intervention designed to prevent or control the problem in question.
<people by age group>	
environmental medicine	The art and science of the protection of good health, the promotion of aesthetic values, the prevention of disease and injury through the control of positive environmental factors, and the reduction of potential physical, biological, chemical, and radiological hazards.
pan coefficient	Ratio of evaporation from a large body of water to that measured in an evaporation pan.
permeability coefficient	1) The rate of flow of water through a unit cross-sectional area under a Unit Hydraulic Gradient at the prevailing temperature or adjusted to 15°C (59°F). 2) Used for coefficient of hydraulic conductivity but not recommended in this sense.

coefficient of roughness	Numerical value expressing the influence of roughness of a channel on the mean velocity in a stream cross section.
telework	A situation in which an employee works at home or in a neighbourhood centre and transmits his work to his office through a computer and telecommunications channel.
migrant worker	Workers temporary employed who move from place to place, such as agricultural workers following crop seasons.
no regrets measures	Measures whose benefits - such as improved performance or reduced emissions of local/regional pollutants, but excluding the benefits of climate change mitigation - equal or exceed their costs.
bioarchitecture	New architectural trend which sustains that buildings are part of the ecosystems in which they are immersed. This organic architecture takes profit of the available local resources, specially the traditional materials like earth, wood, vegetal fibers or agricultural waste, between many others, which, additionally, turns it into a low cost architecture. The use of local materials has always been associated with traditional construction techniques, which can be remarkably improved, based on them to create others to satisfy the demands of the future. The bioarchitecture makes use of the excellent advantages of these renewable natural materials for the design of healthy and comfortable housing, fresher in summer and warmer in winter. They can be complemented with the use of solar and wind energy not only in passive but in active systems as well.
social representation	A system of values, ideas and practices established to orient individuals in their community and culture and to provide them with naming, classification and communication codes.
hydraulic equipment	
endocrine gland	Organs or gland that secrete regulatory substances directly into the circulation and not through a duct. Examples are pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal glands, ovary and testis, placenta and beta cells of pancreas.

	The phrases ""environmental justice (or injustice)"" and ""environmental equity (or inequity)"" may be interpreted broadly to describe the perceived fairness in the distribution of environmental quality across groups of people with different characteristics. In this sense, the environmental impact of any human activity might be evaluated to determine the distribution of environmental amenities and risks among people categorized according to any population characteristic, including gender, age, race, place of residence, occupation, income class, or language. In the current political context, however, the phrases refer more specifically to the distribution of health risks resulting from exposure to toxic substances in the residential or occupational environments of different racial, ethnic, or socio-economic groups.
environmental equity	
hydrobiology	Study of organisms living in water.
evolutionary biology	
capillary interstices	Interstice small enough to hold water against gravity above a water table.
intumescence	Temporary and mobile swelling of the water surface in a stream or a lake.
inventory	A detailed list of articles, goods, property, etc.
land site restoration	
	Survey of a forest area to determine forest depletion. The aim of the inventory is to give an overview of the forest conditions. Especially should the inventory aim to detect any changes in the forest conditions, but it should also provide the distribution of the forest damages and find out any relation with site and stand conditions.
forest damage inventory	
pollution risk	The probability that resource contamination will occur beyond acceptable limits.
major accident	An unexpected occurrence, failure or loss beyond normal or specified levels with the potential for harming human life, property or the environment.
rural migration	Large scale movement of people from rural to urban areas.
	Process based on the capacity of some microorganisms to accumulate phosphate (as polyphosphate) in excess of their normal metabolic requirements. These microorganisms store substrate (PHB) anaerobically which is oxidized in a phase where an electron acceptor like oxygen or nitrate is present. In the presence of nitrate or oxygen phosphate is stored by the microorganisms. By extracting excess sludge from the anoxic or aerobic phase, phosphate is removed from the system.
biological phosphate removal	
river derivation	

water disinfection	The process of killing a large portion of microorganisms in or on a substance, but not bacterial spores. The primary of disinfection in water and wastewater treatment is to kill or render harmless microbiological organisms that cause disease. At the present time Chlorination is the most important disinfection option for drinking water treatment for the foreseeable future; however, other viable disinfection processes include Ozonation and Ultraviolet Radiation (UV).
admissible level	
V-notch weir	Contracted sharp-crested measuring weir notch with sides that form an angle with its apex pointing downward.
resurgence	Reappearance above ground, at the end of its underground course, of a surface water flow which disappeared underground.
<people by degree of qualification>	
society	A group of people who share a common culture, occupy a particular territorial area, and feel themselves to constitute a unified and distinct entity.
alpine areas	
assumption of responsibility	
environmental association	
natural land arrangement	
activities detrimental to the environment	
river capture	Diversion of the flow of water generally in the upper part of a stream by the headward growth of another stream.
piezometric head	Elevation to which water will rise in a piezometer connected to a point in an aquifer.
suspended sediment load	Sediment which remains in suspension in flowing water for a considerable period of time without contact with or settling on the streambed.
demographic processes	
<administrative measures>	
non governative institutions	
<measures for environmental management>	
<parameters related to health and safety>	
glacier flood	A flood caused by the abnormal melting of snow and ice or by a sudden release of water which has been impounded within or by a glacier.
rural depopulation	The decline in the absolute number of residents in a given area of countryside.
psychical effect	
nuclear emergency plan	The protection of the public from the immediate and delayed health effects due to exposure to uncontrolled sources of radiation, the mitigation of the impacts of a nuclear emergency on property and the environment.
medical sciences	The science and art of treating and healing.
medicine (science)	
	A substance that causes cancer in humans and animals.
food inspection	

gridding	A system of uniformly spaced perpendicular lines and horizontal lines running north and south, and east and west on a map, chart, or aerial photograph; used in locating points.
self-monitoring	
civil security	
public safety	
Dengue fever	A tropical disease caused by dengue virus (Arbovirus), that is transmitted by the bite of an infected mosquito of the genus Aedes). Four severity grades of the illness are seen: grade I (fever and constitutional symptoms), grade II (grade I plus spontaneous bleeding of skin, gums or gastrointestinal tract), grade III (grade II plus agitation and circulatory failure) and grade IV (profound shock). Grade I infection is seen most frequently in world travelers, where it is usually self-limited and rarely fatal. The other grades are referred to as dengue haemorrhagic fever and are often fatal. Dengue haemorrhagic fever appears to be an infection by one of the other dengue viruses. Prior immunity to a different dengue virus type appears to be important in the development of the more serious haemorrhagic form. Vaccines are available. Protection from mosquitoes is an important preventive measure.
buried streambed	Stream bed which has been buried below volcanic or alluvial deposits.
headwaters	Streams from sources of a river.
microelectronics	The technology of constructing circuits and devices in extremely small packages by various techniques. Also known as microminiaturization; microsystem electronics.
piezometric network	Series of observation wells, regularly distributed, in which periodic measurements are made at appropriate intervals in order to control the changes in the water table level or in the piezometric head.
pluviometric network	A series of rain gauges located at several stations which collect precipitation data for studying and understanding local climate and hydrology and for effectively managing stormwater and local water resources.
doline	Funnel-shaped cavity at the ground surface which communicates with the underground drainage system in limestone regions and which is caused by solution of the rock.
depth of runoff	Runoff volume from a drainage basin, divided by its area, in a specified time.
boil	Upward flow of water in a sandy formation due to an unbalanced water pressure resulting from a rise in a nearby stream, or from removing the overburden in making excavations.
mean monthly discharge	Arithmetic mean of all the individual monthly mean discharges for a named month in a period of record.
incurable illness	

parameter choice	
prospecting method	
bioclimatic architecture	
LMOs	
upper reach	Part of a stream channel in the higher region of a drainage basin.
comparative test	Tests conducted to determine whether one procedure is better than another.
nuclear test	The action or process of experimenting with components of bombs, warheads or projectiles that use nuclear substances to cause explosions.
antiseismic modelling	
mosaic image	A composite photograph consisting of separate aerial photographs of overlapping surface areas, producing an overall image of a surface area too large to be depicted in a single aerial photograph.
species collection	
groundwater basin	Physiographic unit containing one large or several connected or interrelated aquifers, whose waters are flowing to a common outlet, and which is delimited by a groundwater divide.
sill	A low transverse structure built in order to prevent bed erosion or raise the upstream water level.
schooling	
marine ecology	An integrative science that studies the basic structural and functional relationships within and among living populations and their physical-chemical environments in marine ecosystems. Marine ecology focuses on specific organisms as well as on particular environments or physical settings.
chemical engineering	The branch of engineering concerned with industrial manufacture of chemical products. It is a discipline in which the principles of mathematical, physical and natural sciences are used to solve problems in applied chemistry. Chemical engineers design, develop, and optimise processes and plants, operate them, manage personnel and capital, and conduct research necessary for new developments. Through their efforts, new petroleum products, plastics, agricultural chemicals, house-hold products, pharmaceuticals, electronic and advanced materials, photographic materials, chemical and biological compounds, various food and other products evolve.
controlled basins	
climate study	
drag	Force exerted by a flowing fluid, e.g. water, on an object placed in or adjacent to the fluid, projected in the direction of flow.
hydraulic resistivity	Reciprocal of the hydraulic conductivity.
freshwater barrier	Ridge of fresh groundwater kept at a sufficient head to avoid intrusion of salt or brackish water.
channel scour	Localized removal of channel bed material by flowing water.
land abuse	

integrated agriculture	
learning	
industrial archaeology	
systemic thinking	
health physics	
habits	
concept	
flood warning	A cautionary notice of the likelihood of flood levels or flows exceeding specified limits, given from an upstream station to points downstream, to enable timely protective measures to be taken to minimize damage to life and property.
hydraulic conductivity	Property of a saturated porous medium which determines the relationship, called Darcy's law, between the specific discharge and the hydraulic gradient causing it.
divining rod	Twig, a metal rod, or any other object, through the use of which certain persons claim to locate underground sources of water, pipe lines, etc.
insulated stream	Stream or stretch of stream, perched or not, which with respect to groundwater neither contributes water to the saturated zone, nor receives water from it. It is separated from the saturated zone by an impermeable bed.
social system	A plurality of individual actors interacting in a situation for optimization of gratification. The social system serves as the integration function in the action system, and itself is divided into four subsystems, i.e. economy, polity, fiducial system, and societal community. Economy serves the function of adaptation of society by labor, production, and allocation. Polity serves as the goal attainment function by pursuing societal objectives. The fiduciary system serves the latency function by transmitting culture (school, family). Finally, the societal community coordinates the various components of society by laws (integration).
social protection	The monies and programs a society enacts through either public or private entities to provide economic security and general welfare for its members, often on account of old age, unemployment, health, disability or death of a spouse, parent or other benefactor.
sustainable use of land	
mass tourism	
river bank protection	
cesspools	A covered tank with open joints constructed in permeable soil to receive raw domestic wastewater and allow partially treated effluent to seep into the surrounding soil, while solids are contained and undergo digestion.
collaboration	
coevolution	
active citizenship	
scientific planning	
motor vehicle pollution	

local development	
social differentiation	
pollution control measures	Procedure or course of action taken to curb or reduce human-made or human-alteration of the physical, biological, chemical and radiological integrity of air, water and other media.
chronology	
diagram	1) A figure or drawing made to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demonstration; a plan. 2) Any simple drawing made for mathematical or scientific purposes, or to assist a verbal explanation which refers to it; a mechanical drawing, as distinguished from an artistical one.
relief	Actions carried out immediately before, during and immediately after a hazard impact, which are aimed at saving lives, reducing economic losses and alleviating suffering.
work accident	Accident occurring in the course of the employment and caused by inherent or related factors arising from the operation of materials of one's occupation.
thermocline	Layer in thermally stratified body of water in which the temperature gradient is at a maximum.
avulsion	Separation of a portion of land by the action of a river when it breaks across the narrow neck of a horseshoe bend or, due to entire change in the course of a river when it breaks through one of its banks.
evaporation pan	Evaporimeter composed of a fairly deep tank or pan with a rather large surface area in which the lowering of the water level under the action of evaporation can be measured.
cultural model	
interpretation model	
homeopathic medicine	
telecommunications	The conveyance of images, speech and other sounds, usually over great distances, through technological means, particularly by television, telegraph, telephone or radio.
aquifuge	Formation which has no interconnected openings and hence cannot absorb or transmit water.
limnigraph	A device that records automatically, either continuously or at regular time intervals, the water level as detected by a sensor.
micrometeorology	That portion of the science of meteorology that deals with the observation and explanation of the smallest-scale physical and dynamic occurrences within the atmosphere; studies are confined to the surface boundary layer of the atmosphere, that is, from the earth's surface to an altitude where the effects of the immediate underlying surface upon air motion and composition become negligible.
housing need	
total head	Sum of the elevation of the free surface of a stream above a horizontal datum, at a section, and the velocity head based on the mean velocity at that section.

channels	1) Deepest portion of a river bed, in which the main current flows. 2) Natural or artificial waterway, clearly distinguished, which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of water.
standard of living	The financial health of a population, as measured by income levels, quality of food, housing, and medical care, etc.
cultural identity of local populations	
cultural identity	
handicap	
endangered species habitat	
species habitat	
environmental hygiene	
pollutants	
interdisciplinarity	
man-nature interaction	
teachers	
science teaching	
rural landscape management	
park warden	
journalists	
sinkhole	Place where water disappears underground in a limestone region. It generally implies water loss in a closed depression or blind valley.
environmental planning	The identification of desirable objectives for the physical environment, including social and economic objectives, and the creation of administrative procedures and programmes to meet those objectives.
point data	Observations at a definite geographical site, e.g. the site of a rain gauge or a stream-gauging station.
wave	Disturbance in a body of water propagated at a constant or varying speed (celerity), often of an oscillatory nature, accompanied by the alternate rise and fall of surface fluid particles.
<people by activity>	
technological innovation	
population evacuation	An operation to clear a region of its inhabitants, generally under threat or following a disaster.
minimum flow	The lowest discharge observed in a given period.
runoff coefficient	Ratio of runoff depth to precipitation depth.
integrated product policy	An approach that begins by asking how the environmental performance of products can be improved most cost-effectively. It is founded on the consideration of the impacts of products throughout their life-cycle, from the natural resources from which they come, through their use and marketing to their eventual disposal as waste. It is also a relatively new approach to environmental policy.
degraded areas restoration	
sanitary engineering	
juridical information	
individual	
land survey	
public utility	

aesthetic education	
epistemology	
local government	
public bodies	
marine energy	
empathy	
colibacillosis	
marine climatology	
epidemiology	The study of the occurrence and causes of health effects in human populations. An epidemiological study often compares two groups of people who are alike except for one factor, such as exposure to a chemical or the presence of a health effect. The investigators try to determine if any factor is associated with the health effect.
soft technology	
regeneration capacity of natural resources	
behavioural changes	
social needs	
regional needs	
needs	
bird watching	
paralysis	
morphometrical characteristics of basin	Characteristics of a drainage basin, e.g. basin area, longitudinal stream profile, etc.
isochrone map	Map or chart of a drainage basin in which a series of lines (isochrones) gives the times of travel of water originating on each isochrone to reach the outlet of the basin.
fish index	
groundwater dating	Determination of the time between the recharge of groundwater and its sampling.
principle of substantial equivalence	The concept of substantial equivalence was developed before any new genetically modified foods came to the market. Substantial equivalence is not a substitute for a safety assessment, but a part of the assessment process. As such, it provides a useful framework for regulatory scientists. Underlying the concept is the requirement that any safety assessment should show that a GM variety is as safe as its traditional counterparts, through a consideration of both intended and unintended effects. This involves consideration of a wide range of information, including agronomic properties, phenotypic changes and compositional data on key nutrients and toxicants.
consumptive use	A use that makes water unavailable for other uses, usually by permanently removing it from local surface or groundwater storage as the result of evaporation and/or transpiration. It does not include evaporative losses from bodies of water.
wetted perimeter	The perimeter over which the flowing water is in actual contact with the stream channel.
limnigram	A line made by a water level recorder, showing water stage changes with time.

new knowledges	
design	
losing stream	Stream or reach of stream that is losing water to the ground, and contributes water to the saturated zone. The upper surface of such a stream stands higher than the water table or other potentiometric surface of the aquifer to which it contributes.
surface velocity	Velocity of water at or very near the water surface.
active capacity	The reservoir capacity normally usable for storage and regulation of reservoir inflows to meet established reservoir operating requirements. It extends from the highest of the top of exclusive flood control capacity, the top of joint use capacity, or the top of active conservation capacity, to the top of inactive capacity. It is also the total capacity less the sum of the inactive and dead capacities.
ethics	The philosophical study of the moral value of human conduct and of the rules and principles that ought to govern it.
bioethics	The study of ethical problems arising from biological research and its applications in such fields as organ transplantation, genetic engineering, or artificial insemination.
environmental occupation	Gainful employment or job-related activity pertaining to ecological concerns, including the preservation of natural resources and the integrity of the ecosystem.
light pollution	
vibration pollution	
piscicultural repopulation	
river training	River engineering measures taken to realign a natural water course (straightening, diversion, meander cut-off).
water supply network	No definition.
sector of economy	The major types of industries that comprise the total range of economic activity. The typical division includes 11 sectors: agriculture-forestry-fishing, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, communications-utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance-insurance-real estate, services, and public administration.
conservation of Alpine environment	
water quality conservation	
habitat conservation	
degradation	
principal hydrometric station	Hydrometric station at which one or a number of elements are observed for a period of many years taking into account the significance of such elements in relation to the physical environment. Such a station is usually equipped with recording instruments.
travel time	Time elapsing between the passage of a water parcel or packet between a given point and another point downstream, e.g. a flood wave, down an open channel.

tidal range	Difference in height between high tide and a consecutive low tide.
meander belt	That part of a valley floor situated between two parallel lines tangential to successive meanders at their extreme limits.
water velocity	
tributary	Watercourse flowing into a larger watercourse or into a lake.
slow filtration	Process of passing water rich in solids and sediments through a filtering medium consisting of sand or charcoal, at a speed between 4 and 30 m/h, for the removal of suspended or colloidal matter.
overland flow	Flow of water over the ground before it enters a definite channel.
quicksand	Sand that is unstable due to the upward pressure of water.
perched stream	Stream that is separated from the underlying groundwater by a zone of unsaturated material.
natural engineering	Naturalistic engineering is a scientific discipline recently developed in German-speaking alpine regions. This new science is based on the employ of alive materials (plants) and inerts of natural type, like timber, stones, weaved of vegetable fibres, for consolidating the ground and controlling the flow of rivers. This discipline conjugates therefore functional objectives of technical type with ecological objectives of respect of natural environment.
biomedical engineering	The use of engineering technology, instrumentation and methods to solve medical problems, such as improving our understanding of physiology and the manufacture of artificial limbs and organs.
mean daily discharge	The arithmetic mean of all the discharge values registered during a day.
forest production techniques	
coastal streams	Short river discharging directly into the sea.
physiological fatigue	
aquicludes	Saturated bed, formation, or group of formations of low hydraulic conductivity which yield inappreciable quantities of water to drains, wells, springs and seeps.
oligotrophic lake	Lake deficient in plant nutrients and usually having abundant dissolved oxygen without marked stratification.
emancipation	
watershed	Summit or boundary line separating adjacent drainage basins.
streambank	The side slopes of a channel between which the streamflow is normally confined.
raw material securing	Measures used to ensure the provision of or the access to crude, unprocessed or partially processed materials used as feedstock for processing or manufacturing.
flood probability	Probability of a flood of a given stage or discharge being equalled or exceeded in a given year.

time series	Set of observations, in order, taken at successive points of time, commonly at a fixed interval.
topographical mark	
social condition	An existing circumstance, situation or state affecting the life, welfare and relations of human beings in community.
labour migration	
turnover time	Time required for supplying a volume equal to the total water reserve in a surface or groundwater reservoir, at the average rate of natural inflow or replenishment.
health-environment relationship	Relationship between the quality of the environment and the health conditions of individuals.
risk observatory	
angularity correction	Correction to be made to an observed velocity at a cross section when the direction of the current is not at right angles to that section.
recovery test	Pumping test consisting of the measurement, at pre-determined time intervals, of the rise of the piezometric level or water table in a pumped well or in the surrounding observation wells after stoppage of pumping.
detention reservoir	Flood-control reservoir with uncontrolled outlets.
target	
obligation	
perception (mental activity)	
community recommendation	
daily storage	Volume of water which can be stored daily in a reservoir between minimum and maximum daily water levels under ordinary operating conditions.
core meltdown	If the reactor core cooling fails, e.g. due to a major leakage in the reactor cooling circuit, and the emergency core cooling system fails simultaneously, the residual heat in the fuel created by the radioactive decay of the fission products heats up the reactor core - possibly until the fuel melts. During the meltdown, the core support structures also fail so that the whole molten mass drops into the lower hemispherical area of the reactor pressure vessel. It can be assumed that the heat released by the molten mass melts through the bottom of the reactor pressure vessel. The density of the containment is important for the extent of radioactive substances released to the environment in the case of such a core meltdown accident.
chernozems	A major group of dark-colored zonal soils with a rich and deep humus horizon occurring in temperate-to-cool, subhumid climates.
toxin	A poisonous substance generally of plant or animal origin.
rock mechanics	The theoretical and applied science of the physical behavior of rocks, representing a "branch of mechanics concerned with the response of rock to the force fields of its physical environment".
alerting time	

off-peak commuting	Traveling back and forth regularly over some distance, outside of the hours of maximum traffic frequency.
broad-crested weirs	Weir of such crest length in the direction of flow that critical flow occurs on the crest of the weir.
sharp-crested weir	Weir with sharp horizontal crest which is so shaped that the water passing over it only touches the upstream edge of the crest.
critical depth	Depth of water flowing in an open channel under conditions of critical flow.
isopach	1) Line on a map drawn through points of equal thickness of a designated geological unit. 2) Line of equal groundwater rise or fall during a given period.
endorheic lake	A lake that loses water only by evaporation (i.e. no stream flows from it).
hygroscopic coefficient	Quantity of moisture contained in a soil in equilibrium with an atmosphere saturated with water vapour, at a given temperature, expressed as a percentage of the weight of the oven-dried soil.
hydrogen-ion concentration	Concentration of hydrogen ions in milliequivalents per litre of solution, generally expressed in pH units.
geothermics	
in vitro culture	
disaster relief	Money, food or other assistance provided for those surviving a sudden, calamitous event causing loss of life, damage or hardship.
North-South conflict	The term refers to economical division of the planet in two parts: industrialized countries in the North and developing countries in the South. In the 1990s the North-South gap has changed profoundly in nature. The relative homogeneity of the South has been transformed into five "South": the newly industrialized countries of Southeast Asia; the oil rich South; the newly impoverished former socialist countries; the countries trying to adjust their economic and development policies in order to accelerate their integration into the North; and the very poor countries, notably in Africa. These changes have increased the social and economic inequalities in all countries and regions of the world.
labour mobility	
landscape damage	
local cultures	
gender culture	
culture of diversity	
training centre	
environmental education centers	
inhabited area	
cause	

Clean Development Mechanism	A modified version of Joint Implementation that was included in the Kyoto Protocol for project-based activities in developing countries. In Article 12.2 of the Protocol, the parties established the CDM for the purposes of assisting developing countries in achieving sustainable development and helping Annex I parties meet their emissions limitation and reduction obligations. Under the supervision of an executive board, private and public funds may be channelled through this mechanism to finance projects in developing countries. As in the case of JI, but with slightly different language, any party ""may involve private and/or public entities"" in the regime. One innovative aspect is that a share of the proceeds from project activities is to be used to cover the administrative expenses of the clean development mechanism. Another part of those proceeds will be used to help particularly vulnerable developing countries meet the costs of adapting to a changing climate. As the Protocol stands now, developing country commitments are restricted to voluntary
citizens	A native or naturalized member of a state or nation who owes allegiance, bears responsibilities and obtains rights, including protection, from the government.
taxonomy	The branch of biology concerned with the classification of organisms into groups based on similarities of structures, origin, etc.
forest ecology	The science that deals with the relationship of forest trees to their environment, to one another, and to other plants and to animals in the forest.
groundwater artificial recharge study	Process by which water is added from outside to the zone of saturation of an aquifer, either directly into a formation, or indirectly by way of another formation.
ecological economics	An interdisciplinary field integrating ecology and economics, for the purpose of including ecological costs and benefits into the more traditional economic modeling and computations.
environmental health protection	Measures or devices designed to reduce the risk of harm to human health posed by pollutants or other threatening conditions in the ecosystem.
atmosphere deterioration	
public security	
geotechnics	The application of scientific methods and engineering principles to civil engineering problems through acquiring, interpreting, and using knowledge of materials of the crust of the earth.
phreatophytes	Water-loving plants that grow mainly along stream courses and/or where their roots reach the capillary fringe.

trade barrier	An artificial restraint on the free exchange of goods and services between nations. The most common types of trade barriers are tariffs, quotas, and exchange control. Such obstacles to trade are usually imposed by a country that wishes to protect domestic products in their home market against foreign competition, better its terms of trade, reduce domestic unemployment, or improve its balance-of-payments position. The raising of trade barriers by one country often provokes other nations to retaliate with barriers of their own to maintain their overall trade position. Generally, the effect of a trade barrier is to reduce the volume of trade while increasing the domestic price of the protected good. Thus, it results in a relatively inefficient allocation of world resources and reduces the level of total world income and production.
environmental awareness	The growth and development of awareness, understanding and consciousness toward the biophysical environment and its problems, including human interactions and effects. Thinking "ecologically" or in terms of an ecological consciousness.
hydraulic gradient	1) In a closed conduit: the slope of the hydraulic grade line. 2) In open channels: the slope of the water surface. 3) In porous media: measure of the decrease in head per unit distance in the direction of flow.
mood altering effects	
bilharzia	
typhus	
hydatidosis	Infestation by the tapeworm Echinococcus with formation of large bladders containing encysted larvae.
tidal channel	River in which the flow and water-level are affected by tides.
automated management	
demography	The statistical study of human vital statistics and population dynamics.
malnutrition	Defective nutrition due to inadequate intake of nutrients or to their faulty digestion, assimilation or metabolism.
graded stream	Stream that apparently has achieved an approximate state of equilibrium between the rate of sediment transport and the rate of sediment supply.
braided streams	Part of a river system in which the flow passes through a number of smaller interlaced channels separated by bars or shoals.
international security	
drug addiction	
alcoholism	A special medically diagnosable condition of serious dependence upon or addiction to alcohol.
low tide	The point of a tide at which the water is the lowest.

flood spillway	Auxiliary spillway designed to carry excess runoff from the design storm once the temporary storage volume is filled. Sometimes referred to as an emergency spillway.
ombudsman	Intervention by a third party to resolve a conflict which could not be settled by normal administrative procedure.
environmental clean up	
civics	
consumption education	
education to peace	
education to multiculturality	
food education	
ecologists	
publishing	
rights of the child	
disaster preparedness	The aggregate of measures to be taken in view of disasters, consisting of plans and action programmes designed to minimize loss of life and damage, to organize and facilitate effective rescue and relief, and to rehabilitate after disaster. Preparedness requires the necessary legislation and means to cope with disaster or similar emergency situations. It is also concerned with forecasting and warning, the education and training of the public, organization and management, including plans, training of personnel, the stockpiling of supplies and ensuring the needed funds and other resources.
pleasure cruising	No definition.
beach cleaning	No definition.
basic resources	
traffic risks	
respect for the environment	
environment friendly sylviculture	
control system	
plant safety	
exploitation of hydric energy	
human exploitation	
exploitation	
perennial stream	Stream which flows continuously all through the year.
effluent seepage	Diffused discharge of groundwater to the ground surface or to a river channel.
environmentally-friendly firms	
trekking	
pesticide poisoning	
available storage capacity	Volume of water in a reservoir between the minimum and the maximum water levels during ordinary operating conditions.
radio	The process, equipment or programming involved in transmitting and receiving sound signals by electromagnetic waves.
dry-weather flow	Flow not affected by recent or current rain.

bedload discharge	Amount (weight, mass or volume) of bed load transported through a cross section of a stream per unit time.
geophysical prospecting	Any method of seeing what is beneath the surface of the ground, without actually disturbing the ground.
plant production	
food production	
cognitive processes	
responsibility principle	
integrated program	
oil wells	
local population	
population	
cultural pluralism	
problem solving	
first aid	
distance teaching	
water system quality	
sediment grading	Grading of the sediment carried by rivers according to particle size.
headrace	Channel or flume which brings water to a water wheel or turbine.
tailrace	Channel which conducts water away from a water-wheel or turbine.
sediment concentration	Ratio of weight of dry solids to the weight of a water/sediment sample.
karst hydrology	That branch of hydrology which deals with the hydrology of geological formations having large underground passages or fractures which enable underground movement of large quantities of water.
conjunctive use	Combined use of surface water and groundwater.
density current	Phenomenon of gravity flow of a liquid relative to another liquid, or of relative flow within a liquid medium, due to difference in density.
ebb-tide current	Flow of water in a given direction that takes place between high water and low water.
conflict management	
waste reception centre	
industrialized area	
implementation	
landscape beauty	
environmental data bank	
sediment sampler	Sampling device for determining the concentration of sediment load.
social identity of local populations	
nature guide	
waste disposal plants	
disposal plants	
air conditioning plants	
soil waterproofing	
immagination	
social identity	
water intake	Structure or site, the purpose of which is to control, regulate, divert, and admit water directly from the source, through an inlet built upstream.

thalweg	Line following the deepest part of a streambed or channel or of a valley.
legislation on water resources	No definition.
legislation on discharges	
vector of human diseases	Any insect, arthropod, or other animal of public health significance capable of harboring or transmitting the causative agent of human disease.
pesticide residue analysis	
oceanography	The scientific study and exploration of the oceans and seas in all their aspects.
hydrobiologist	A person who undertakes the biological study of bodies of water.
waste gas examination	Qualitative and quantitative analysis of exhaust gases emitted from vehicles, industrial plants, etc. in order to assess their composition.
inhalation	
ripples	Small, undulating ridges and furrows (or crests and troughs) formed by the action of the flow of water on the bed of a channel or on sand or snow by the action of the wind.
right bank	Rising land bordering a river margin of a channel at the right-hand side when facing downstream.
left bank	Rising land bordering a river margin of a channel at the left-hand side when facing downstream.
cross section of a stream	Section of a stream at right angles to the main (average) direction of flow.
run-of-river plant	A hydroelectric plant which depends chiefly on the flow of a stream as it occurs for generation, as opposed to a storage project, which has space available to store water from one season to another. Some run-of-river projects have a limited storage capacity (pondage) which permits them to regulate streamflow on a daily or weekly basis.
drought index	Computed value which is related to some of the cumulative effects of a prolonged and abnormal moisture deficiency. An index of hydrological drought corresponding to levels below the mean in streams, lakes, reservoirs, and the like. However, an index of agricultural drought must relate to the cumulative effects of either an absolute or an abnormal transpiration deficit.
induced recharge	Withdrawal of groundwater at a location adjacent to a stream or body of surface water so that lowering of the groundwater level will induce water to enter the ground from the stream or surface source.
total dissolved solids	Total weight of dissolved mineral constituents in water per unit volume (or weight) of water in the sample.
vortex	Rotational movement occurring in flowing fluid.
artesian basins	Geological structural feature, often of important dimensions, in which water is confined under artesian pressure.
tidal river	River in which the flow and water-level are affected by tides.

first aid plan	An anticipatory emergency plan to be followed in an expected or eventual disaster, based on risk assessment, availability of human and material resources, community preparedness, local and international response capability, etc.
mesotrophic lake	Lake containing a moderate amount of plant nutrients.
teaching method	A procedure, technique or system with definite plans for instruction or imparting knowledge.
educational method	
water taste	No definition.
ice cover	Ice on the surface of an open body of water, e.g. a lake or river.
crests	1) Top of a dam, levee, spillway or weir to which water must rise before passing over the structure. 2) Top of a wave or hydrograph.
waterfowl breeding	
non-carbonate hardness	Hardness of water resulting from the presence of dissolved calcium and magnesium salts other than carbonates.
chromatographic analysis	The analysis of chemical substances that are poured into a vertical glass tube containing an adsorbent where the various components of the substance move through the adsorbent at different rates of speed according to their degree of attraction to it, thereby producing bands of color at different levels of the adsorption column.
mountain guide	
staple food	The most commonly or regularly eaten food in a country or community and which forms the mainstay of the total calorie supply, especially in the poorer populations and at times of food shortage.
security of installation	Measures, techniques or designs implemented to protect from harm or restrict access to any apparatus, machinery or construction put in place or connected for use.
risk management	A process used to identify potential problems before they occur, so that actions can be taken to reduce or eliminate the likelihood or impact of these problems should they occur.
hypsographic curve	Curve showing what part of the area of a river basin is situated above an indicated elevation.
cetacean stranding	
floating waste	No definition.
uniform flow	Flow in which the velocity vector is constant along every streamline.
weather forecasting	A statement of expected future occurrences. Weather forecasting includes the use of objective models based on certain atmospheric parameters, along with the skill and experience of a meteorologist. Also called a prediction.
intoxication	The state of being poisoned; the condition produced by a poison which may be swallowed, inhaled, injected, or absorbed through the skin.
oceanologist	

flashboards	Temporary or permanent barriers consisting of wooden or metal panels, or a rubber barrier, attached to the crest of a dam by metal pins that are designed to fail (break) or lower when the impoundment water surface elevation reaches a certain height. Flashboards are installed to allow additional storage volume in an impoundment.
water sampler	Device used to obtain a sample of water, either discretely or continuously, for the purpose of examination of various defined characteristics.
potamology	That branch of hydrology dealing with surface streams and their regime. It includes fluvial dynamics and all the phenomena related to erosion of and sedimentation on the stream bed.
microfinance	The provision of financial services adapted to the needs of low income people such as microentrepreneurs, especially the provision of small loans, the acceptance of small savings deposits, and simple payments services needed by microentrepreneurs and other poor people.
fair trade	A system of international commerce based on equitable relationships between producers in southern countries and consumers in the global north. The organizations that forge the relationships and deliver the goods minimize their costs and profits. The goal is for producers, often farmers in impoverished areas, to receive more of what consumers pay for the goods. Specifically, a fair-trade organization pays producers more than the market rate, provides credit to the producers, builds long-term relationships with them, encourages them to form democratic co-ops, encourages ecologically sustainable production and bypasses intermediaries between producers and consumers.
resources inventory	
human error	
remnants of war	
multilateral agreement	Multilateralism stands for a long-held but rarely achieved ideal, namely the voluntary co-operation of nations for peace and development. Multilateral initiatives are undermined or diluted by ultra-nationalist, bilateral and regional initiatives. Multilateralism may be undercut by the uncoordinated decisions of those contributing to it. Multilateralism constitutes the democracy of international society. An enlightened multilateralism enhances the specific interests of states while advancing their common cause.
ringing in the ears	
environmental vandalism	
teratogenicity	The capacity of a physical or chemical agent to cause non-hereditary congenital malformations in offspring.
protection measures	

hydrologic model	Mathematical formulations that simulate hydrologic phenomenon considered as processes or as systems.
chromatography	A method of separating and analyzing mixtures of chemical substances by selective adsorption in a column of powder or on a strip of paper.
criminal penalty	
mutual learning	
nautical sport	No definition.
river bank stabilization	
raster to vector	Methods to convert remotely sensed raster data to vector format. A number of raster-to-vector and vector-to-raster conversion procedures have been developed and introduced to current releases of many GIS packages.
seismic prospecting	
seismic survey	
lake ice	Floating ice formed in lakes.
stochastic hydrology	Hydrological processes and phenomena which are described and analysed by the methods of probability theory. Synonym: statistical hydrology.
civil rights	Rights which are recognized as belonging to all individuals in a society regardless of race, religion, sex or national origin.
tourist guides	
mountain forests	
drinking trough	
sustainable use of resources	
noxious substances	
isogram	On a diagram or chart, the line of equal value of a hydrological or meteorological element.
isohaline	Line (or surface) connecting points of equal saline content in groundwater or bodies of surface water.
water contamination	Impairment of water quality to a degree which reduces the usability of the water for ordinary purposes, or which creates a hazard to public health through poisoning or spread of disease.
river contract	A voluntary agreement, between the whole of public and private actors, on objectives aimed at reconciling the many functions and uses of waterways, of their approaches and of catchment basin water resources. It therefore also deals with biological diversity. The approach is based on a twofold principle: a necessary integrated approach of the waterway management on the one hand, involvement and consultation of all parties concerned on the other hand.
river corridor	Stretch of river, its banks and the land nearby. The width of the its banks and the land nearby. The width of the corridor depends on how much surrounding land is affected by the river and vice versa.
environmental tourism	
clean technologies	A technological process or technical solution either causing no environmental pollution or generating pollutants at the lowest level.

monitoring technique	Techniques employed in the process of checking, observing and measuring events, processes or physical, chemical, biological and environmental phenomena.
animal health care	
atmospheric physics	The study of the physical phenomena of the atmosphere.
international division of labour	The specialization of particular countries in distinct branches of production, whether this be in certain products, or in selected parts of the production process. Whereas in orthodox economics the division of labour as such is seen as providing mutual benefit for these specialized branches of activity, alternative analyses of international division of labour stress the inequalities and structured hierarchies which it creates.
man-nature relationship	Interrelation and interactions between human beings and their environment.
nuclear risk	A risk connected to the functioning of nuclear power plants, by the storage or transportation of radioactive materials and involving the release of potentially dangerous levels of radioactive materials into the environment.
distribution graph	Unit hydrograph modified to show the fraction of the volume of runoff that occurs during successive units of time.
aggressive water	Water having the power of dissolving or disintegrating solids in contact with it.
alkaline water	Water with a pH value above 7.
groundwater natural recharge	The filling of groundwater aquifers by rain and melting snow percolating into the ground and saturating the pores between rock and soil particles.
Weil disease	A severe form of leptospirosis characterized by jaundice, oliguria, circulatory collapse, and tendency to hemorrhage. Also known as icterohemorrhagic fever.
roll on-roll off	
communication routes	
built-up zones	
buffer zone	
precautionary principle	
floodway	Channel constructed to carry excess flood water (in excess of the quantity that can be carried safely in a stream).
architecture	The art and science of designing and building structures, or large groups of structures, in keeping with aesthetic and functional criteria.
cloudburst	Rainstorm of extraordinary intensity and relatively short duration.
demographic growth	The total population increase resulting from the interaction of Δ births, deaths, and migration in a population in a given period Δ of time.
hydrologic regimen	Variations in the state and characteristics of a water body which are regularly repeated in time and space and which pass through phases, e.g. seasonal.

fish toxicity	Toxicity of fish products due to their contamination by pesticide residue, radioactive material, heavy metals, pathogenic microorganisms, etc.
genotoxicity	The amount of damage a genotoxin (toxin which affects DNA) can cause to a DNA molecule.
neurotoxicity	The occurrence of adverse effects on a nervous system following exposure to a chemical.
artesian aquifers	Aquifer whose piezometric surface lies above the ground surface (sometimes used loosely as syn. for confined aquifer).
occupational environment	
flood-control reservoir	Reservoir used only for the temporary storage of flood water which is then released as rapidly as channel conditions downstream permit.
compensation water	That fraction of stream flow released through a hydroelectric dam specifically to meet the needs of downstream users.
safety	The state of being secure from harm, injury, danger or risk, often as a result of planned measures or preparations.
thermal stratification	Vertical temperature stratification that shows the following... The upper layer of the lake, known as the epilimnion, in which the water temperature is virtually uniform; a stratum next below, known as the thermocline, in which there is a marked drop in temperature per unit of depth; and the lowermost region or stratum, known as the hypolimnion, in which the temperature from its upper limit to the bottom is nearly uniform.
alkalimetry	The use of standard acid solutions to determine the concentration of basic solutions of unknown normality.
reference basins	Series of small (up to 25 km ²) observational areas, mainly for long-term monitoring of hydrological, geomorphological and related characteristics.
irreversibility of the phenomenon	That quality of a process that precludes a prior state from being attained again.
oil spill clean-up polymer	A new form of hydrocarbon stabilization polymer technology. The polymer is called Enviro-bond 403. It is specially formulated to bond quickly and safely to many types of liquid hydrocarbons including, crude oil, diesel fuel, and gasoline. The bonding is so complete that it literally encapsulates the liquid hydrocarbons in just minutes. The hydrophobic or water fearing polymer cause it to float on the water, so cranes can be used to remove the floating island of polymer/oil mixture. On a large scale crude oil clean up, the solidified oil can be recovered and turned into a solid fuel source. BTU or energy values have been established for this polymer/crude oil mixture. In other words you can burn the polymer/oil mixture as a fuel with no additional pollutants to the environment.
ford	Shallow place where a stream may be crossed by traffic or by wading.

free weir	Weir the flow of which is not submerged by the tail water.
aeroplane crash	
reuse	Using a product or component of municipal solid waste in its original form more than once; for example, refilling a glass bottle that has been returned or using a coffee can to hold nuts and bolts.
environmental movement	Grouping of individuals and organizations dedicated to the protection of the environment.
workplace	
integrated crop management	Combination of techniques that reduces the use of chemical pesticides to a minimum by giving primary consideration to measures and processes in the fields of biology, biotechnology, plant-breeding and agriculture. ISO 14000ff International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14000 series standards and guidelines for environmental management.
judge	
acidity of water	Amount of strong acids, given as milliequivalents of a strong base per litre of water necessary to titrate the sample to a pH value of 7.
cosmochemistry	The branch of science which treats of the chemical composition of the universe and its origin.
path line	Curve described by a moving particle of water.
gate	1) (Irrigation) Structure or device for controlling the rate of water flow into or from a canal, ditch, or pipe. 2) (Dam) A device in which a leaf or member is moved across the waterway from an external position to control or stop the flow.
level variation	
backshore	The zone of the shore or beach including the berms that lie between the foreshore and the dunes or bluffs. The backshore is acted upon by waves only during severe storms, especially when combined with exceptionally high water.
juvenile water	Water derived from the interior of the Earth that has not previously existed as atmospheric or surface water.
radiation accident	
quality protection	
reproduction	
scouting	
intake area	Area which contributes water to an aquifer, either by direct infiltration or by runoff and subsequent infiltration.
belt of fluctuation	That part of the lithosphere which, because of the fluctuations of the water table, lies part of the time in the zone of saturation and part of the time in the overlying zone of aeration.
occupational disease	A functional or organic disease caused by factors arising from the operations or materials of an individual's industry, trade, or occupation.
stream frequency	Number of stream segments of all orders within a given basin, divided by its area.

diversion of water	Transfer of water from one watercourse to another, such watercourses being either natural or man-made.
gross head	The difference between the upstream water surface (forebay elevation) and the downstream water surface (afterbay elevation) after the water has passed through the hydroelectric plant.
mean gross head	No definition.
design head	The difference in the level of water destined for the operation of the hydro-electric station between maximum headrace level (or water intake level if there is no headrace) and the final tailrace level.
polynya	Water area enclosed in ice, generally fast ice; this water area remains constant and usually has an oblong form.
hydrogen sulphide	
archaeobacteria	
eubacteria	
ribonucleic acid	
monosaccharide	
oligosaccharide	
polysaccharide	
triglyceride	
phospholipid	
<planning by administrative level>	
animal density	
<methods by sector>	
<disasters by dynamics>	
slow-onset disasters	
rapid-onset disasters	
environmental engineer	
local	
ecological	
<economic activities by sectors>	
<policy by administrative level>	
carbonic anhydride	
farmers' rights	
<water by intended use>	
sulphur trioxide	
depletion curve	Curve showing a decreasing rate of runoff or discharge, caused by depletion.
continental hydrology	That branch of hydrology which refers to hydrological processes in continental areas, stress being laid on the continental phase of the water cycle.
drawdown curve	1) Vertical section through the centre of a cone of depression. 2) Graph showing the variation with time of the water table as caused by pumping. 3) Profile of the water surface when its surface slope exceeds the bed slope.

	The safe and environmentally sustainable use of all biological products and applications for human health, biodiversity and environmental sustainability in support of improved global food security. Adequate biosafety regulations, risk assessment of biotechnology products, mechanisms and instruments for monitoring use and compliance are needed to ensure that there will be no harmful effects on the environment or for people. Potential environmental hazards from new products of biotechnology, mainly involving GMOs, have raised concerns that, in absence of adequate legislation, companies may use developing countries as test sites for their products.
biosafety	
cultural exchange	
old town restoration	
rural landscape	
tactile perception	
propachlor	A tan solid with a melting point of 67-76Å°C. Used as a preemergence herbicide for treatment of sweet corn, field corn, sorghum, and seed soybeans.
environment market	
systems theory	The science concerned with the general study of structures and behaviours of systems which may be applicable in different branches of learning.
ecosystem efficiency	
environmental policy measures	
historical data	Hydrological and meteorological data of events which occurred in the past.
flow-duration curve	Curve showing the percentage of time during which the flow of a stream is equal to or greater than given amounts, regardless of chronological order.
duration curve	Graph representing the time during which the value of a given parameter, e.g. water level, is equalled or exceeded, regardless of continuity in time.
attached groundwater	Portion of groundwater adhering to the pore walls. It is assumed to be equal in amount to the residual water after drainage.
water acidification	The process of change in the chemical characteristic " acidity " of water bodies (lakes and rivers). It is characterized by a lowering of the pH (the measure of acidity) from its "normal"™ basic (alkaline) values of around 5.5 to 7 towards lower values characterized as acid. This process has both natural and human causes although the later are help accountant for the speed with which acidification proceeds in the post-industrial era. Acidification concerns mostly water bodies (lakes and rivers), soils, and forest ecosystems.
alluvial groundwater	Ground water that is hydrologically connected to a surface stream that is present in permeable geologic material, usually small rocks and gravel.
confined groundwater	
teaching herbarium	
environmental measurement	

education	The act or process of imparting or acquiring knowledge or skills.
food pollutant	
acute pollution	
chronic pollution	
scientific co-operation	The association of experts of different scientific fields for a common end or purpose.
natural regulation	Smoothing-out of variations in streamflow as a result of storage in a lake.
bioecological architecture	
laboratory analysis	
illiteracy	
nearby environment	
learning through experience	
civil safety	The organization and measures, usually under governmental or other authority depending on the country, aimed at preventing, abating or fighting major emergencies for the protection of the civilian population and property, particularly in wartime.
value system	
man (organism)	
uniqueness of nature	
uniqueness of landscape	
flood propagation	
non governmental international organization	
echo-sounders	Instrument using the reflection of an acoustic signal from the bottom of a water body to determine its depth.
development limits	There are limitations to economic growth, limits to the resources that can be extracted and to the amount of wastes that can be dumped. The responsible recognition that such limits exist must then lead to recognition of a limited environmental space available for every country wherein to develop its economy, based on the size of its population and the principle that each citizen of the planet has a right to an equitable environmental space. This assumption that unqualified growth will ultimately solve the problems of poverty and unemployment avoids the ultimate question of the redistribution of resources and to the share of resources which each person is entitled in order to provide an adequate livelihood.
emergency relief measure	Immediate assistance given to persons who are deprived of the essential needs of life following a natural or man-induced disaster.
<type of data>	
cybernetics	
butterfly effect	
sulphuric anhydride	
information theory	
dynamical systems theory	
game theory	
<vehicles in general by motive power>	
squamata	
artiodactyla	

perissodactyla	
<conditions of complex systems>	
percolation theory	
tectonic lake	
crater lakes	
esophagus	
large intestine	
ingluvies	
blood vessels	
hemocoel	
gills	
nephridium	
Malpighian tubule	
nuclear safety	Measures and techniques implemented to reduce the possibility of incidence and the potential harm posed by radioactive substances used as an energy source, a test material or in weaponry.
warning plan	
bioengineering	
water monitoring	An integrated activity for evaluating the physical, chemical, and biological character of water in relation to human health, ecological conditions, and designated water uses. Physical measurements of general conditions such as temperature, flow, water color. Biological measurements of the abundance and variety of aquatic plant and animal life and the ability of test organisms to survive in sample water. Monitoring can be conducted at regular sites on a continuous basis ("fixed station" monitoring); at selected sites on an as needed basis or to answer specific questions (intensive surveys); on a temporary or seasonal basis (for example, during the summer at bathing beaches); or on an emergency basis (such as after a spill). Monitoring can be conducted for many purposes: characterize waters and identify changes or trends in water quality over time; identify specific existing or emerging water quality problems; gather information to design specific pollution prevention or remediation programs; determine whether program goals -- such as compliance with pollution regulations
discarded durable goods	Automobiles, auto parts, or batteries, composed of materials that contain or have contained a hazardous substance; home appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, clothes dryers, ceiling fans, freezers, ranges, tv sets, computers, etc.
absolute viscosity	Measure of the internal resistance of a fluid to flow, usually expressed by a coefficient which varies with temperature.
critical velocity	1) Velocity at critical flow in a channel. 2) Velocity at which flow changes from laminar to turbulent, or vice versa.
transalpine traffic	
hydrocarbon spillage	
natural science museum	
interactive museum	

multimediality	
systemic model	
wetlands of international importance	
primary schooling	
reproductive manipulation	
intuition	
governmental international organization	
governmental organization	
planetaria	
environmentally-friendly hydraulic structures	
hydraulic structures	
terrestrial landscape	
interflow	1) That portion of the precipitation which has not passed down to the water table, but is discharged from the area as subsurface flow into stream channels. 2) Flow of water from ephemeral zones of saturation. It moves through the upper strata of a formation at a rate much in excess of normal base-flow seepage.
foot and mouth disease	An acute contagious febrile disease esp. of cloven-hoofed animals that is caused by a picornavirus related to the rhinoviruses and is marked by ulcerating vesicles in the mouth, about the hooves, and on the udder and teats - called also aftosa, aphthous fever , foot-and-mouth , hoof-and-mouth disease.
animal nutrition	Ingestion, digestion and/or assimilation of food by animals.
distribution channel management	
nature management	
ecological functions	
on-line training	
personnel training	
protected areas management	
snow-melt	Transformation of snow into liquid water.
tractive force	Force parallel to the bed exerted by flowing water on a sediment particle at standstill on a river bed.
long-term land use planning	
global policy	
environment sensing	
upkeeping	
needs assessment	
sanitary education	
equity principle	
decline in biodiversity	
newspaper library	
hydraulic jump	Sudden transition of water level in an open channel from a depth less than critical depth to a depth greater than critical depth, accompanied by energy dissipation.
sounding machines	Measuring the depth of water with a line, rod or by other means.

integrated pollution prevention and control	As well as being the title of a European Directive, this is an approach to controlling (through regulation and operating permits) all environmentally-damaging emissions from an industrial site in a coherent fashion, rather than applying separate controls for emissions to different media (air, water, land) through separate, independent authorities.
smog warning	Action, device or announcement that serves to give caution or notice to the level of air pollutants typically associated with oxidants in a given area.
benchmark	Permanent mark, natural or artificial, at a known elevation in relation to an adopted datum.
hydrological network	Aggregate of hydrological stations and observing posts situated within any given area (river basin, administrative region) in such a way as to provide the means of studying the hydrological regime.
coefficient of hydraulic conductivity	Numerical value expressing the hydraulic conductivity.
cone of depressions	Depression, in the shape of a cone with convex upward limits, of the piezometric groundwater surface which defines the area of influence of a well.
environmental contingency	
risk	The expected number of lives lost, persons injured, damage to property and disruption of economic activity due to a particular natural phenomenon, and consequently the product of the probability of occurrence and the expected magnitude of damage.
lower reach	Part of a stream channel in the lower region of a drainage basin.
low waste technologies	
permissible exposure limit	An exposure limit that is set for exposure to an hazardous substance or harmful agent and enforced by OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Act) as a legal standard. It is based on time-weighted average concentrations for a normal 8-hour work day and 40 hour work week.
underdeveloped country	Countries which fail to realize a potential economic level of industrial production and standard of living because of lack of capital for exploitation of natural resources, shortage of technically trained personnel, low medical standards, or because of culture traits resistant to change.
capillary diffusion	Movement of water by capillarity in a porous medium.
noise protection measures	Adoption of measures for controlling noise pollution, such as restriction of the emission of noise from industrial, commercial and domestic premises, from motor vehicles and aircrafts, the provision of noise barriers and buffer zones, the fitting of sound attenuation equipment, etc.
tolerable level	
non noxious level	
level of economic development	
teaching laboratory	

local legislation	
ditch	A long, narrow excavation artificially dug in the ground; especially an open and usually unpaved waterway, channel, or trench for conveying water for drainage or irrigation, and usually smaller than a canal. Some ditches may be natural watercourses.
human disease	A specific illness or disorder that is identified by a characteristic set of signs and symptoms, caused by such factors as infection, toxicity, genetic or developmental difects, dietary deficiency or imbalance, or environmental effects.
water neutralization	
smell of water	No definition.
toxic substance	A chemical or mixture that can cause illness, death, disease, or birth defects. The quantities and exposures necessary to cause these effects can vary widely. Many toxic substances are pollutants and contaminants in the environment.
radius of influence	Distance from the axis of a pumped or recharged well at which the effect of the well on the piezometric or the phreatic surface is no longer perceptible.
hydraulic radius	Ratio of the wetted cross-sectional area to the wetted perimeter of a stream or closed conduit.
owner of waste	Any natural person or legal entity who has actual physical ownership over waste.
radiation protection measures	Precautionary actions, measures or equipment implemented to guard or defend people, property and natural resources from the harmful effects of ionizing energy.
water aggressiveness	1) The ability of water to dissolve rocks. In the context of limestone and dolomite, this term refers especially to water containing dissolved carbon dioxide (carbonic acid) or, rarely, other acids. 2) A characteristic of waters containing acid or oxygen which hasten corrosion (rusting).
	Low gradient closed conduit (drain or tunnel) dug into an aquifer and collecting groundwater by gravity flow.
front	1) Surface of separation of two air or water masses. 2) Moving air/water interface, generally in a porous medium.
nanofiltration	A specialty membrane filtration process which rejects solutes larger than approximately one nanometer (10 angstroms) in size.
meteorological disaster	
ecocatastrophe	A sudden, widespread disaster or calamity causing extensive damage to the environment that threatens the quality of life for people living in the affected area or region, potentially leading to many deaths.
forest fire	A fire, usually uncontrolled and sometimes started by natural causes, burning on lands covered by forests, brushwood, grass or other timber.

regulation of watercourses	Engineering works (including artificial plantations) with or without the construction of embankment, built along a river or a section thereof, in order to direct or to lead the flow into a prescribed channel.
children's town	
cooperation between populations	
respect for cultural identity	
environmental requalification	
mental health	
sedimentary rocks	
metamorphic rocks	
magmatic rocks	
research results	
environmental preservation	
respect for social identity	
respect for nature	
respect for landscape	
resource saving	
soil mineralogy	Study of the formation, occurrence, properties, composition, and classification of the minerals present in the soil.
<transportation networks and complexes>	
<services by type>	
<agricultural production by system>	
health care activities	
<activities related to services>	
lentic water bodies	
cultural processes	
<properties of complex systems in general>	
<environmental impacts by causes>	
theories	
<people in health and medicine>	
<ethological processes>	
<zotechnical production by modalities>	
<infrastructural works components>	
<processes of the hydrosphere>	
<properties related to environmental systems>	
<damage by cause>	
<people in education>	
<flora and fauna>	
<processes of complex systems by general types>	
<infrastructural network and complexes>	
<properties related to substances, materials and products>	
analysis techniques	
<underground waterbodies>	
<environmental conservation and protection>	
living condition	An element or characteristic of a habitation considered in light of its ability to sustain and promote the health and general well-being of occupants.
anthropic	
biologists	

microclimatology	The study of a microclimate, including the study of profiles of temperature, moisture and wind in the lowest stratum of air, the effects of the vegetation and of shelterbelts, and the modifying effects of towns and buildings.
tailwater	Water located just downstream from a hydraulic structure on a stream.
metamorphic water	Water that is driven out of rocks by the process of metamorphism.
population migration	
emigration	The departure of people from one state, usually their native land, to settle permanently in another.
household	A group of persons sharing a home or living space, who aggregate and share their incomes, as evidenced by the fact that they regularly take meals together.
urban community	Body of people living in a town or city.
worker protection	
coefficient of compressibility of water	Relative decrease in water volume per unit increment of pressure at a given temperature.
gaining stream	Stream or stretch of stream which receives water from the saturated zone, and whose flow is being increased by inflow from groundwater.
racism	
ratification	
conceptual representation	
regulation of waters	
regions (geography)	
observer-observed relationship	
global-local ratio	
radiation protection	
cytotoxicity	The degree to which an agent possesses a specific destructive action on certain cells or the possession of such action; used particularly in referring to the lysis of cells by immune phenomena and to antineoplastic drugs that selectively kill dividing cells.
ecotoxicity	Quality of some substances or preparations which present or may present immediate or delayed risks for one or more sectors of the environment.
flashy stream	Stream which is susceptible to carry flash floods.
socialization	
environmental technique	
education technology	
environmental technicians	
green fiscal instruments	
agricultural production techniques	
personality development	
cognitive development	
teaching aid	
water divining	Locating groundwater with a divining rod.
rapids	Reach of a stream where the flow is very swift and shooting, and where the surface is usually broken by obstructions, but has no actual waterfall or cascade.

bifurcation ratio	Ratio of the number of stream segments of a given order in a river basin to the number of segments of the next higher order.
total alkalinity	A water's acid-neutralizing capacity, primarily a function of carbonate, bicarbonate and hydroxide content. Excessive alkalinity levels may cause scale formation.
artesian wells	Well tapping a confined or artesian aquifer in which the static water level stands above the surface of the ground.
non-profit association	Association not conducted or maintained for the purpose of making a profit.
coordination	
transboundary cooperation	
natural food preservation	
conservation of social identity	
conservation of cultural identity	
magmatic water	Water brought to the Earth's surface from great depths by the upward movement of intrusive igneous rocks.
primitive water	Water derived from the interior of the Earth that has not previously existed as atmospheric or surface water.
supercooled water	Water cooled below the freezing point without solidification or crystallization.
canoeing	No definition.
fish way	A man made structure built to enable fish to swim upstream over obstacles such as weirs. It consists usually of a series of small steps and pools which fish can swim up or jump over.
recurrence interval	Long-term average interval of time or number of years within which an event will be equalled or exceeded, e.g. flood peak discharge.
return period	Long-term average interval of time or number of years within which an event will be equalled or exceeded, e.g. flood peak discharge.
spring (season)	
diagnostics	
dead storage	Storage volume which cannot be released under normal conditions.
maximum probable flood	Greatest flood that may be expected, taking into account all pertinent factors of location, meteorology, hydrology and terrain.
active population	The number of people available and eligible for employment within a given enterprise, region or nation.
measurement harmonization	
backwater	A rise of water level in a stream caused by a natural or artificial obstruction.
flow velocity	Vector indicating the speed and direction, at a point, of a moving liquid, e.g. water.
average velocity	Discharge divided by the cross-sectional area at right angles to the direction of flow or, for a vertical, area of a velocity curve divided by the depth.
non-conventional weapons	
conventional weapons	

aggradation	The process of building up surfaces, such as streambeds or floodplains, by the deposition of sediment and/or colluvium.
phytosociology	The study of vegetation, including the organization, interdependence, development, geographical distribution and classification of plant communities.
reach	Length of open channel between two defined cross-sections.
bilharziasis	A parasite infection by a trematode worm acquired from infested water. Also known as schistosomiasis. Species which live in man can produce liver, bladder, and gastrointestinal problems. Species of the schistosomiasis parasite which cannot live in man cause swimmer's itch.
biofilms	An accumulation of microbial growth.
hydrometric station	Station at which data on water in rivers, lakes or reservoirs are obtained on one or more of the following elements: stage, streamflow, sediment transport and deposition, water temperature and other physical properties of water, characteristics of ice cover and chemical properties of water.
isopiestic line	Line (or surface) joining points of equal piezometric head.
applied hydrology	That branch of hydrology which refers to its application to fields connected with water-resources development and management.
social problem	
seismology	The branch of geology concerned with the study of earthquake.
water transfer	Artificial conveyance of water from one area to another
river transportation	No definition.
upconing	Upward movement of salt water in a cone-shaped manner from below a freshwater/salt-water interface, under the influence of freshwater pumping above the interface.
flow pattern	Set of streamlines at a given instant.
seismic microzoning	The division of a region into geographic areas having a similar relative response to a particular earthquake hazard (for example, ground shaking, surface fault rupture, etc.). Microzoning requires an integrated study of: 1) the frequency of earthquake occurrence in the region, 2) the source parameters and mechanics of faulting for historical and recent earthquakes affecting the region, 3) the filtering characteristics of the crust and mantle along the regional paths along which the seismic waves travel, and 4) the filtering characteristics of the near-surface column of rock and soil.
low-level exposure	

quality of life	Quality of life is largely a matter of individual preference and perception and overlaps the concept of social well-being. Generally the emphasis is on the amount and distribution of impure public goods, such as health care and well-fare services, protection against crime, regulation of pollution, preservation of fine landscapes and hystoric townscapes.
measure	The extent, quantity, amount, or degree of something as determined by measurement or calculation.
calcium-deficiency	
calcium-richness	
biomorphology	
bottom current	Movement of water along the bottom of reservoirs or rivers.
longitudinal profile	The section along the course of a stream, showing the slope of the bed.
transverse profile	The section of a stream perpendicular to the main direction of flow.
hydrologic profile	The water characteristic of an area.
ecological rucksack	The total weight of material flow ""carried by"" an item of consumption in the course of its life cycle. Like the ecological footprint, the ecological rucksack concept deals with displaced environmental impacts but has a more technical focus. It is concerned with reducing material intensity and resource inefficiency.
antisocial behaviour	Behaviour that is contrary or injurious to the interests of society in general.
observatory	Any building or structure providing an extensive view of its surroundings.
fetch	Area in which ocean, lake and reservoir waves are generated by the wind. The length of the fetch area is measured in the direction of the wind.
socioeconomic factor	Social and economic variables that characterize an individual or group within the social structure; includes education, occupation.
anthropisation	
primary safety	
passive safety	
consumer behaviour	An observable pattern of activity concerned with the purchase of goods and services and susceptible to the influence of marketing and advertising strategies.
ornithologists	
environmental damages restoration	
endangered species refuge	
reduction	
natural environment recovery	
water quality recovery	
urban recovery	
ecological reorganization	
researchers	
industrial residue	
public green	

hydrograph rising limb	Part of a hydrograph in which the discharge is increasing towards a peak.
measuring flume	Man-made channel with clearly specified shape and dimensions which may be used for the measurement of discharge.
kidneys	
excretory apparatus	
blood	
reproductive system	
changes of physical state	
boiling	
white frost formation	
RNA	
<information by content(s)>	
principles	
quantistic mechanics	
chaotic motion	
<phosphorus compound>	
<nitrogen compound>	
<education by level>	
lycophyta	
ascomycetes	
zygomycetes	
parasitism	
atmospheric parameters	
encephalon	
<sulphur compound>	
<boron compound>	
<fluorine compound>	
<iodine compound>	
cognitive sciences	
alkaline metals	
earth elements	
<carbon compound>	
<silicium compound>	
chalcogens	
non polluting fuels	
technical collaboration	
industrial chemistry	
exact sciences	Mathematics and other sciences based on calculation.
effects of toxic substances	
hydrological basin	
gaia hypothesis	
chaos theory	
environmental sociology	
hydrogen energy	
natural capital	
rights of local communities	
self-organization	
emerging properties	
autopoiesis	
homeostasis	
dissipative structures	
fractal theory	
environmental space	

chaotic phenomena	
sink capacity	
hydrological processes	
oceanographic processes	
<single built works by forms and dimensions>	
<pollution and waste parameters>	
<waste collection, disposal and recovery>	
<forestry practices and production>	
<evaluation and forecasting>	
<analysis, measurement and experimentation>	
<research activities in general>	
<activities of research, analysis and evaluation>	
<wastes and pollutants>	
<organisms by feeding habits>	
<juridical entities>	
<miscellaneous treatments>	
interventions of environmental restoration	
<natural and semi-manufactured materials>	
<organisms by properties>	
<cultural products>	
<chemical treatment equipments>	
<built complexes by general types>	
<ecosystems by geographical context>	
<built complexes by purpose>	
<social activities and behaviour>	
<geolithological processes>	
<fluidodynamic processes>	
<atmosphere constituents>	
<cultural landscape, artificial ecosystems>	
<general parameters>	
<safety conditions>	
forms of beliefs	
<general properties (related to substances, materials and products)>	
policy measures	
<human settlements, urban areas>	
animal parts	
<materials in general by intended use>	
<people in recreation>	
<single built works by design and characteristics>	
<products for consumption>	
<economic and financial measures>	
cultural events	
<technology by application sector and purpose>	
<management by sectors>	
<policy by sectors>	
<data (in general) by content>	
<type of impacts>	
<type of technology>	
<watercourse components>	
economic parameters	

<research type>	
administrative activities	
<legislative activities>	
<legislative measures>	
<organisms by physical environment>	
<complexes for cultural activities>	
<safety management>	
<education, information, culture in general>	
<industrial areas and complexes>	
<agricultural, zootechnical, fishing and forestry practices and production>	
<zootechnical, fishing practices and production>	
<chemical products for agriculture and biocides>	
<products for chemical and physical treatments>	
seedless vascular plants	
vascular plants	
protists	
Mesozoa	
geolithological parameters	
nanotechnologies	
<ice and snow parameters>	
nematomorpha	
trilobita	
mandibulata	
<fluid dynamics parameters>	
<organisms by intended use>	
<geolithological constituents>	
<open spaces by intended use>	
<hydrosphere constituents>	
<single built works by purpose>	
<mechanical treatment equipments>	
social parameters	
governmental institutions	
<pathological processes>	
<exploration and extraction activities>	
<ecological properties>	
<ecosystems by physical environment>	
environmental conditions	
<heat production and cooling equipments>	
<single built works for cultural activities>	
<single built works for various services>	
<industrial treatments and production>	
<organisms by trophic level>	
<structural characteristics>	
<morphology>	
<ecosystems by conditions>	
<equipments for energy generation, transformation and storage>	
<single infrastructural works>	
policy processes	
<single built works for safety>	
GMO pollution	

<pollutants by properties and caused effects>	
<pollutants by physical state>	
<single built works for recreation>	
<planning by sectors>	
built complexes	
<agricultural practices and production>	
prochlorophyta	
seed plant	
ethane	
butane	
propane	
<aluminium compound>	
<sodium compound>	
<processes related to pollutants>	
<wastes by material>	
overintensive agriculture	
discharge permit	
bolt-on-technology	
mangrove habitats	
<oxygen compound>	
creek	
even-toed ungulates	
detrital fans	
limnimeter	
alluvial deposits	
bottom ice	
rate of accretion	
vault dam	
elevation-area-volume curve	
tube wells	
mean velocity	
normal year	
base runoff	
coastal zone	
bed sediment	
zone of fluctuation	
hydrometeors	
saline water	
buried stream	
contact metamorphic rocks	
capillary migration	
capillary zone	
capillary pores	
soil moisture retention	
temporary hardness	
lead (navigation)	
detention storage	
landlocked lake	
closed channel flow	
Darcy coefficient	
hydraulic conductivity coefficient	
settling	
deep seepage	
standard project flood	
retarding reservoir	

fathometer	
eddy	
enterobacter	
groundwater depletion curve	
balancing reservoirs	
chezy formula	
ARL	
acidic particles	
chemists	
physicist	
<people in agriculture>	
<pollution by physical environment>	
building weathering	
<power stations by dimension>	
<flora by physical enviroment>	
refugees	
<nervous system and sensory organs>	
<packaging by material>	
<type of toxicity>	
<irrigation by technique>	
<composting by technique>	
benthic zone	
biological discs	
biotic potentiality	
calc-alkaline intrusive rocks	
intrusive rocks	
alkaline intrusive rocks	
hypabyssal rocks	
extrusive rocks	
alkaline volcanic rocks	
calc-alkaline volcanic rocks	
clastic rocks	
organic rocks	
chemical rocks	
psephite	
conglomerates	
psammite	
pelite	
calcareous rocks	
siliceous rocks	
evaporite	
residual rocks	
gabbro	
diorite	
sienite	
rhyolite	
andesite	
trachite	
phosphate rocks	
bioclastic rocks	
biolithite	
chert	
phosphorite	
travertine	
regional metamorphic rocks	
phyllite	

schist	
gneiss	
cornubianite	
quartzite	
native element	
metal (minerals)	
semi-metal (minerals)	
non-metal (minerals)	
sulphide (minerals)	
halide (minerals)	
oxide (minerals)	
hydroxide	
carbonate (minerals)	
nitrate (minerals)	
borate (minerals)	
sulphate (minerals)	
wolframate	
molybdate	
chromate (minerals)	
phosphate (minerals)	
arsenate	
vanadate	
silicate (minerals)	
organic substance (minerals)	
<waste collection equipments>	
<monitoring type>	
<monitoring by target>	
<energy by source>	
<other organic substances by functional group>	
gold (minerals)	
silver (minerals)	
copper (minerals)	
lead (minerals)	
mercury (minerals)	
platinum (minerals)	
iron (minerals)	
arsenic (minerals)	
antimony (minerals)	
bismuth (minerals)	
graphite (minerals)	
diamond (minerals)	
sulphur (minerals)	
rock salt (minerals)	
bauxite (minerals)	
nesosilicate	
sorosilicate	
cyclosilicates	
inosilicate	
tectosilicate	
<phenols and alcohols>	
sylvite	
fluorite	
sphalerite	
galena	
cinnabar	

antimonite	
marcasite	
molybdenite	
physical monitoring	
chemical monitoring	
argentite	
opal	
hematite	
spinel	
corundum	
feldspar	
felspathoid	
zeolite	
olivine	
aluminosilicate	
garnet	
pyroxene	
pyroxenoid	
amphibole	
serpentine	
mica	
clay (minerals)	
carcinogenic substances	
diaspore	
cassiterite	
ilmenite	
cuprite	
limonite	
goethite	
aluminium (minerals)	
tin (minerals)	
calcite	
dolomite	
aragonite	
malachite	
siderite	
magnesite	
borax	
open-loop recycling	
anhydrite	
celestite	
barite	
apatite	
turquoise	
zircon	
topaz	
forsterite	
fayalite	
pyrope	
grossular	
almandine	
andalusite	
kyanite	
epidote	
beryl	
tourmaline	

hornblende	
glaucophane	
diopside	
spodumene	
wollastonite	
pyrophyllite	
muscovite	
biotite	
phlogopite	
talc	
smectite	
illite	
chlorite	
montmorillonite	
vermiculite	
crocoite	
wulfenite	
adamite	
nitre	
carnotite	
H horizon	
O horizon	
A horizon	
B horizon	
C horizon	
E horizon	
R horizon	
<soil by composition>	
volcanic soil	
gypsum soil	
siliceous soil	
acid soil	
organic soil	
granitic soil	
<soils according to climate and morphology induced features>	
semi-arid soil	
forest soil	
coastal soil	
mountain soil	
alluvial soil	
desert soil	
mediterranean soil	
continental soils	
marsh soil	
complex hydrograph	
compound hydrograph	
<genetic soil types (according to FAO- UNESCO classification)>	
leptosols	
cambisols	
acrisols	
arenosols	
calcisols	
ferralsols	
luvisols	

regosols	
kastanozems	
lixisols	
fluvisols	
podzoluvisols	
histosols	
nitisols	
solonchaks	
phaenzems	
solonetz	
planosols	
andosols	
gypsisols	
plinthosols	
greyzems	
coal (rocks)	
bituminous coal	
lignite (rocks)	
peat (rocks)	
porphyry	
aplite	
<aldehydes and ketones>	
plagioclase	
K-feldspar	
confining strata	
confining layers	
sanidine	
microcline	
orthoclase	
labradorite	
albite	
anorthite	
nepheline	
leucite	
<food by properties and processing>	
analcime	
stilbite	
<quarries by extracted material>	
calcareous sandstone	
carbonate rocks	
dolomitic limestone	
<environmental policy and management parameters>	
<ecosystems according to latitude zone>	
<ecosystems according to altitude zone>	
<energy by properties>	
<packaging by properties>	
<radiation by properties and effects>	
<soil by chemical properties>	
philosophy	
ethnolinguistics	
linguistics	
computational linguistics	
aesthetics	
immigrants	
children	

adolescents	
elderly	
craftsmen	
pharmacologists	
<people in information science>	
<people in communication>	
translators	
librarians	
<people in law>	
history of science	
<aircrafts by speed>	
<ships by intended use>	
merchant vessels	
<special purpose ships>	
<optical properties>	
reflectivity	
<fuels by properties>	
<aircrafts by purpose>	
<special purpose aircrafts>	
<traffic by modes>	
<transportation by physical environment>	
<quarries by location>	
garbage cans	
wheelie bins	
<flora by dimension>	
<fauna by dimension>	
celestial bodies	
<training by target group>	
<information by target group>	
genetic processes	
skin diseases	
nervous system diseases	
immuno systems diseases	
<packaging by intended use>	
beacons	
turtles	
terrapins	
terrestrial organisms	
physical contamination	
<technology by properties>	
lightning rods	
<fertiliser by chemical composition>	
<stream by regime>	
<lake by trophic status>	
oceanographic ships	
<pipelines by transported material>	
<damage by target>	
<type of damage>	
two-cycle engines	
<noise by period of occurrence>	
<pollution abatement and decontamination>	
<decontamination type>	
<decontamination by physical environment>	
<restoration of water environment>	
<interventions of biological and ecosystem restoration>	

<waste collection by method>	
<training by content(s)>	
four-cycle engines	
<organoleptic properties of water>	
<properties of landscape>	
<properties of soil>	
<properties of ecosystems>	
<erosion by cause>	
<species by chorology>	
cosmopolitan species	
environmental lexicon	
subways	
preserves	
<model by application sector>	
<containers by material>	
<thermal processes>	
food processing	
<disaster by cause>	
<disaster by target>	
<mechanical processes>	
<analysis by target>	
<mining by extracted material>	
<mines by extracted material>	
scientific theories	
<toxicity by source>	
<type of road>	
alisols	
anthrosols	
hydrochemical map	
hydrogeologic map	
hydrographic map	
hydrologic map	
isoseismic map	
lithologic map	
soils map	
river terraces	
marine terraces	
till	
tor	
current marking	
river valleys	
glacial valleys	
buried valley	
hanging valleys	
varve	
ice patch	
veins	
desert varnish	
slope	
shield volcanoes	
mud volcanoes	
submarine volcanoes	
volcanotectonic	
aquifer vulnerability	
zone of aeration	
Benioff zone	

rift zone	
saturated zone	
geochemical abundance	
Coriolis force	
water of dehydration	
water of crystallization	
stratigraphic map	
structural map	
tectonic map	
topographic map	
land use map	
fold belt	
fold and thrust belt	
solution cavity	
underground cavity	
lattice	
unit cell	
Mohr circle	
chemostratigraphy	
chenier	
cyclostratigraphy	
conformity	
concretion	
P-T condition	
feeder	
breccia pipe	
submarine fan	
geodetic coordinates	
crosscorrelation	
correction	
topographic correction	
elastic constant	
dielectric constant	
cell dimension	
crystallinity	
crystal	
ion chromatography	
chromatogram	
kurtosis	
thermal analysis data	
neutron activation analysis data	
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X-ray diffraction data	
DTA data	
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ion probe data	
mineral data	
X-ray data	
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ground moraine	

podiform deposit	
residual deposit	
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well-log	
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phase equilibria	
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diffractogram	
single-crystal diffraction	
powder diffraction	
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dilatometers	
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Bullard discontinuity	
Conrad discontinuity	
Gutenberg discontinuity	
Mohorovicic discontinuity	
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asymmetric distribution	
binomial distribution	
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Poisson distribution	
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aseismic ridge	
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mineral economics	
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Eh	
major element	
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relaxation energy	
free energy	
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extensometer	
step fault	
strike-slip fault	
normal fault	
radial fault	
growth fault	
overthrust fault	
wrench fault	
en echelon fault	
parallel fault	
talus slope	
far-field	

apron	
index fauna	
phenocryst	
mudcrack	
columnar joint	
shrinkage crack	
signal filtering	
solid-earth geophysics	
index flora	
fluid	
ice stream	
glaciofluvial feature	
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crystal form	
figure of Earth	
waveform	
formula	
trough	
index fossil	
problematic fossil	
living fossil	
infrared photography	
false-color photography	
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flame photometry	
fractal	
open fracture	
closed fracture	
finer	
coarse-grained material	
function	
gamma-ray method	
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channel geometry	
geostatistic	
low-level geothermal energy	
high-level geothermal energy	
geologic thermometry	
roundness	
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grade	
graphic display	
hammada	
heat crack	
hummock	
ichnology	
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magnetic inclination	
refractive index	
volcanic island	
histogram	
miscibility gap	
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aa lava	
basaltic lava	
pahoehoe	
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silicified wood	
K-T boundary	
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thrust sheet	
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mineral locality	
acoustical logging	
density logging	
electrical logging	
electromagnetic logging	
gravity logging	
magnetic logging	
seismic logging	
temperature logging	
well-logging	
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residual magma	
lower mantle	
upper mantle	
accreting plate boundary	
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anisotropic material	
conductive material	
continuous material	
elastic material	
elastoplastic material	
elastoviscoplastic material	
heterogeneous material	
isotropic material	
linear material	
non-linear material	
homogeneous material	
porous material	
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scale model	
infinite model	
one-dimensional model	
multi-layer model	
numerical model	
four-dimensional model	
semi-infinite model	
theoretical model	
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shear modulus	
Young's modulus	
monocline	
neutron method	
nodule	
nomogram	
olistolith	
olistostrome	
oolite	
orbit	
abrasive	
hot guest	
cold guest	
crystal optic	
optical mineralogy	
paleoenvironment	

paleoatmosphere	
paragenesis	
lattice parameter	
bluff	
cosmic particle	
pellet	
gold nugget	
influent stream	
horizontal drilling	
deep drilling	
marine drilling	
meltwater	
abyssal plain	
coastal plain	
axial-plane structure	
wave-cut platform	
twinning plane	
shear plane	
asymmetric fold	
cylindrical fold	
concentric fold	
recumbent fold	
hygroscopic water	
overturned fold	
symmetric fold	
disjunctive fold	
en echelon fold	
pisolith	
self-potential method	
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pore water	
redox potential	
observation wells	
pozzolan	
pressuremeter	
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magmatic province	
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phase rule	
regolith	
allochthon	
geodetic network	
seismic network	

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country rock	
roche moutonnée	
reservoir rock	
ephemeral stream	
gru	
wall-rock	
stratigraphic classification	
multispectral scanning	
dike swarm	
algal reef	
platform reef	
plateau	
buried river	
Bouma sequence	
borehole section	
thin section	
synclinoria	
depositional environment	
synchrotron	
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refraction method	
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three-component seismographs	
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inertial seismographs	
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numerical seismogram	
synthetic seismogram	
theoretical seismogram	
bottom water	
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solute	
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solid solution	
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sounding	
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X-ray fluorescence spectra	
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Mossbauer spectra	
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Raman spectra	
NMR spectra	
EPR spectra	
X-ray spectra	
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secondary ion mass spectroscopy	
alpha-ray spectroscopy	
Auger spectroscopy	
plasma emission spectroscopy	
gamma-ray spectroscopy	
microwave spectroscopy	
Mossbauer spectroscopy	
optical spectroscopy	
radio-frequency spectroscopy	
X-ray spectroscopy	
accelerator mass spectroscopy	
standard material	
pluviometric stations	
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bedding	
sequence stratigraphy	
stratotype	
polygonal ground	
potentiometric surface	
theodolite	
leaky aquifer	
tiltmeter	
multiple aquifer	
mining licence	
trap	
mathematical transformation	
shallow aquifer	
triangulation	
valency	
pocket valley	
blind valley	
structural valley	
seismic velocity	
vergence	
island volcano	
systems of ecosystems	
surficial aquifer	
volcaniclastics	
yardang	
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focal mechanism	
siltstone	
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boulder train	
altimetry	
high-grade	
acceleration	
arroyo	
structural setting	
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residual anomalies	
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antecline	
anticlinoria	
antiform	
apophysis	
archaeomagnetism	
fireclay	
sensitive clay	
harmonics	
skewness	
fold axe	
astrobleme	
aulacogen	
aureole	
primary dispersion	
Bouguer anomaly	
electrical anomaly	
geochemical anomaly	
geophysical anomaly	
gravity anomaly	
free-air anomaly	
magnetic anomaly	
cyclothem	
kinetics	
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correlation coefficient	
imbibition coefficient	
Poisson's ratio	
storage coefficient	
viscosity coefficient	
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debris flow	
low-energy environment	
abyssal environment	
high-energy environment	
aerobic environment	
alpine environment	
anaerobic environment	
arid environment	
arctic environment	

bathyal environment	
benthic environment	
boreal environment	
fresh-water environment	
deltaic environment	
shallow-water environment	
deep-water environment	
cave environment	
estuarine environment	
deep-sea environment	
shelf environment	
reef environment	
tree ring	
planetary ring	
moraine complex	
companies	
critical angle	
friction angle	
anticline	
antidune	
drilling equipment	
seismic equipment	
aquitard	
island arc	
volcanic arc	
aurora	
northern light	
autochthon	
sebkha environment	
steppe environment	
taiga environment	
slope environment	
storm environment	
hemipelagic environment	
euxinic environment	
fluvial environment	
glaciofluvial environment	
glaciomarine environment	
interglacial environment	
intertidal environment	
hypersaline environment	
lacustrine environment	
lagoonal environment	
nearshore environment	
foreland	
foredune	
foredeep	
gold field	
coal field	
depositional basin	
drainage basins	
intermontane basin	
barchan	
berm	
breccia	
check dams	

caldera	
ice cap	
magma chamber	
vent	
geothermal field	
karren	
lava channel	
submarine canyon	
hydraulic head	
bearing capacity	
silt load	
clast	
clinometer	
cleavage	
colluvium	
stratigraphic column	
comets	
volcanic pipe	
cinder cone	
spatter cone	
ice pyramid	
volcanic cone	
fan	
disposal barriers	
water content	
coordinate	
sedimentary cover	
correlation	
tidal current	
turbidity current	
impact crater	
meteor crater	
craton	
crystal chemistry	
chronostratigraphy	
continental crust	
oceanic crust	
lower crust	
<materials by properties>	
upper crust	
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accretionary wedge	
ice wedge	
relative dating	
magnetic declination	
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eolian deposit	
lacustrine deposit	
volcano-tectonic depression	
talus breccia	
joint	
diapir	
diatreme	
concrete dams	
masonry dams	
rockfill dams	

flute cast	
ocean ridge	
drumlin	
continental dune	
coastal dune	
volcanic dome	
eluvium	
enthalpy	
entropy	
geologic eras	
erg	
esker	
extrusion	
age of the Earth	
heteropy	
eugeosyncline	
facies	
active fault	
extension fault	
reverse fault	
listric fault	
transcurrent fault	
transform fault	
nappe	
fan delta	
time factor	
clastic dike	
filter material	
paludal environment	
pelagic environment	
periglacial environment	
reducing environment	
semi-arid environment	
supratidal environment	
subaerial environment	
subalpine environment	
subglacial environment	
subtidal environment	
subtropical environment	
temperate environment	
tidal environment	
tropical environment	
humid environment	
tectonic window	
underground stream	
flexure	
elementary particles	
hydrothermal fluids	
ore-forming fluid	
heat flux	
heat flow	
pyroclastic flow	
flysch	
foundation	
sand boil	
cryonival feature	

oceanic trenches	
guide fossil	
breakwater	
glacial termination	
fumarole	
black smokers	
melt	
tunnel	
infiltration gallery	
lava tube	
gangue	
volcanic gases	
gel	
gem	
gemology	
geologic barometry	
geode	
geophone	
geoid	
environmental geology	
applied geology	
structural geology	
geomembranes	
quantitative geomorphology	
ground-penetrating radar	
geotextiles	
ground ice	
sea ice	
dead ice	
gitology	
raindrop	
graben	
grain size	
gravimeters	
absolute gravity	
gravitation	
pit gas	
guano	
guyot	
hardground	
horst	
ichnofossil	
<part>	
saturated hydrocarbon	
stream gauge	
ignimbrite	
impurity	
tilt	
inclinometer	
inclusion	
ice sheet	
inselberg	
marine installation	
magnetic intensity	
intercalation	
interface	

interferometry	
interfluve	
interior	
interpluvial stage	
intrusion	
focus	
isobars	
isochrones	
isogon	
isohypses	
barrier island	
isoseism	
isthmus	
klippen	
karstic lake	
crater lake	
lava lake	
glacial lake	
salt lake	
lahar	
lamination	
bend	
lapilli	
pillow lava	
lens	
ice lens	
barrier beach	
elastic limit	
plate boundary	
boundary	
Atterberg limits	
shoreline	
lineation	
glacial tongue	
spit	
lysimeter	
lithofacies	
lithology	
lithotopes	
seam	
glacial lobe	
type locality	
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maar	
acidic magma	
mafic magma	
magnetometer	
magnetosphere	
magnetostratigraphy	
mantle	
artifacts	
aseismic margin	
active margin	
continental margin	
passive margin	
kettles	

potholes	
mass	
erratics	
melange	
mesa	
mofette	
moraines	
push moraines	
lateral moraines	
shore feature	
impact feature	
erosion feature	
solution feature	
ice-marginal feature	
eolian feature	
glacial feature	
lacustrine feature	
periglacial feature	
retaining walls	
foot wall	
volcanic neck	
niche	
nuees ardente	
outer core	
inner core	
Earth core	
nunatak	
key bed	
paleoriverbed	
paleolandslide	
paleomagnetism	
Paleosol	
paleozoology	
foreland basin	
fore-arc basin	
back-arc basin	
oceanic water	
intracratonic basin	
marginal basin	
ocean basin	
pull-apart basin	
piggyback basin	
structural basin	
wettability	
carbonate bank	
mud bank	
point bar	
island barrier	
geological barrier	
base surge	
beach ridge	
bedrock	
torsion balance	
groundwater budget	
soil-water balance	
bioclast	

biochronology	
biofacies	
biostratigraphy	
crustal block	
hydrothermal vent	
borehole breakout	
fault breccia	
crush breccia	
tectonic breccia	
volcanic breccia	
caliche	
hydrothermal chimney	
sampler	
sample	
dredged sample	
specific heat	
boulder field	
vein system	
lava field	
volcanic field	
erosional channels	
deep-sea channels	
underground channel	
cap rock	
pile	
driven pile	
drilled pile	
palsa	
sheet piling	
tidal inlet	
piedmont	
penplain	
penetrometer	
plume	
groins	
interglacial period	
specific gravity	
petrography	
outwash plain	
salt flats	
tidal flat	
fault plane	
carbonate platform	
marine platform	
fold	
pillar	
pingo	
rainfall rate	
chimney	
earth pillar	
plate	
placer	
footing	
basalt plateau	
pluton	
rain gages	

magnetic polarity	
polje	
geomagnetic pole	
pumice	
potability	
prairie	
load pressure	
confining pressure	
hydraulic pressure	
pore pressure	
pyroclastic	
seismic profile	
geologic section	
carbonate compensation depth	
ejecta	
stereographic projection	
hot spot	
radiocarbon	
radio interferometry	
marker bed	
net fence	
crystal lattice	
fracture zone	
karst filling	
rift	
displacement	
abyssal hill	
bottom feature	
seismic risk	
volcanic risk	
revetment	
rock glacier	
dew	
saturation	
ground-water dam	
cartographic scale	
chronostratigraphic classification	
time scale	
modified Mercalli scale	
Richter Scale	
continental rise	
fault scarp	
vane apparatus	
scour	
seamount	
signal	
depositional sequence	
stratigraphic sequence	
magmatic series	
cross section	
pit section	
type section	
stress	
shear stress	
shatter cone	
sill	

silt	
syncline	
seismographs	
seismogram	
solar system	
riegel	
yield strength	
groove cast	
scour mark	
furrow	
solfatara	
karst spring	
seismic source	
submarine spring	
sulfur spring	
undersaturation	
oversaturation	
thrust fault	
slickenside	
shotcrete	
glacial period	
stalagmite	
stalactite	
stereogram	
stereoscopy	
stratigraphy	
stratovolcanoes	
glacial striations	
abrasion surface	
erosion surface	
Tafoni	
talik	
continental slope	
gauging	
tephra	
dust storm	
arrival time	
traveltime	
terrane	
terraces	
loading	
cyclic loading	
disciplines	
dynamic loading	
river load	
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core barrel	
overthrust	
isobath map	
isopach map	
isopiestic map	
isopleth map	
bathymetric map	
climatologic map	
land cover map	
economic geology map	

geologic hazards map	
seismicity map	
industrial minerals map	
electromagnetic survey map	
physiographic map	
photogeologic map	
geochemical map	
geophysical map	
surficial geology map	
glacial geology map	
geologic map	
magnetic survey map	
geomorphologic map	
engineering geology map	
geotectonic map	
gravity survey map	
tortuosity	
transmissivity	
compressibility	
electrical conductivity	
thermal conductivity	
diffusivity	
thermal diffusivity	
type specimen	
brittleness	
fugacity	
impedance	
atomic packing	
hydrogen bond	
bonding	
holotype	
secondary porosity	
schistosity	
mineral cleavage	
magnetic susceptibility	
anelasticity	
magnetic anisotropy	
mineral composition	
anisotropy	
gravity field	
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ductility	
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gelivity	
immiscibility	
thermal inertia	
isomorphism	
isotropy	
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low-grade	
biaxial	
birefringence	
crystal field	
stress field	
electric field	

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pleochroism	
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elastic properties	
electrical properties	
magnetic properties	
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fracture strength	
tensile strength	
shear strength	
compressive strength	
strength	
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resistivity	
underpressure	
phase transition	
transpression	
transtension	
marine transgression	
sea-level change	
accretion	
cementation	
jet grouting	
soil nailing	
ocean closure	
eruptive cycle	
uniaxial test	
tectonic compression	
triaxial test	
hydrothermal condition	
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fractional crystallization	
soil deformation	
deglaciation	
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littoral drift	
diapirism	
land preservation	
seismic diffraction	
scattering	
wave dispersion	
mass wasting	
dissociation	
amplitude distortion	
phase distortion	
signal distortion	
linear distortion	
non-linear distortion	
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Doppler effect	
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thermal emission	
expanding universe theory	
exsolution	
mass extinction	
eustacy	
eutectic condition	
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magmatic evolution	
structural evolution	
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shape analysis	
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phosphatization	
physical conditions	
chemical fractionation	
crystal fractionation	
mineral deposits genesis	
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graded bedding	
hybridization	
induction	
magnetic hysteresis	
seismic gap	
direct magnetization	
induced magnetization	
inverse magnetization	
primary magnetization	
remanent magnetization	
secondary magnetization	
metallogey	
impact metamorphism	
high-pressure metamorphism	
high-grade metamorphism	
low-grade metamorphism	
contact metamorphism	
burial metamorphism	
dynamic metamorphism	
hydrothermal metamorphism	
prograde metamorphism	
thermal metamorphism	
metasomatism	
microseism	
migration of element	
ground motion	
ice movement	
nivation	
Airy wave	
Love wave	
body wave	
catastrophic wave	
elastic wave	
electromagnetic wave	
breaking wave	
P-wave	
plane wave	

abrasion	
S-wave	
paleoclimate	
capillary percolation	
induced polarization	
electrical exploration	
gravity exploration	
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plate-bearing test	
pressuremeter test	
standard penetration test	
exogenous agent	
endothermic reaction	
exothermic reaction	
data retrieval	
regression analysis	
retrograde metamorphism	
acoustical survey	
electrical survey	
electromagnetic survey	
geophysical survey	
gravity survey	
hydrogeological survey	
infrared survey	
chemical weathering	
magnetic survey	
magnetotelluric survey	
radioactivity survey	
Earth-current survey	
Earth rotation	
mechanical weathering	
sackung	
saltation	
abyssal sedimentation	
recent sedimentation	
biochemical sedimentation	
bioclastic sedimentation	
chemical sedimentation	
continental sedimentation	
thermal alteration	
deltaic sedimentation	
detrital sedimentation	
estuarine sedimentation	
lagoonal sedimentation	
deep-sea sedimentation	
reef sedimentation	
hemipelagic sedimentation	
eolian sedimentation	
fluvial sedimentation	
glaciofluvial sedimentation	
glacial sedimentation	
glaciomarine sedimentation	
fresh-water sedimentation	
intertidal sedimentation	
lacustrine sedimentation	
nearshore sedimentation	

marine sedimentation	
marsh sedimentation	
pelagic sedimentation	
terrestrial sedimentation	
intermediate-focus earthquake	
deep-focus earthquake	
shallow-focus earthquake	
induced earthquake	
grain size analysis	
demagnetization	
thermokarst	
tectogenesis	
block fault	
fold tectonic	
compression tectonic	
extension tectonic	
polyphase tectonic	
salt tectonic	
transpression tectonic	
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titration	
ice rafting	
wind transport	
glacial transport	
dissolved substance transport	
marine transport	
stability monitoring	
differential weathering	
hydrothermal alteration	
halmyrolysis	
structural analysis	
argillization	
wave absorption	
crustal thinning	
minor-element analysis	
factor analysis	
multispectral analysis	
X-ray fluorescence	
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X-ray analysis	
differential thermal analysis	
thermomagnetic analysis	
thermogravimetric analysis	
univariate analysis	
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sorting (sediments)	
terrain classification	
cluster analysis	
road test	
plate collision	
interlaboratory comparison	
isostatic compensation	
ocean opening	
sediment supply	
attenuation	
phreatomagmatism	

frost action	
wind action	
thermal effect	
erosion cycle	
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creep	
cryotectonic	
cryoturbation	
deformation	
deep gravity deformation	
apparent polar wandering	
diagenesis	
dilation	
effusion	
emergence	
fluvial erosion	
glacial erosion	
marine erosion	
explosive eruption	
fissure eruption	
hawaiian-type eruption	
lateral eruption	
pelean-type eruption	
plinian-type eruption	
submarine eruption	
hystorical eruption	
strombolian-type eruption	
vulcanian-type eruption	
outwash	
sea-floor spreading	
slope exposure	
desiccation	
glacial extent	
tectonic phase	
cryonival processes	
precursor	
wave amplification	
spherical harmonic analysis	
neutron activation analysis	
Bayesian analysis	
canonical analysis	
cladistics	
principal components analysis	
covariance analysis	
variance analysis	
image analysis	
basin analysis	
correspondence analysis	
facies analysis	
Fourier analysis	
Hugoniot analysis	
electron diffraction analysis	
neutron diffraction analysis	
X-ray diffraction analysis	
frequency domain analysis	
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trace-element analysis	
major-element analysis	
fluting	
foreshock	
fossilization	
rockslide	
fracturing	
gelifluction	
twinning	
glaciation	
glaciotectonic	
hydration	
ingression	
insolation	
magnetic reversal	
isostasy	
lithogenesis	
emplacement	
metamorphism	
microzonation	
minero genesis	
landform evolution	
wave motion	
plate movement	
rain storm	
bauxitization	
calcification	
calcitization	
petrographic analysis	
soil sampling	
kaolinization	
carbonatization	
paroxysm	
pedogenesis	
planation	
penetration test	
petrogenesis	
podzolization	
precession of the equinoxes	
progradation	
water recession	
prospecting	
load test	
compression test	
laboratory study	
shear test	
dilatometric test	
consolidometer test	
proctor compaction test	
vane test	
quiescence	
crustal shortening	
X-ray radiography	
laminar regime	
steady regime	
unsteady regime	

eddy flow	
marine regression	
backthrusting	
reactivation	
fluvial fill	
refraction	
rifting	
swelling	
isostatic rebound	
relief rejuvenation	
glacial rebound	
shrinkage	
rotation	
plate rotation	
swarm	
earthflow	
gravity sliding	
volcanic earthquake	
slump	
fatigue	
solifluction	
uplift	
submergence	
collapse	
slope stability	
storage	
piping	
magnetic storm	
coalification	
karstification	
aeronomy	
autocorrelation	
autoregression	
eigenvalue	
basement	
batholiths	
coda wave	
cyclic process	
surficial weathering	
discontinuity	
downwarping	
electromagnetic radiation	
erosion rate	
geothermal reservoir	
historical earthquake	
icequake	
in situ	
karst phenomena	
land bridge	
long-period wave	
mylonitization	
nekton	
orogenic belt	
pilot hole	
planetology	
rupture	

sand ridge	
sand sheet	
sand wave	
scarp	
sedimentation rate	
seismic migration	
sewage	
shelf-slope break	
short-period wave	
siphon	
Stoneley wave	
strain relaxation	
stratigraphic trap	
structural trap	
succession	
synchronism	
tensiometer	
thixotropy	
time series analysis	
topology	
tremor	
trophic analysis	
volume	
water recovery (hydrogeology)	
accelerogram	
<magma by chemical composition>	
<magma by evolution stage>	
<lava by composition>	
<lava by morfology>	
<type of erosion>	
tectonic process	
hydrometers	
diffusive sampler	
passive sampler	
monitoring campaign	
background pollution	
primary pollutants	
secondary pollutants	
photochemical processes	
ozone precursors	
serir	
isolines	
human genetics	
historical geography	
<power stations by source of energy>	
<dams by structure or material used>	
<dams by intended use>	
aquatic biology	
unsaturated hydrocarbon	
denuder	
<laboratory materials>	
fire-fighting agents	
adaptive capacity	
adaptation assessment	
adaptation costs	
adaptation benefits	

additionality	
aggregate impacts	
alternative development paths	
ancillary benefits	
anthropogenic emissions	
AAs	
assigned amounts (emission trading)	
AAU	
assigned amount unit (emission trading)	
baseline	
biome	
biota	
black carbon	
boreal forest	
carbonaceous aerosol	
carbon dioxide fertilization	
certified emission reduction unit	
CER unit	
CDM	
climate feedback	
climate model	
climate forecast	
climate prediction	
climate variability	
climate system	
climate sensitivity	
climate scenario	
CO ₂ fertilization	
CO ₂ equivalent	
cooling degree days	
coping range	
coral bleaching	
deep water formation	
demand-side management	
deposit-refund system	
detection and attribution	
disturbance regime	
diurnal temperature range	
economic potential	
ecosystem services	
El Niño Southern Oscillation	
ENSO	
emissions permit	
emissions quota	
emissions reduction unit	
ERU	
emissions scenario	
energy transformation	
energy intensity	
energy service	
energy tax	
environmentally sound technologies	
ESTs	
equilibrium and transient climate experiment	
eustatic sea-level change	
external cost	

external forcing	
local extinction	
extirpation	
extreme weather event	
final energy	
flux adjustment	
fossil CO2 emissions	
fuel switching	
general circulation	
GCM	
general circulation model	
geo-engineering	
global surface temperature	
Global Warming Potential	
GWP	
gross primary production	
GPP	
heat island	
heating degree days	
hedging	
heterotrophic respiration	
human system	
hydrofluorocarbons	
HFCs	
ice shelf	
climate impact assessment	
climate impact	
implementation costs	
indigenous people	
indirect aerosol effect	
industrial revolution	
inertia	
integrated assessment	
interaction effect	
introduced species	
invasive species	
isostatic land movements	
Jl	
known technological options	
La NiA±a	
land use change	
leapfrogging	
level of scientific understanding	
lock-in technologies and practices	
maladaptation	
market-based incentives	
mass movements	
mean sea level	
MSL	
methane recovery	
mitigative capacity	
mixed layer	
mixing ratio	
mole fraction	
montane zone	
net biome production	

NBP	
net carbon dioxide emissions	
net ecosystem production	
NEP	
net primary production	
NPP	
nitrogen oxide	
non-point-source pollution	
no regrets policy	
non linearity	
non-market impacts	
market impacts	
North Atlantic oscillation	
NAO	
ocean conveyor belt	
optimal policy	
organic aerosol	
ozone hole	
parameterization	
perfluorocarbons	
PFCs	
perturbation lifetime	
point-source pollution	
post-glacial rebound	
primary energy	
proxy (climate)	
radiative balance	
radiative forcing	
radiative forcing scenario	
rangeland	
rapid climate change	
rebound effect	
relative sea level	
sea level secular change	
resilience	
resource base	
response time	
S profiles	
safe-landing approach	
salination	
encroachment	
semi-arid regions	
sequential decision making	
sequestration	
silviculture	
socioeconomic potential	
solar cycle	
soot particles	
spatial and temporal scales	
spill-over effect	
SRES	
stabilization of atmospheric concentrations	
stabilization analysis	
climate-related stimuli	
sulphur hexafluoride	
SF6	

technological potential	
thermal erosion	
thermal expansion	
thermohaline circulation	
tide gauge	
tolerable windows approach	
top-down models	
trade effects	
transient climate response	
undernutrition	
unique and threatened systems	
upwelling	
uptake	
value added	
vector-borne diseases	
water use efficiency	
water withdrawal	
cloud condensation nuclei	
Eddy mixing	
equilibrium response	
falsifiability rule	
feedback	
fossil fuel reserves	
fossil fuel resources	
GHG reduction potential	
information and education measures	
marine biosphere	
nitrogen fertilization	
relative damping	
solar luminosity	
spin-up	
terrestrial biosphere	
when and where flexibility	
tanker	
broadleaf forest	
shrubland	
basalt flow	
transitional waters	
crisis unit	
operational centre	
underground river	
amber	
solid waste recycling	
RNA viruses	
DNA viruses	
reverse transcribing viruses	
public address systems	
highways	
data	The original observations of an event, characteristic, or phenomenon.
statistics (data)	
regulation on access to the sea	
<restoration of terrestrial environment>	
quarters	
tramways	
trolley buses	

GMO	
data compilation	
<information management and other related activities>	
<lakes by origins>	
<attributes>	
<pollution and contamination>	
water conditions	
tailpipes	
<pipelines by location>	
underground pipeline	
<vegetation by environment and geographical context>	
cell phones	
environmental convention	
environmental treaty	
catabolism	
anabolism	
historical series	
sustainable energy	
water exploitation index	
<legislation by field or sector>	
<ecosytem and landscape conditions>	
graphical representations	
transport engineering	
terrestrial plains	
fluvial plains	
geographical botany	
phytocorology	
terrestrial flora	
<fauna by physical environment>	
terrestrial fauna	
damage	
liquid waste recycling	
<environmental management, assessment and control>	
<forecasting by lenght>	
short term forecast	
short-term forecasting	
<forecasting by target>	
glacial scouring	
<physiological processes in plants>	
<physiological processes in animals>	
Actinomycetes	
<exposure by level>	
fishing practices	
<content and concentration value>	
<social and cultural parameters>	
<cultural parameters>	
<species by conditions>	
<airports by intended use>	
<airports by dimension>	
<airports by ownership>	
<harbours by location>	
<harbours by intended use>	

<environmental programme by administrative level>	
<water treatment by level>	
<waste treatment by object>	
nucleus	
<pollution by location>	
groynes	
<test by method>	
<WHOLE and PARTS>	
<landfills for specific kinds of wastes>	
<landfills by condition>	
tetanus	
melanoma	
subtropical region	
group rights	
<chemical reactions: general and inorganic chemistry>	
<chemical reactions: organic chemistry>	
<equipments by process and context>	
communication equipment	
<traffic equipments>	
data management technique	
<maps used in the geological domain>	
edible plants	
<terrestrial vehicles>	
<mining by techniques>	
surface mining	
sub-surface mining	
environmental mainstreaming	
environmental infrastructure	
diagnostic tool	
decision making process	
cost of degradation	
collection of information	
change forecasting	
benefit transfer	
aid delivery	
aid architecture	
rating methodology	
quantitative information	
quality	
qualitative information	
pro-poor growth	
processing of information	
process organisation	
problem tree analysis	
problem analysis	
poverty reduction	
pro-poor water and sanitation	
policy maker	
policy implementation	
policy impact	
open systems model	
natural resources governance	
natural resource use	
natural resource tax	

natural resource subsidy	
land degradation	
impacts of climate change	
highly polluting facilities	
green accounting	
facilities	
environmentally sustainable development	
pro-poor conservation	
technical report	
target-setting	
return on investments	
resource-intensive	
regulated facilities	
upstream mechanism	
falls	
Site of Community Importance	
SCI	
SPZ	
->	
quadrupole	
mass spectrometer	
triple quadrupole	
marine boundary layer	
MBL	
planetary boundary layer	
PBL	
reactive organic gases	
ROG	
PAN	
nitrous acid	
HONO	
breakthrough volume	
BTV	
ghost pollutants	
zombie pollutants	
precision agriculture	
source apportionment	
reactive gaseous mercury	
RGM	
gaseous elemental mercury	
aerosol population	
NOy	
reactive nitrogen oxides	
carbonylic compounds	
acceptable risk	
accident analysis	
accident cause	
accident investigation	
accident prevention	
accident reporting system	
accident statistics	
activation	
advanced cardiac life support	
advanced life support	
advanced trauma life support	
aerial appliance	

aerial bombing	
aerial fire fighting	
aerial photography	
aerial reconnaissance	
aeromedical evacuation	
aeromedical services	
aeronautics	
aged person	
agricultural industry	
aid	
air force	
air inversion	
air raid shelter	
air sea rescue	
aircraft accident	
aircraft evacuation	
aircraft explosion	
aircraft fire	
aircraft hangar	
aircraft refuelling	
aircraft rescue	
airport fire appliance	
airport fire safety	
airport fire services	
airport fire	
airport terminal	
airship	
airtanker	
alarm system	
ambulance officer	
ambulance services	
ambulance services training	
ambulance station	
ambulance transport	
ambulance	
ammunition dump	
animal rescue	
antenna	
appeal	
appliance	
arms factory	
arson	
asbestos hazard	
assembly area	
assessment centre	
atmospheric instability	
atmospheric radiation	
atmospheric turbulence	
authority	
automatic vehicle location	
autopsy	
avalanche hazard	
avalanche rescue	
aviation	
aviation medicine	
back burn	

back fill	
balloon	
barometric pressure	
barrage	
basic life support	
Beaufort scale	
bereavement	
best practice	
billeting	
biological agent	
biological disaster	
biological hazardous waste	
biological hazard	
bird disease	
blackout	
blast effect	
blast injury	
blast wave	
blast	
BLEVE	
blizzard	
body temperature	
bomb disposal	
bomb disposal unit	
bomb reconnaissance	
bomb shelter	
bomb threat	
bombing	
bomb	
breathing apparatus	
bridge collapse	
bridge construction	
bridge failure	
brownout	
building collapse	
building evacuation	
building failure	
bund	
burns and scalds	
burns treatment	
bus accident	
bush fire damage	
bush fire	
business	
business continuity	
business planning	
business recovery	
cargo ship fire	
case documentation	
casualty clearing station	
casualty documentation	
casualty identification	
cave rescue	
cervical collar	
chemical agent	
chemical burn	

chemical fire	
chemical hazard	
chemical industry waste disposal	
chemical spill	
chemical tanker	
Citizen Band operator	
civil disorder	
civil emergency	
civil war	
classification system	
claustrophobia	
clean-up	
climatic hazard	
coal mine	
coastal change	
coastal ecology	
coastal impact	
coastal zones management	
cold storage	
collective behaviour	
colour code	
combustible liquid	
combustible material	
combustible solid	
command	
command system	
commander	
communicable disease	
communication centre	
communication skill	
community awareness	
community education	
community health	
community health services	
community preparedness	
community safety	
compensation	
competency standard	
comprehensive approach	
compressed air	
compression garments	
computer aided dispatch	
computer communications	
computer network	
confined space	
confined space rescue	
conflagration	
conflict resolution	
container ship	
contingency planning	
control agency	
control area	
control centre	
coping strategy	
cordage	
coroner	

coronial inquiry	
corrosive material	
corrosive materials storage	
corrosive materials transport	
cost effectiveness	
counselling	
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)	
crises	
crisis intervention	
critical incident stress	
critical incident stress debriefing	
critical incident stress management	
critical incident	
crowd control	
crowd management	
crowd	
crown fire	
crush injury	
crush syndrome	
cryogenic material	
cyclone damage	
cyclone forecast	
cyclone plan	
cyclone preparedness	
cyclone tracking	
cyclone warning	
cyclone warning system	
dam collapse	
dam failure warning system	
dam failure	
damage classification	
debriefing	
declaration of disaster	
decompression chamber	
decompression sickness	
defence forces	
defibrillation	
defibrillator	
defusing	
delegation of authority	
deluge	
detector	
disaster affected person	
disaster appeal	
disaster assessment	
disaster assistance	
disaster communication	
disaster debris	
disaster education	
disaster exercise	
disaster insurance	
disaster management	
disaster mitigation	
disaster planning	
disaster plan	
disaster prevention	

disaster psychology	
disaster recovery	
disaster recovery services	
disaster research	
disaster response	
disaster victim counselling	
disaster victim identification	
disaster victim legal status	
disaster victim medical care	
disaster victim psychology	
disaster victim	
disaster vulnerability	
disaster warning	
disaster welfare services	
discrimination	
disease control	
disease notification	
disease surveillance	
dislocation	
emergency dispatch	
dispersing agent	
displan	
distress signal	
diving	
diving injury	
docks	
dosimeter	
down burst	
drencher	
drilling rig	
drill	
drought forecasting	
drought forecast	
drought relief	
drowning	
drugs	
dust explosion	
dust fire	
duty of care	
earth tremor	
earthquake damage	
earthquake engineering	
earthquake hazard analysis	
earthquake hazard	
earthquake insurance	
earthquake intensity	
earthquake magnitude	
earthquake prediction	
earthquake preparedness	
earthquake resistant design	
earthquake risk	
earthquake safety	
earthquake warning system	
earthwork excavation	
ecological risk	
egress	

electric shock	
electrical appliance	
electrical burns	
electronic mail system	
elevator	
emblem	
emergency	
emergency accommodation	
emergency affected person	
emergency area	
emergency care	
emergency communication	
emergency control centre	
emergency drill	
emergency grant	
emergency housing	
emergency lighting	
emergency management	
emergency management competency	
emergency management measure	
emergency management system	
emergency medical dispatch	
emergency medical personnel	
emergency medical services	
emergency medical training	
emergency medicine	
emergency operations centre	
emergency operations manual	
emergency personnel	
emergency planning	
emergency planning zone	
emergency power supply	
emergency preparedness	
emergency procedures	
emergency recovery team	
emergency relief centre	
emergency response	
emergency response team	
emergency service personnel	
emergency services cooperation	
emergency services volunteers	
emergency supply	
emergency vehicle	
emergency warning system	
emergency worker	
endemic disease	
enteric disease	
environmental emergency	
environmental health officer	
environmentally-sensitive area	
escape behaviour	
escape route	
evacuation	
evacuation area	
evacuation centre	
evacuation drill	

evacuation of civilians	
evacuation plan	
evacuation procedure	
evacuation system	
event tree	
evidence	
examination	
exclusion area	
exercise	
exotic animal disease	
explosives transportation	
exposure hazard	
medical radiographic exposure	
extinguishant	
extinguishing system	
extrication	
extrication equipment	
facilities management	
fail safe	
failure rate	
failure	
fatality	
fault tree analysis	
fee for service	
ferry	
field medical team	
financial institution	
financial management	
financial planning	
fire alarm	
fire appliance	
fire ban	
fire boat	
fire break	
fire cover	
fire damage	
fire danger period	
fire drill	
fire fighter	
fire fighting operation	
fire hazard	
fire insurance	
fire investigation	
fire levies	
fire load	
fire prevention	
fire protection	
fire refuge area	
fire restriction	
fire risk	
fire services	
fire sprinklers	
fire station	
fire storm	
fire tower	
fire weather	

fireball	
first aid post	
flammable gas	
flammable material	
flammable materials storage	
flammable materials transport	
flare	
flood boat	
flood bulletin	
flood dams and reservoirs	
flood forecast	
flood frequency analysis	
flood frequency curve	
flood frequency distribution	
flood height	
flood hydrograph	
flood insurance	
flood level	
flood loss	
flood mitigation	
flood plan	
flood prediction	
flood report	
flood rescue	
flood stage	
flood warning system	
floodgate	
floodplain management	
floodplain zoning	
foam	
food adulteration	
food aid	
food hazard	
food shortage	
food supply	
food surveillance	
foreign aid	
forensic dentistry	
forensic medicine	
forensic science	
freedom of information	
frostbite	
fuel depot	
fuel load	
fuel reduction	
fuel storage	
fuel storage tank	
fuel transport	
fume	
functional area	
functional plan	
fund raising	
fusion	
gale	
gas detector	
gas explosion	

gas industry	
gas well	
geological hazard	
global temperature change	
government agency	
grid reference	
grief counselling	
ground cover fire	
group risk	
group think	
gust	
hail storm	
halon	
ham radio	
ham radio network	
ham radio operator	
hazard and operability study	
hazard assessment	
hazard audit	
hazard characteristics	
hazard identification	
hazard management	
hazard mapping	
hazard mitigation	
hazard perception	
hazard reduction	
hazard zone	
hazardous materials	
hazardous materials spill	
hazardous materials standard	
hazardous materials storage	
hazardous materials transportation	
hazardous waste site	
hazardous waste site location	
hazardous waste transportation	
hazardous waste site leaching	
health care facilities	
health risk assessment	
heat	
heat stress	
heat wave	
heatstroke	
heavy vehicle safety	
heliport	
HIV	
HIV infection	
hospital emergency department	
hospital emergency service	
hospital service	
hot air balloon	
human behaviour	
human resources	
human resources management	
hurricane plan	
hydro-electric power station	
hydrogen bomb	

hydrological survey	
hyperbaric chamber	
hypothermia	
ice storm	
identification code	
ignition	
immunisation	
immunological deficiency syndrome	
impact assessment study	
in-service training	
incendiary device	
incident control point	
incident control system	
incident controller	
incident management	
incident management plan	
incident management system	
incident reporting system	
incident report	
incident response	
incident sequence analysis	
individual risk	
individual risk criteria	
industrial accident	
industrial hazard	
industrial health	
industrial hygiene	
infant	
infected area	
infection control	
infection prevention	
infectious material	
infestation	
information management	
information security	
information services	
informed consent	
infrared cameras	
injury code	
injury prevention	
inner perimeter	
inquest	
inquiry	
integrated approach	
integrated emergency management	
intensive care	
interface fire	
intergovernment cooperation	
international relief	
interpersonal skill	
investigation report	
investigation	
involuntary risk	
land management	
land mine	
land search	

land use zoning	
landslide hazard analysis	
landslide stabilisation	
lead agency	
lead time	
level crossing	
life boat	
life support system	
lifeline	
lightning injury	
lightning strike	
liquefied petroleum gas explosion	
liquefied petroleum gas fire	
liquefied petroleum gas industry	
liquefied petroleum gas storage	
liquefied petroleum gas tank	
liquefied petroleum gas transportation	
litigation	
local government disaster plan	
logistics	
long range weather forecasting	
loss	
loss assessment	
loss assessor	
major hazard	
mall	
malpractice	
management information system	
map reading	
marine accident	
marine rescue	
maritime disaster	
mass casualties	
mass casualty estimates	
mass casualty management	
mass casualty movement	
mass evacuation	
mass fire	
material needs	
medical care	
medical emergency	
medical equipment	
medical ethics	
medical personnel	
medical policy	
medical record	
medical report	
medical services	
medical supply	
medical terminology	
medical transport	
medication	
mental health services	
metal fire	
meteorological hazard	
meteorological satellite	

meteorological service	
micro burst	
migration	
military bases	
millibar	
mine rescue work	
mine shaft	
mine (military explosives)	
mitigation	
mobile communication system	
mobile intensive care unit	
mobile telephone	
mobilisation	
mock disaster training	
mopping up	
morbidity rate	
mortality rate	
mortuary	
motor vehicle rescue	
mountaineering search and rescue operation	
movement control	
mudslide	
mutual aid	
natural disaster information system	
negligence	
negligible risk	
nominated agency	
non-profit organisation	
non-verbal communication	
notifiable disease	
nuclear bomb shelter	
nuclear power plant location	
nuclear power plant waste disposal	
nuclear powered ship	
occupational health and safety	
occupational stress	
occupational training	
oceanographic hazard	
office building	
offshore drilling rig	
offshore gas industry	
offshore structure	
oil and gas platform	
oil fire	
oil rig	
oil storage	
oil tank	
oil well drilling rig	
operating procedure	
operating theatre	
operational planning	
organisational behaviour	
organisational change	
organisation	
panic	

paramedics	
partnership	
patient assessment	
patient care	
patient transport	
peer support	
perceived risk	
performance appraisal	
performance assessment	
performance indicator	
performance standard	
personal support services	
personnel	
personnel management	
personnel services	
petroleum pipeline	
petroleum refinery	
pharmaceutical service	
pharmacy	
physical restraint	
physically handicapped	
physiological stress	
pier	
poisons information centre	
police communication system	
police officer	
police power	
police regulation	
police services	
police station	
police vehicle	
pollution management	
population at risk	
population statistics	
post disaster mitigation	
post disaster operation	
post traumatic stress	
post traumatic stress disorder	
power failure	
prediction	
pre-hospital care	
preliminary flood warning	
preparedness	
prescribed burning	
prisoner	
prison	
probability	
probability analysis	
professional liability	
protective equipment	
psychiatric emergency	
psychiatry	
psychological assessment	
psychological debriefing	
psychological services	
psychotherapy	

public awareness	
public education	
public health services	
public shelter	
public utilities	
public welfare	
quarantine	
radiant heat	
radiation decontamination	
radiation hazard	
radiation injury	
radiation standard	
radio communication	
radio equipment	
radio frequency	
radio frequency allocation	
radio operator	
radioactive hazard	
radioactive material transportation	
radioactive waste disposal	
radioisotope	
rail tanker	
rail transportation	
railroad accident	
railway terminal	
railway tunnel	
reception centre	
reconnaissance	
reconstruction	
records management	
recovery	
recovery agency	
recovery management	
recovery procedure	
red cross	
re-engineering	
refinery fire	
refrigeration plant	
refrigeration system	
refuelling	
refugees health	
political refugee	
registration	
relief agency	
relief operations	
relief payments	
relocation	
remote area	
rescue aircraft	
rescue appliance	
rescue equipment	
rescue operation	
rescue team	
resettlement	
resource centre	
response	

response agency	
response planning	
response plan	
restricted areas	
resuscitation	
resuscitation order	
risk criteria	
risk factor	
risk identification	
risk level	
risk minimisation	
risk mitigation	
risk treatment	
road accident rescue	
road tanker	
road transportation	
road tunnel	
rope rescue	
safe area	
safety education	
salvage operation	
sand storm	
satellite communication system	
satellite communication	
sea surge	
search and rescue	
search and rescue operation	
search operation	
secondary hazard	
security	
security system	
service evaluation	
service station	
severe storm	
shock	
shopping centre	
siege	
sign and signboard	
simulation method	
simulation training	
siren	
small business	
smoke damage	
snow storm	
societal risk	
sociology	
socio-technological disaster	
soil creep	
special event	
spillage control	
spill	
spinal cord injury	
spineboard	
spontaneous combustion	
sports ground	
spot fire	

staging area	
standard operating procedure	
standby	
state of alert	
state of disaster	
state of emergency	
state recovery coordinator	
statutory authority	
sterilisation	
stockpiling	
storm warning	
strategic management	
strategic planning	
strategic plan	
stress management	
structural design	
structural engineering	
structural factor	
structural failure	
sugar refinery	
suicide	
supervision	
support agency	
survival	
survival period	
survival rate	
survival skills	
survival technique	
survivor	
systems failure	
table top exercise	
tanker fire	
tanker ship fire	
telecommunication system	
telephone system	
temperature measurement	
temporary accommodation	
therapeutics	
thermal burn	
thermal imaging	
thermal radiation	
psychological threat	
time management	
tolerable risk	
tourist	
toxic liquid	
toxic material	
toxic shock syndrome	
training course	
training exercise	
training facility	
training needs analysis	
training program	
trauma	
trauma counselling	
trauma management	

traumatic shock	
traumatic stress	
treatment	
treatment priority	
treatment refusal	
treatment withdrawal	
trench rescue	
trench	
triage	
tropical cyclone	
tsunami intensity scale	
tsunami warning system	
tunnelling	
underground railways	
underground storage tank	
unified command system	
union	
urban fire detection	
urban heavy rescue	
urban interface	
urban search and rescue	
vandalism	
vector control	
vehicle rescue	
vehicle warning system	
victim of crime	
volcanic hazard assessment	
voluntary organisation	
volunteer recruitment	
volunteer retention	
volunteer	
volunteer legal status	
vulcanology	
vulnerability analysis	
vulnerability assessment	
vulnerability mapping	
vulnerability reduction	
war relief	
warden	
warship	
waste product	
water bombing	
water curtain	
water rescue	
water tank	
weather alert	
weather control	
weather hazard	
weather satellite	
welfare	
welfare service	
welfare support	
wetland management	
wharf	
wildfire control	
wildfire	

wind damage	
wind force	
wind pressure	
windbreak	
witness	
wounds	
zonation	
zone management	
zone	
BSE	
SARS	
aerial forest fire control	
aerial map	
CJD	
corrosive	
death's head	
deleterious to health	
exposure pathway	
flammable	
irritant	
MAK value	
outbreak	
PIC	
pressure rise	
propagation model	
residual life prediction	
Rotterdam Convention	
Seveso Directive	
suffocation	
threshold	
TRK value	
TSE	
worst-case scenario	
dangerous goods code	
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code	
extinguishing water	
high watermark	
expert evidence	
airbag (rescue equipment)	
airbag (safety equipment)	
evacuation shaft	
interagency cooperation	
animal food supply (disaster relief)	
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	
SERVICES, INTERVENTIONS	
Great Pacific Garbage Patch	
impact of energy/ CO2 labelling	
polluter taxes	
annual abated emission	
energy usage	
capturing pollution	
net ratio	
discount rates	
Growth Rate	
social discount rates	

constant discount rate	
evaluation of savings (negative cost)	
economic evaluation of environmental policies	
emissions abatement	
GHG emission abatement	
life cycle effect	
updating a production method	
dependence on foreign oil imports	
climate change mitigation	
improving fuel efficiency	
reduction in GHGs	
reduction of CO2 emissions	
reducing gas emissions	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
observed emissions	
car fleetâ€™s CO2 emissions	
impacts	
economic analysis of a policy	
Price Index	
total investment	
emission reduction interventions	
co-benefits	
natural costs	
control costs	
production costs	
direct consequences	
indirect consequences	
negative costs (savings)	
costs borne by the firm	
costs sustained by a firm	
Opportunity Cost of Capital	
controlling CO2 emissions	
maintenance and operation costs	
production and maintenance costs	
car fleetâ€™s fuel consumption	
indirect cost of environmental policy	
tonnes of CO2 equivalent	
global approach	
end-user price	
economic aspect of environmental interventions	
end-of-pipe equipment	
implementing an environmental strategy	
labelling of CO2 emissions	
estimation of direct costs	
emission control device	
magnitude of the emissions reduction	
economic value of environmental interventions	
performance of the environmental policy	
change of input in the production process	
amount of gas emissions abated	
out of pocket scenario	
â‚¬ per tonne of CO2 equivalent	
change of outputs	

damage costs	
abundance	
absorber of long-wave radiation	
costs to other markets	
policing costs (government)	
potential global damage costs	
social costs of damaging human well-being	
world global changes	
climate damages	
annual economic damage	
substitute fuel consumption from coal to natural gas	
net cost/benefit ratio	
green fees	
property value	
direct benefits	
indirect benefits	
economic loss	
CFC refrigerant	
cumulative effects	
water efficiency	
upgrading a household system	
improved productivity	
upgrading of industrial process	
air quality improvement	
reduction of other pollutants	
reduction in energy costs	
natural resources of ecosystem	
emission reductions of common air contaminants	
CO2 emissions	
atmospheric CO2 emissions	
global impact	
indirect impact of the policy	
Genuine Progress Index	
direct costs	
indirect costs	
inspection of premises	
avoidance costs	
maintenance costs	
monitoring costs	
administration costs	
annual capital cost	
natural costs of damaging the environment	
long term consequences	
social and environmental costs and benefits	
demand for natural gas	
models	
human morbidity	
econometric models	
monitoring of premises	
dynamic continuous models	
legal fees	
gas price	
electricity price	
provision of new infrastructures	

implementing policy to the general economy	
decision making tool	
increase in temperature	
improved efficiency	
human life	
acid fog	
acid fallout	
net global cost estimates	
change of fuel source from coal	
global change impact benefits	
improved recreational areas	
on-farm forestry sequestration	
fuel measures	
CH4	
CIPE	
National Climate Change Strategy	
fluorinated gases	
maintenance of old buildings	
benefit to cost ratio	
taxes	
Kyoto target	
sectoral emissions reduction goals	
total benefits	
traffic management	
manure management	
freight	
pipeline leakage	
efficiencies	
vehicle roadworthiness test	
energy sector	
agricultural sector	
commercial sector	
forestry sector	
transport sector	
built and residential sector	
industrial and commercial sector	
fuel mix	
improved air quality	
public transport measures	
vehicle efficiency improvements	
CO2 removals	
reduction of greenhouse gases	
CO2 emission savings	
reduction of CH4 from herd	
combined heat and power plants	
provincial tax revenue	
increased tourism	
inventory of greenhouse gas emissions	
fuel combustion	
cost in \$, ¢ per tonne	
source of GHG Emissions	
sinks	
absorption of greenhouse gases	
fertiliser use	
CO2 derived energy consumption	
fly ashes in concrete	

reduced morbidity	
sea level rise reduction	
fuel switching to gas	
acid mist	
action level	
natural forest growth cycle	
reduction in CO2 emissions	
reception of recyclable material	
improvement in energy efficiency in companies	
improving building lighting, heating and ventilation	
improving efficiency of water supply system and sewage treatment	
smoke-free coals	
anaerobic decomposition in landfill of wastes containing carbon	
information and advisory programs on energy efficiency	
connecting street lights to high pressure sodium power	
converting fleet from gasoline to compressed natural gas	
conversion of electric heating to biomass district heating	
transfer of recyclable material	
use of combined heat and power fuelled with biomass	
N2O emitted from agriculture	
compact fluorescent lights	
environmentally friendly building materials	
segregated collection of waste	
taxation	
levy on plastic bags	
development of combined heat and power	
negotiated agreements on emissions	
waste diversion	
heat loss	
recovery of packaging waste	
CO2 sequestration	
separation of recyclable material	
vehicle efficiency	
fuel efficiency	
bans on the land-filling of specific recyclable materials	
mitigation of emissions	
energy efficiency improvements	
paper recycling	
removing CO2 from the atmosphere	
energy-efficient appliances	
emissions from waste	
agricultural emissions of greenhouse gases	
reduced packaging	
recyclable packaging	
energy-efficient fixtures	
investment in energy-related infrastructure	

consumption of fossil fuels	
free energy advice	
forest sinks	
heat generation	
housing re-generation projects	
pre-treatment of recyclable material	
integrated pollution and prevention control	
combined heat and power	
mechanical biological treatment	
levy on the landfilling of waste	
sequester carbon	
extracting and processing fuels	
use of energy	
use of solar energy	
low-flow taps	
licensing within power plants for coal, oil and peat use	
process substitution for cement	
air pollution load	
aerosol load	
adverse climate change	
air mass	
auctionable emission rights	
background measurement	
allocation of rights	
atmospheric chlorine	
air pollution charge	
background concentration	
adverse effect	
GHG mitigation potential	
end use consumption of renewable energy	
tool to promote long-term reductions in GHG emissions	
urban regulations and incentives	
use of combined heat and power, fuel cell and solar power	
barriers	
information and communication campaign	
rationalisation of fertiliser use	
rationalisation of waste production	
voluntary agreement	
green public procurement	
implementation of environmental policy	
integrated waste management	
integrated mobility management	
local Agenda 21	
water heating	
reorganization of mobility	
reducing GHG emissions	
air heating and air-conditioning	
mini-hydroelectric systems	
groundheat pumps and systems	
inner lighting	
efficient lighting	
high efficiency domestic lighting	
non energy emissions	

photovoltaics	
environmental interventions	
construction of efficient facilities and buildings	
regulation and norm	
wind energy potential	
carbon sinks	
potential of emissions abatement	
solar thermal	
artificial green areas	
growth of GHG emissions	
shrub and grassland areas	
promoting use of low carbon vehicles	
goods transport	
individual transport	
energy transport and distribution	
heat use	
electricity use	
outer lighting use	
planning tool	
estimation of GHG emissions	
economic and fiscal tool	
introduction of carbon offset charge for use of car parks	
heat balance	
effluent charge	
greenhouse warming	
flushing	
nitrous fumes	
emission certification	
climatic disaster	
gas cleaning	
emission rights	
environmental disaster	
clearing house mechanism	
impinger	
marketable permit	
biomass supplies	
mechanical gathering	
exhaust gas recirculation	
low-emission technology	
diesel vehicle	
illegal tipping [UK]	
blanket effect	
isolation of a pollutant	
healthy city	
global cycle	
climatic cycles	
burden sharing	
"do nothing" scenario	
mitigation of climate change	
danger level	
climate monitoring	
climate alert	
net emissions	
global emissions	

cascade impactor	
net receiver	
cooling of the atmosphere	
climate indicator	
natural pollutant	
downdraught	
emission concentration	
environmental concentration	
biomass fuel	
carbon offsets	
indoor air pollutant	
climate modelling	
climate control	
bottom-up model	
greenhouse model	
danger threshold	
net donator	
coal equivalent	
emission testing	
multiple sources	
fumes	
continuous sampling	
manure effluent	
biomass-based carbon sink	
natural ozone	
biogas plant	
grit	
net polluter	
allergic rhinitis	
cloud cover	
bulk deposition	
ozone budget	
utility boiler	
shares of emissions	
petrol fumes	
passive sensor	
particulate control	
ozone cycle	
particulate filter	
residence time	
ozone monitoring	
particulate emission	
pollution taxes	
ozone control	
ozone behaviour	
ozone content	
traffic pollution	
packed tower	
ozone balance	
sampling tube	
ozonometer	
stratospheric ozone	
CHP	
equivalent CO2	
capacity building	
annual mean	

Kyoto Mechanisms	
carbon reservoir	
Dobson Unit	
assigned amount units	
mobility	
socio-economic potential	
Kyoto Protocol	
climate projection	
absorption of radiation	
autotrophic respiration	
yield factor	
snowpack	
assessment report	
child mortality rate	
additional greenhouse effect	
affluence	
certified emission reduction	
driving forces	
removal units	
vulnerable population	
domestic action	
F-gases	
temporary CER	
long term CER	
PM10	
DU	
World Bank	
annual base	
annual reports	
Agreement Program	
European Pollutant Emission Register	
drivers	
carbon market	
emission permit	
waste sector	
best available techniques	
commitment period reserve	
baseline emission	
investors	
national inventory	
early action	
costs borne by the individual	
Gross Domestic Product	
carbon credit	
offset projects	
acute exposure	
carry out strategies	
ozone instrument	
ozone meter	
concentration scenario	
illegal dumping [USA]	
inventory of GHG emissions	
detection of climate change	
effluent fee	
emission charge	
ozone steady state	

National Inventory Report	
heat-trapping ability	
Leopold matrix	
cold start	
International Emission Trading	
IPCC methodology	
commitment period	
tradable pollution rights	
environmental sector	
emission ceiling	
natural greenhouse effect	
add-on hardware	
community inventory system	
grandfathering clause	
zero emissions	
heat waves	
Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change	
top-down model	
allocation of tradable emission permits	
mitigation strategies	
Municipal Inventory Report	
pulmonary function	
business as usual scenario	
ozone measuring device	
half-life	
global radiation balance	
pollution rent	
Carbon Neutral	
cap and trade	
industrialized country	
National Allocation Plan	
quota allocation	
carbon equivalent	
tax exemption	
adaptation strategies	
European Union Emission Trading Scheme	
lung cancer	
jet engine	
treatment process	
NCCS	
CRF	
carbon sequestration	
Special Report on Emissions Scenario	
SRES scenario	
emission scenarios	
National Emission Ceiling	
ICLEI methodology	
depollution	
significant wave height	
assigned amounts	
International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives	
emissions coefficient	
MARKAL model	
tropicalisation	
stabilization	

BAU scenario	
RES	
common reference framework	
GHGs	
BAT	
ICLEI	
tCER	
CER	
IET	
NEC	
MIR	
NIR	
NAP	
EPER	
IPCC	
DSM	
Interministerial Committee for Economic Programming	
costs	
endemic	
ICER	
RMU	
IPPC	
VRT	
ETS	
effects on health	
tolerable-windows approach	
environmental economy	
adverse health effect	
emphysema	
dispersion model	
environmental policy and economy	
ozone exposure	
system vulnerability	
carbon flux	
uncertainty	
precursors	
inverse modeling	
RSL	
wedge theory	
instrumental period	
cell damage	
antioxidant substances	
toxicokinetics	
hypertension	
pathogenetic mechanisms	
acute effects	
chronic effects	
multidisciplinary analysis	
inflammation	
lead exposure	
long term exposure	
short term exposure	
Thermogravimetric Analysis Data	
Differential Thermal Analysis data	
scanning electron microscopy data	

transmission electron microscopy data	
Special report on Emissions Scenarios	
no observable effect level	
green tax	
peak ground acceleration	
PGA	
fluid dynamics (discipline)	
weather map	