

ecology

species

producer

abiotic

photosynthesis

herbivore

biotic

food chain

carnivore

population

food web

consumer



omnivore

limiting factor

emigration

scavenger

birth rate

carbon dioxide

decomposer

death rate

oxygen

carrying capacity

immigration

nitrogen



evaporation

nitrogen fixation

coal

precipitation

legume

solar power

condensation

combustion

tidal power

nodule

fossil fuels

petroleum



geothermal energy

meltdown

non-renewable

nucleus

control rods

active solar system

nuclear fission

reactor vessel

passive solar system

nuclear fusion

renewable

ecosystem



conservation

recycling

to save and protect, not
waste

Reprocessing resources
to be used again.

Materials that cannot be recovered after they are used. Most petroleum products are non-renewable as they take millions of years to produce.

when nuclear chain reactions go out of control and melt the reactor core from the excessive heat produced

A type of energy that can be produced when heat from inside of the earth is used.

captures the sun's energy, then uses fans and pumps to distribute the heat

rods made of cadmium placed between the fuel rods

control center of a cell

A method of converting solar energy into heat without pumps or fans.

the section of a nuclear reactor where nuclear fission occurs

the splitting of a nucleus into fragments

All of the living and nonliving things in an environment

Capable of being renewed; replaceable. "renewable energy such as solar energy is theoretically inexhaustible"

The joining of atomic nuclei, resulting in great energy release.

A solid, fossil fuel found in layers beneath the surface of the Earth.

process in which some types of bacteria in the soil change nitrogen gas into a form of nitrogen that plants can use

The change in a state of matter from a liquid to a gas.

Power given off by the sun

Plants such as peanuts, beans, and clover that have colonies of nitrogen-fixing bacteria in nodules on their roots.

The falling to earth of any form of water (rain or snow or hail or sleet or mist).

the forces and energy generated by ocean tides

the act or process of burning

The process of changing from a gaseous to a liquid or solid-state.

also known as "crude oil", this is formed from the remains of once-living creatures

A fuel that formed over many years from the remains of living organisms.

Where nitrogen fixing bacteria are found

movement of individuals from a population.

The scarceness of resources such as food, water, living space and other needed resources.

Animals that feed on both plants and animals. Warthogs are such animals.

Trees absorb this gas in the air and produce oxygen. This gas is harmful to our health.

the average number of births in a population.

Any animal that feeds on refuse and other decaying organic matter.

We must breathe this gas in the air to survive.

the number of organisms that die during a given period of time

An organism that gets its food by breaking down dead plant and animal matter into simpler substances. For example, fungi and some bacteria are decomposers.

A common element that is normally a colorless odorless tasteless gas; constitutes 78 percent of the atmosphere by volume; a constituent of all living tissues.

Individuals coming in to a population.

The amount of a population that a space can hold.

In the food chain,
something that makes its
own food.

a group of animals or
plants that are similar and
that are able to reproduce

the science of living things
and how they relate to
their environment and to
each other

any organism that eats
only plant material.

The process by which
plant cells use light, water,
and carbon dioxide to
make food.

describes nonliving factors
in the environment.

A consumer that eats
meat; feeds on flesh.

The path of the transfer of
food energy from one
living thing to another.

features of the
environment that are alive
or were once alive

Organisms that must eat
to get the energy they
need.

A group of food chains.

Group of living things of
the same species living in
a certain area