**Biosphere and Ecology Vocabulary**

Using the word bank below, match the words with their correct definitions.

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| **Abiotic Factors** | **Biotic Factors** | **Bioaccumulation** | **Biomagnification** | **Biodiversity** |
| **Biome** | **Biosphere** | **Carbon Footprint** | **Carrying Capacity** | **Climate** |
| **Climate Change** | **Ecological Footprint** | **Endangered Species** | **Extinct Species** | **Food Web** |
| **Global Warming** | **Invasive Species** | **Non-Native Species** | **Sustainability** | **Urbanization** |

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
|  | The physical growth of cities and urban areas. |
|  | A species that has disappeared forever due to natural or human caused events. |
|  | Factors that create an area with the same climate, such as latitude, elevation, proximity to water, soil nutrition, etc. Non-living parts of the environment. |
|  | Recently caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, this is an increase in overall average temperature worldwide. |
|  | The amount of carbon dioxide an individual’s actions are responsible for producing. |
|  | The process of a (potentially toxic) chemical being stored in an individual organism because it cannot be broken down or used by that organism. |
|  | A species which is not from the geographic area where it is currently found at. This species can have negative consequences on its new environment. |
|  | All of the variety of life on Earth, caused by a differences in genes, species, and ecosystems. |
|  | All of the life on Earth, as well as all of the geographical areas where life can occur. |
|  | Long term average weather in a particular area. This is caused mainly by amount of sunlight (for temperature) and precipitation received over longer time periods. |
|  | The living parts of an ecosystem that can impact that ecosystem, such as an animal or a plant. |
|  | The movement of pollution or chemical up a food chain. This happens because chemicals bioaccumulated in organisms that were later eaten by predators. |
|  | A non-native species that outcompetes local species for resources, leading to negative consequences such as the endangerment of the local species. |
|  | A significant and lasting change to local and/ or large scale weather patterns (how much precipitation is received, and how hot or cold an area is). |
|  | The ability to makes something last, be supported, upheld, or the quality of not being harmful to the environment or depleting too many natural resources. |
|  | A species whose existence is being threatened. These species are at risk of extinction because of human activity, climate change, or other factors. |
|  | A collection of food chains joined together to show the variety of paths energy can take throughout an ecosystem. |
|  | A biotic community that shares similar biotic and abiotic factors, maintained by the climatic conditions of that region. |
|  | The maximum number of individuals an ecosystem (or planet) can support and maintain successfully. |
|  | A term describing the impact a person’s actions have on the environment and the world, it has to do with the amount of resources being used. |