



International Ecological Dictionary

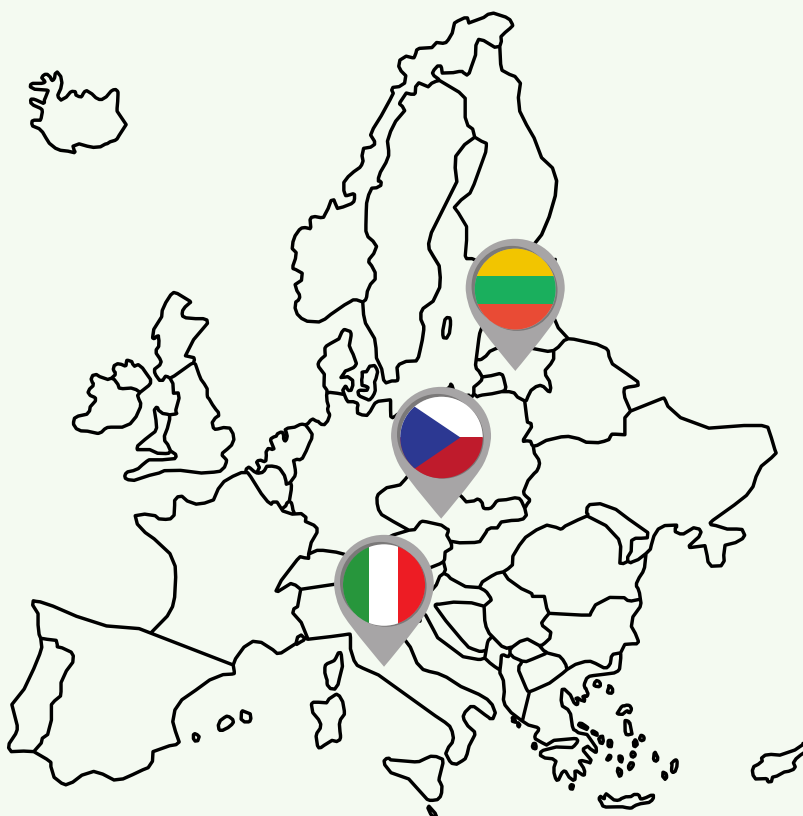
International Ecological Dictionary

The International Ecological Dictionary have been prepared as an effect of the KA152 project “Greenhouse E-missions” hosted by Foundation Institute of Local Initiatives in Katowice, Poland. The participants have given the idea of important issues that should be included in the Dictionary based on their experience and workshops prepared by the organizer. The outcome is given below, presented in alphabetical order divided into **fame/positive words** and **shame/negative words**, based on an impact of a described phenomenon on the environment.

The presented work was prepared by the participants from: Czech Republic, Lithuania and Italy.

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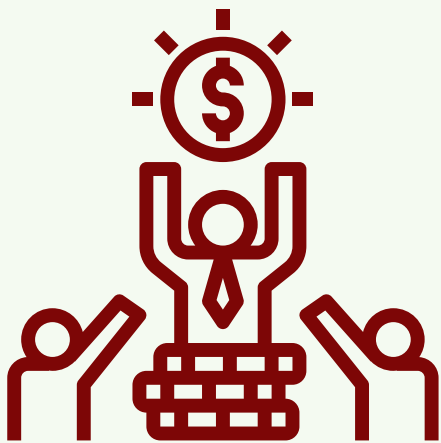
Project group



Adaptation – the process of change by which an organism of species becomes better suited to its environment.

Alternative energy – energy from mere waste resources like water, sunlight, wind (solar panels, wind turbines, biomass energy, etc.).

Biodiversity conservation – the study of the conservation of nature and of Earth's diversity with the aim of protecting species.



Capitalism – an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profits.

Coral bleaching – when a coral bleached, it is not dead but they are under more stress and are subject to mortality.

Deforestation – the action of clearing a wide area or trees.

Eco-friendly – not harmful to the environment.

Eco-tourism – a form of tourism marketed as responsible = travel to natural areas.

Eco-villages – a community where inhabitants seek to live in a way that has minimal impact on the environment.

Ecological friendly – the impact of a person or community on the environment expressed as the amount of land required to sustain their use of natural resources.

Emission – the production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation.

Exploitation – the act of making use of and benefiting from resources.

Fast fashion – inexpensive clothes produced rapidly by mass-market retailers in response to the latest trends.

Fishing – the activity of catching fish, either for food or as a sport.

Food waste – food that is fit for consumption but consciously discarded at the retail or consumption phases.



Forest bathing – a Japanese practice, a process of relaxation amongst the trees.

Fossil fuels – materials such as coal, oil and natural gas, founded naturally in the Earth's atmosphere crust from the remains of dead plants and animals that is extracted and burned as a fuel.

Green economy – an economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and that aims for sustainable development.

Greenhouse effect – the way in which heat is trapped close to Earth's surface by "greenhouse gases".

Greenwashing – a false misleading or untrue action or set of claims made by an organization about the positive impact that a company, product or service has on the environment.

Grounding – the act of walking barefoot on the Earth whether it be sand, dirt or grass.

Intense farming – involves large inputs of labor/money relative to the size of the farmland.

Local products – food that is produced within a short distance of where it is consumed.



Littering – making (a place or an area) untidy with rubbish or a large number of objects left lying about.

Melting glaciers – a process where the ice changes from solid to liquid or water.

Melting of permafrost – the ice inside the permafrost melts, leaving behind water and soil.

Methane – colorless, odorless hydrocarbon gas that is the major component of material gas.

Net zero – a target of completely negating GHG produced by human activity.

Ocean acidification – a reductions in the pH of the ocean over an extended period of time, caused primarily by uptake of CO₂.

Ozone hole – a region of exceptionally depleted ozone in the stratosphere over the Antarctic that happens from August to October.

Plastic free – a product where both the content and the packaging have to be free of plastic.

Pollution – the introduction of harmful materials into the environment (smog, acid rain, plastic, etc.).

Recycle – convert waste into useable materials.

Resilience – the ability to recover from difficulties.

Separate waste – the process of dividing and sorting of garbage in an effort to reduce, reuse and recycle materials.

Smog – fog or haze intensified by smoke or other atmospheric pollutants (smoke + fog).

Sustainable – conserving an ecological balance by avoiding depletion of natural resources.

Trash – waste material.

