

SUPPORT VOCABULARY

BIODIVERSITY

BIODIVERSITY: the variety of life on the Earth, At every ecosystem, species and genetic levels, and how They are related each other

CARRYING CAPACITY: the number of individuals that one area of land or water can support over time with enough food, water, shelter and space.

COMMUNITY: Group of organisms that share an environment.

ECOLOGICAL STABILITY: the measure of probability that a population can return to a previous state quickly and avoid extinction.

ECOSYSTEM: all communities living and interacting with each other within a given area.

ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES: benefits that people obtain from ecosystems.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: species threatened by extinction.

ENDEMIC: a plant or animal that is only found within a certain country or area.

EXTINCT: having no living members of the species or families anywhere on earth.

GENE: a part of the DNA in a cell that controls the physical development, behaviour, etc. of an individual plant or animal and is passed on from its parents:

GENETICS: study of genes. The variation of inherited characteristics.

HABITAT : any place on the earth that contains everything an species need to survive and reproduce, such as food, air, water, shelter, rainfall, temperature and soil type.

INTERRELATIONSHIP: the way in which two or more species affect each other because they are related in some way.

INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES (IAS): biological species that spread outside their natural past or present distribution range and threaten biodiversity in these new areas.

NATURAL COMMUNITY: an interactive group of organisms, their habitat, and the natural processes that affect them.

ORGANISM: an individual living thing including animals, plants, fungi and microorganisms.

SPECIES: a group of similar organisms that can reproduce among them.