

<p>Abiotic: (adj) of or characterized by the absence of life or living organisms</p> <p>Abys: (n) profoundly deep chasm or region</p> <p>Abysal: (adj) of or pertaining to the zone of the ocean bottom between the bathyal and hadal zones: between depths of about 4000 and 6500m</p> <p>Accidental: (adj) unintentional (happening without deliberate decision to make it happen)</p> <p>Accretion: (n) process of adding (outer or upper) layers</p> <p>Accuracy: (n) closeness to the true value</p> <p>Acid: (n) solution with a pH less than 7</p> <p>Acid rain: (n) precipitation with a pH below about 5.2; rain consisting of dilute sulphuric or nitric acid produced from anthropogenic emissions of waste gas into the atmosphere</p> <p>Acidification: (n) decrease in pH in a water body</p> <p>Aerobic: (n) requiring air or free oxygen; pertaining to, in the presence of, or caused by oxygen</p> <p>Age class: (n) collection of individuals with approximately the same age in a population</p> <p>Age structure: (n) relative abundance of age classes in a population</p> <p>Agent: (n) a person or thing that produces an effect (carrier or force that causes, encourages or allows something to happen)</p> <p>Ahermatypic: (n) of or pertaining to coral that does not build reefs</p> <p>Algae: (n) mainly aquatic, eukaryotic organisms containing chlorophyll, but lacking true roots, stems and leaves, and having only reproductive cells in their reproductive structures. In one scheme algae comprise 6 phyla, including Euglenophyta, Crysophyta, Pyrrophyta, Chlorophyta, Phaeophyta, and Rhodophyta. Whatever some definitions may say, algae are not plants.</p> <p>Alien: (adj) introduced from elsewhere (conveys the sense of unfamiliar, unfriendly, hostile, unacceptable, repugnant, from another planet). See non-indigenous.</p> <p>Alkali: (n) dissolved hydroxide of a metallic element, including sodium and potassium, that neutralises acids to form salts; any active base</p> <p>Alkaline: (adj) characterising a solution with a pH greater than 7</p> <p>Allele: (n) gene or DNA sequence at a locus where alternative forms are known to exist</p> <p>Allopatric: (adj) having nonoverlapping ranges of distribution</p> <p>Allozyme: (n) one or two or more versions of an enzyme</p> <p>Altruism: (n) action that is likely to reduce the reproductive fitness of the individual that performs it, without the probability of a simultaneous and equivalent or greater increase in the sum of fitness of related individuals</p> <p>Ambient: (adj) of the surrounding area or environment; of prevailing environmental conditions</p> <p>Amensal: (n) injurious to one or more species</p> <p>Anadromous: (adj) of or pertaining to an organism that feeds in the open ocean but migrates to spawn in fresh water</p> <p>Anaerobic: (n) not requiring air or free oxygen; in, pertaining to, or caused by, the absence of oxygen</p> <p>Animal: (n) organism that feeds on organic matter, usually possessing a nervous system</p> <p>Anion: (n) negatively charged ion</p> <p>Annual: (n) organism that completes its life cycle in a year</p> <p>Anoxia: (n) condition of being without (dissolved) oxygen</p> <p>Anoxic: (adj) lacking oxygen</p> <p>Anthropogenic: (n) produced or caused by humans</p> <p>Anthropomorphism: (n) attribution of human qualities, reasoning, feeling or emotions to non-human organisms</p> <p>Aphotic: (adj) without light</p> <p>Aquatic: (adj) of, in or belonging to water</p> <p>Aquatic respiration: (n) use of oxygen for metabolism in an aquatic system</p>	<p>Area-sensitive: (adj) characteristic of a trait that responds to changes in the area or volume available to the owner of the trait</p> <p>Asexual: (n) of or pertaining to reproduction without gametes and zygotes</p> <p>Assemblage: (n) set of organisms whose relation to one another is either unknown or of no immediate concern</p> <p>Association: (n) group of species typically found together whenever similar ecological conditions prevail in a landscape</p> <p>Atoll: (n) coral reef that partly or wholly surrounds a volcanic seamount</p> <p>Attenuation: (n) decrease in a property</p> <p>Autotrophic: (adj) of, pertaining to, or possessing the capacity to synthesise complex organic nutritive compounds from simple organic substances</p> <p>Aware: (n) having knowledge or being well informed</p> <p>Bacteria: (n) single-celled or noncellular organisms that lack chlorophyll and reproduce by fission; taxonomy is difficult</p> <p>Bacteriochlorophyll: (n) substance in photosensitive bacteria that is related to chlorophyll of higher plants</p> <p>Base: (n) water-soluble compound capable of reacting with an acid to form a salt and water</p> <p>Base flow: (n) volume of flow in a water course in dry periods of the year</p> <p>Basin: (n) entire geographical area drained by a river and its tributaries</p> <p>Bathyl: (adj) of the continental slope; relating to ocean depths between 200 and 2000m</p> <p>Bathymetry: (n) art, science and practice of measuring the depths of the oceans</p> <p>Bathypelagic: (n) of or pertaining to free-water organisms that live at depths of about 1000 to 3000m</p> <p>Benthic: (adj) associated with, relating to or happening on the bottom under a water body</p> <p>Benthos: (n) organisms living on the ocean bottom</p> <p>Berm: (n) level strip of ground at the summit or along the base of a slope; nearly flat area at the top of a beach</p> <p>Bioaccumulate: (v) assimilation of a substance in the tissues of an organism so that it becomes more concentrated there than it is in the environment</p> <p>Bioavailable: (adj) of a (form of a) substance that organisms are able to assimilate</p> <p>Biocentric: (adj) valuing the existence and diversity of species irrespective of their potential use or value to humans</p> <p>Bioconcentrate: (v) increase in the concentration of a substance in the tissue of organisms at successive trophic levels</p> <p>Biodiversity: (n) the variety of living organisms and of their relationships, at every level of organisation from genome to ecosystem</p> <p>Biogenic: (adj) produced or caused by biological processes</p> <p>Biogeography: (n) study of the distribution of organisms and the processes that lead to these distributions</p> <p>Biomarker: (n) tracer used to detect, distinguish or monitor processes, structures or functions in a biological system or sample</p> <p>Biomass: (n) mass of living matter</p> <p>Biome: (n) large region with similar ecology, often dominated by characteristic vegetation and named after the dominant type of life form, such as tropical rain forest, grassland, or coral reef. A given biome may be found in many places on Earth. Species widely separated a biome may converge in their appearance and behaviours under similar ecological pressures.</p> <p>Biosafety: (n) attitudes, behaviour, techniques and legislation intended to manage, reduce or eliminate risk from biological sources or to biological entities. Techniques include exclusion, mitigation, adaptation, control, and eradication.</p> <p>Biosecurity: (n) See biosafety</p> <p>Biota: (n) group of organisms found in a region</p>
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<p>Biotic: (adj) of or characterized by the presence of life or living organisms</p> <p>Bioturbation: (n) disturbance of sediments due to activities of organisms</p> <p>Black list of species: (?) list of species that are known to be problematic invasives in certain locations</p> <p>Bloom: (n) local population explosion (of phytoplankton)</p> <p>Border: (n) the line separating two political or geographical areas</p> <p>Boreal: (adj) of or pertaining to the Northern Hemisphere or north temperate zone</p> <p>Botany: (n) scientific study of plant evolution, life processes, life history, histology, structure, function, functional morphology, reproduction, physiology, ecology, genetics, taxonomy, and geography</p> <p>Boundary: (n) edge between home ranges, habitats or ecosystems. Organisms readily cross permeable boundaries, while semipermeable boundaries tend to resist movement and organisms do not cross impermeable boundaries</p> <p>Buffer: (n) substance that tends to prevent changes in pH</p> <p>Buoyancy: (n) tendency to float or rise in a fluid</p> <p>Bycatch: (n) animals caught inadvertently while trying to catch another species, usually thrown back dead or dying</p> <p>Calcareous: (adj) made of calcium carbonate</p> <p>Capture-recapture: () technique to estimate population size by catching and marking individuals, releasing them, and recapturing them</p> <p>Carbon cycle: (n) organic circulation of carbon between atmosphere and organisms</p> <p>Carbon flux: (n) transport of organic compounds into, out of and within an ecosystem</p> <p>Carnivore: (n) organisms that eat other organisms</p> <p>Carrying capacity: () largest number of individuals of a given taxon that a habitat can support without becoming degraded</p> <p>Casual: (adj) used to qualify a non-indigenous organism that has not established itself, and which relies for its persistence on repeated introductions</p> <p>Catadromous: (adj) of or pertaining to organism that spawns in seawater but spends most of its life in estuarine or fresh water</p> <p>Catastrophe: (n) disaster that results in the abrupt reduction or elimination of a population</p> <p>Cation: (n) positively charged ion</p> <p>Change, Climate: (n) alterations in local mean temperature, precipitation and weather patterns that are roughly monotonic when averaged over decades, and that are accompanied by associated regional or global changes</p> <p>Change, Global: (n) regional shifts in temperature, precipitation, weather patterns, climate patterns of land cover and of land and water use, environmental chemistry, biodiversity, and ecosystem distributions, functions and integrity, that are essentially monotonic over the scale of decades, and that are associated with other regional shifts at a planetary scale</p> <p>Chlorophyll: (n) pigment found in photosynthetic organisms, essential to the production of carbohydrates by photosynthesis, and occurring both as the bluish-black chlorophyll a, and the dark green chlorophyll b</p> <p>Chloroplast: (n) photosynthetic organelle in eukaryotic organisms</p> <p>Circulation: (n) current patterns, determined by winds, differential temperatures, hydrology and geophysical forces, and in shallow water, by topography and water inflow</p> <p>Class: (n) taxonomic category that ranks below phylum and above order</p> <p>Climax: (n) status of a community that is in dynamic equilibrium under prevailing environmental conditions</p> <p>Cline: (n) gradient a character or phenotype, or in relative frequency of alleles or genotype</p> <p>Clone: (n) genetically identical offspring of an individual</p>	<p>Coarse-grained: (adj) characteristic of the distribution of a resource that occurs in patches that are large with respect to the displacements of an organism, but not so large that all its movements would typically take place within a single patch</p> <p>Cold seep: (n) place where fluids at nearly ambient temperature seep from the deep sea floor</p> <p>Colonize: (v) establish a colony</p> <p>Colony: (n) a community of organisms of one species or variety</p> <p>Commensal: (n) species living on, in, or in close association with, another, but not dependent on the other and without injury to either</p> <p>Community: (n) association whose species interact through competition, predation, and mutualism</p> <p>Community, Bottom: (n) community living at the bottom of a water body</p> <p>Community, Chemosynthetic: (n) community that depends on primary production from bacteria capable of oxidising sulphur or methane, or of reducing sulphides. Chemosynthetic communities form around whale carcasses, cold vents and hydrothermal vents.</p> <p>Community, Cold seep: (n) Chemosynthetic community formed in the water near a cold seep</p> <p>Community, Hydrothermal vent: () chemosynthetic community formed around a hot vent</p> <p>Competition: (n) interaction over access to or enjoyment of a shared resource, whose outcome for one or more of the individuals involved is the exclusion from, restriction of access to or exploitation of the resource</p> <p>Competition, Direct: () employment by an organism of behaviour or mechanisms whose effect is to exclude others from, or restrict their access to, or use of, a resource</p> <p>Connectedness: (n) characteristic of the distribution of habitats in a landscape, reflecting the ease with which organisms of a given taxon can disperse between habitat patches</p> <p>Connectivity: (n) degree to which disjunct populations function as a metapopulation</p> <p>Conservation: (n) protection from unwanted change</p> <p>Conservation biology: () science whose objective is to provide methods and results that can be used by managers to slow or halt the loss of biological diversity in the areas they manage</p> <p>Consumer: (n) organisms that cannot produce new organic matter by photosynthesis or chemosynthesis but must eat other organisms</p> <p>Consumption: (n) human abrogation, use and disposal of resources that reduces their availability for the future and that reduces, tends to reduce or places at risk the stability of biophysical systems</p> <p>Contain: (v) prevent an organism from moving or extending its range</p> <p>Containment: (n) the action or policy of impeding the expansion of the range of an organism</p> <p>Continental margin: (n) ocean floor from the dry land of a continent to the abyssal plain; consisting of the continental shelf, slope, and rise</p> <p>Continental rise: (n) ocean floor from the continental slope to the abyssal plain</p> <p>Continental shelf: (n) sea floor that slopes gradually from the dry land edge of a continent to the continental slope</p> <p>Continental slope: (n) drop-off from the continental shelf to the continental rise or oceanic trench</p> <p>Control: (v) hold in check, restrain, dominate (restrict or prevent the spread of an invasive)</p> <p>Control, Border: (n) actions aimed at restricting movement of organisms from one political area to another</p> <p>Control, Post-establishment: (n) actions to limit the spread or increase in density of an organism, taken after the organism has achieved a permanent presence in a location</p> <p>Control, biological: (n) combat an invasive with a predator, parasite, or disease</p>
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Control: chemical: (n) weaken or restrain an invasive with pesticides

Control: ecological: (n) render an invasive less competitive by changing the environment

Control: mechanical: (n) counter an invasive by damaging or removing it

Convergence: (adj) of or pertaining to the surface where one water mass plunges below another

Coprophagous: (n) feeding on faeces

Coral: (n) one of many species of marine colonial polyp, some of which are characterized by a calcareous exoskeleton. Many species of coral polyps receive part of their nutrition from symbiotic algae called zooxanthellae, which give the coral its characteristic colour. Successive generations of individuals build their skeletons on those of earlier generations; in this way a coral head is formed. After many centuries of such building a reef is formed.

Coral bleaching: (n) death of coral when, apparently in response to high water temperature, the polyps expel their zooxanthellae and lose simultaneously the colour of their symbionts and capacity to survive

Coral reef: (n) elevated part of the seafloor formed by a rock-like accumulation of calcareous exoskeletons of corals, calcareous red algae, and mollusks. Coral reefs grow at 1 to 20 cm each year.

Coriolis effect: (n) apparent force that acts on a body in motion in a rotating reference frame. The Earth's rotation results in a Coriolis effect on the scale of the planet's atmosphere and oceans. In the case of the atmosphere, as air moves from a high pressure zone towards a low pressure zone, the Coriolis effect apparently deviates it from a straight line (as the Earth rotates under it) and causes the air to rotate in the same direction as the Earth. In the northern hemisphere the air flowing around a hurricane spins counter-clockwise (this rotation is called cyclonic) when viewed from space.

Corridor: (n) ribbon of habitat favourable to the survival, dispersion or movement of an organism between larger favourable patches of habitat, through an otherwise unfavourable matrix

Current, Convection: (n) movement of a fluid arising from differences in density or temperature

Current, Density: (n) currents established as denser, more saline water, sinks under or through less dense, less saline water

Current, Longshore: (n) movement of water parallel to the shoreline

Current, Rip: (n) rapid current moving offshore from beneath a longshore current

Decomposer: (n) organism which consumes dead organic matter

Deep ocean: (n) abyssal regions of the ocean

Deforestation: (n) conversion of forest by human actions to a different land cover

Deliberate: (adj) with intent (happening as a consequence of someone's decision to make it happen)

Delta: (n) nearly flat plain of alluvial deposits where a river discharges to a larger, slower-moving water body, sometimes formed between diverging branches of the river, and often, though not necessarily, fan-shaped

Deme: (n) a panmictic local population

Demersal: (adj) dwelling at or near the bottom of the sea, or in very deep water

Demographic: (adj) of or referring to numerical characteristics of a population

Demographic parameter: (n) population structure, absolute or age-specific fecundity and mortality rate, or other measure of the characteristics of the structure or dynamics of population

Density: (n) number in a unit area or volume

Density stratification: (n) layers in a water body established as a consequence of differences in density

Density-dependent: (adj) pertaining to a parameter whose quality or quantity changes with the number of individuals per unit area or volume

Destroy: (v) put an end to, wipe out, spoil utterly

Destruction: (n) an instance of destroying

Detectability: (n) measure of the degree to which organisms can be observed in an environment, in relation to the abundance of the organism in the environment

Detritivore: (n) organism that feeds on particles of organic waste and decaying organic matter, deriving nutrition mainly from bacteria on the particles

Detritus: (n) particles of dead or decaying organic matter

Diatom: (n) phytoplankton species whose cell walls contain silica

Diel: (adj) of or pertaining to a 24-hour period

Diffusion: (n) intermingling of molecules as a consequence of random thermal agitation until the concentration of soluble substances becomes uniform throughout a volume of gas or liquid

Dimictic: (adj) of a lake that has two mixing periods each year

Dimorphism: (n) existence of two morphs in a the object of study (molecule, species etc.).

Dinoflagellate: (n) planktonic algae

Dispersal: (n) movement of organisms away from parent organisms or place of birth

Disperse: (v) spread, disseminate, distribute over a wide area

Dissolved organic matter: (n) dissolved molecules derived from degradation of biogenic material

Dissolved oxygen: (n) free molecular oxygen dissolved in water

Dissolved solids: (n) mineral or chemical compounds dissolved in water

Disturbance: (n) abrupt change to a habitat, ecosystem, community, or population that has significant consequences for organisms living in the affected space, or for their relationships

Diurnal: (adj) of or pertaining to a day; belonging to or active during the day; altering condition with day and night

Diversity: (n) variety apparent in a quality, character or trait

Diversity gradient: (n) changes in diversity over space or in relationship with changes in an environmental parameter

Driver: (n) external activity, event, factor or process that changes the behaviour or viability of individuals, populations, communities, or ecosystems

Dune: (n) sand hill or ridge formed by the wind, in sandy deserts or beaches

Ecocline: (n) spatial gradient in the composition of associations in response to the effect of a gradient in an environmental variable

Ecological release: (n) increase in density or extension of distribution of an organism that occurs in response to the absence of competitors, predators or pathogens

Ecological restoration: (n) process of deliberately altering the ecology of a site until it possesses the structure, function, diversity, and dynamics of an ecosystem that was previously present in the site

Ecological risk assessment: (n) simultaneous evaluation of the exposure of an element (e.g. habitat, ecosystem, population or organism) to a hazard and the severity of the effect on that element should the hazard occur

Ecosystem: (n) a community of organisms dependent on or reacting to the chemical and physical factors (such as sunlight, humidity, soil, climate or salinity) that make up their environment, and dependent on or interacting with organisms in the same ecosystem more than with those of different ecosystems. Energy, nutrients and organisms move across the boundaries of ecosystems, and the separation of ecosystems is mostly artificial and only for convenience. Every organism is part of several overlapping or nested ecosystems, each of whose limits are decided largely by the observer (who would normally try to use ecologically relevant boundaries as limits). Disjunct spaces are normally considered to belong to similar but not the same ecosystem.

<p>Ecosystem management: (n) actions taken to achieve desired future conditions of composition, structure or function of a selected ecological area</p> <p>Ecotone: (n) habitat or ecosystem that characterises the transition zone between distinct ecosystems</p> <p>Ecotone: (n) boundary or line of transition between neighbouring ecosystems; habitat or ecosystem that characterises the transition zone between distinct ecosystems</p> <p>Ecotope: (n) distinct habitat type in a larger ecological area</p> <p>Ecotourism: (n) tourism based upon or encouraged by ecological attractions</p> <p>Ecotype: (n) locally adapted population</p> <p>Edge species: () species whose typical habitat is an ecotone</p> <p>El Niño: (n) or more fully, the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO): a warm ocean current that, around the end of the year, flows from the western tropical Pacific ocean towards the east, and then along the coast of Ecuador and Peru. In years when it develops strongly it may suppress coastal upwelling and raise the temperature of surface waters. This in turn provokes an increase in local precipitation and may significantly influence the weather at great distances.</p> <p>Emigration: (n) movement of individuals away from an area more or less permanently</p> <p>Endangered: (adj) in immediate danger of extinction</p> <p>Endemic: (adj) pattern, process or organism confined to a particular locality (being exclusive to a small area)</p> <p>Endosymbiotic: (adj) of or pertaining to an organism that is symbiotic with another and lives with its body</p> <p>Entrainment: (n) transport of organisms by a current</p> <p>Environment: (n) physical, chemical and biological surroundings in which an organism lives and with which it interacts</p> <p>Environmental stress: (n) environmental change that disturbs or interferes with the normal physiological equilibrium of an organism or ecosystem</p> <p>Enzootic: (adj) pertaining to a disease that afflicts animals in one locality</p> <p>Ephemeral: (adj) organism that completes its life cycle in a day, or more broadly, in a period substantially less than a year; a perennial herbaceous plant whose above-ground biomass dies back early in the year</p> <p>Epibenthic: (adj) of or pertaining to the region near or at the bottom of a body of water</p> <p>Epidemic: (n) widespread outbreak of an infectious disease; pervasive spread of parasitic, predatory, or damaging organisms</p> <p>Epidemic spawning: (n) shedding of gametes by many individuals in the same place at the same time</p> <p>Epifauna: (n) invertebrates living on, but not in, the sea floor</p> <p>Epilimnion: (n) upper, wind-mixed layer of a thermally stratified lake</p> <p>Epipelagic: (adj) of or pertaining to organisms that live in the photic zone, between the surface and depths of about 200 to 300m</p> <p>Epiphyte: (n) organism growing on and supported by a plant</p> <p>Epizootic: (n) disease abruptly prevalent and widespread among an animal population</p> <p>Eradicate: (v) destroy completely, get rid of, root out, extirpate, eliminate</p> <p>Establish: (v) achieve a permanent presence in a locality; achieve autonomous population of a place</p> <p>Establishment: (n) the act or instance of establishing</p> <p>Estimator: (n) measure that approximates the value of a parameter</p> <p>Estuarine realms: (n) volume of water along the coast that is less saline than the open sea as a result of flow of fresh water from the land</p> <p>Estuary: (n) wide part of a river where the river's current meets the sea's tide and fresh and salt water mix</p>	<p>Euphotic: (adj) of or pertaining to a layer of water above the depth at which sunlight is too attenuated to allow photosynthesis</p> <p>Euryhaline: (adj) of or pertaining to an organism that tolerates a wide range of salinity</p> <p>Eutrophic: (adj) of or pertaining to water that is biologically highly productive or of a habitat with high nutrient availability</p> <p>Eutrophication: (n) over-enrichment of a water body</p> <p>Evenness: (n) degree of uniformity in relative abundance of the various taxa in an assemblage</p> <p>Exogamy: (n) reproduction between organisms from historically separate populations</p> <p>Exotic: (adj) introduced from a foreign place (attractively or remarkably strange or unusual)</p> <p>Exploit: (v) use ecosystem goods or services, usually by removing individuals or biomass from the ecosystem</p> <p>Extend: (v) enlarge over an area or volume</p> <p>Externality: (n) ecological or other cost that is not accounted for when assessing the debits against an action or transaction</p> <p>Extinction: (n) total destruction or annihilation of a taxon</p> <p>Extinction, Local: (n) disappearance of a species or other taxon from a defined area that is smaller than its total range</p> <p>Extirpate: (v) remove all instances of an organism and its propagules from an area</p> <p>Family: (n) taxonomic category that ranks below order and above genus</p> <p>Fecundity: (n) number of offspring produced by an individual in unit time</p> <p>Feeder, Deposit: (n) organism that feeds on micro-organisms and organic matter deposited on the bottom of a water body</p> <p>Feeder, Filter: (n) organism that feeds by filtering out suspended material</p> <p>Feeder, Suspension: (n) organism that feeds on particles suspended in the water column</p> <p>Feral: (adj) characterising a free-living animal; characterising an animal that is not (or no longer) domesticated</p> <p>Fetch: (n) distance the wind blows over water without altering direction</p> <p>Fine-grained: (adj) characteristic of the distribution of a resource that occurs in patches that are sufficiently small that the organism can not readily benefit from that resource on its own</p> <p>Fishery: (n) organized harvest of fish or shellfish for commercial gain</p> <p>Floristic: (adj) of flowering plants</p> <p>Food chain: (n) theoretical unbranching pathway that summarises the flow of energy or materials between organisms of different taxa in a community</p> <p>Food web: (n) theoretical representation of the multiple pathways through which energy or materials flow between organisms of different taxa in a community</p> <p>Foreign: (adj) originating or characteristic of another place (unfamiliar, strange, uncharacteristic)</p> <p>Forest-interior species: (n) species whose typical habitat is wholly contained within forest, away from the forest edge</p> <p>Founder principle: (n) gene frequencies and alleles in isolated outlying populations are different from those of the source population (because the genetic pool of a small colonizing population can never be representative of the original population)</p> <p>Fragment: (n) patch of habitat isolated from other similar habitat by ecologically distinct matrix</p> <p>Freshet: (n) seasonal increase of water flow into an estuary</p> <p>Front: (n) discontinuity between water masses or currents</p> <p>Fugitive: (n) of or pertaining to a species that colonises virgin or freshly disturbed habitats</p> <p>Functional response: (n) change in behaviour consequent on a change in prevailing conditions</p>
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<p>Gap analysis: (n) process of identifying and classifying components of a system or body of knowledge to determine which components are missing or under-represented</p> <p>Gap formation: (n) creation of a patch with characteristics different from that of the surrounding habitat</p> <p>Gene flow: (n) spread of genes, alleles or other genetic traits through or between populations</p> <p>Gene pool: (n) total of genes in a population</p> <p>Gene splicing: (n) introduction of a foreign gene into the genome of an organism</p> <p>Generalist: (adj) relatively unselective or undemanding; having broad preferences</p> <p>Generation time: (n) characteristic age at which individuals in the population produce offspring</p> <p>Genetic drift: (n) change in allele frequency in a population that is not caused by any differential fitness of the alleles under prevailing conditions; change in allele frequency as a result of chance</p> <p>Genetic engineering: (n) technique in which genes are manipulated within and between species</p> <p>Genetic locus: (n) location on a chromosome</p> <p>Genome: (n) material that comprises the complete genetic complement of an organism; the genetic material in the chromosomes of an organism</p> <p>Genotype: (n) genetic constitution of an individual or population expressed as the specific set of alleles it possesses (in contrast to the different set possessed by another individual or population); often the word is used in a restricted way to refer to the presence of one particular allele rather than another at a certain location in the genome</p> <p>Genus: (n) taxonomic category that ranks below family and above species</p> <p>Geotaxis: (n) movement of an organism in response to the direction of Earth's gravity</p> <p>Global warming: (n) increase in the mean surface temperature of planet Earth - principally the temperature of the atmosphere and surface waters of the oceans</p> <p>GMO: (n) Genetically Modified Organism; organism whose genetic material has been altered by technology (rather than selective breeding). Genetic modification that differentiates the organism sufficiently from its parent stock may cause it to be considered non-indigenous.</p> <p>Grab: (n) benthic sampling device that seizes sediment or organisms</p> <p>Gradient: (n) (monotonic) continuum of values of a parameter</p> <p>Grazer: (n) herbivore depending wholly or largely on grass; zooplankton subsisting on phytoplankton; predator that consumes animals two or more orders of magnitude smaller than itself</p> <p>Green revolution: (n) introduction and spread of scientifically bred high-yielding crops</p> <p>Greenhouse effect: (n) warming of the atmosphere by greenhouse gasses</p> <p>Greenhouse gas: (n) one of several naturally occurring and anthropogenic gases in the atmosphere, including methane, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, ozone, CFCs, and HFCs, that are transparent to high-frequency infrared light characteristic of sunlight, but opaque to the long-wave infrared radiated by the Earth. This characteristic traps heat from the sun in the earth's atmosphere, in the same way as glass traps heat in a greenhouse.</p> <p>Groundwater: (n) water beneath the land surface</p> <p>Guild: (n) co-occurring populations of different species that occupy similar niches</p> <p>Gyre: (n) rotational current, usually cyclonic and occupying large areas of the surface of the sea</p> <p>Habitat: (n) the natural home of an organism, often characterised by a dominant life form (such as a plant or coral species) or assemblage, or by some biophysical characteristic (such as acid bog or coastal sand dune)</p>	<p>Habitat fragmentation: (n) disaggregation of a habitat into more or less isolated patches that are scattered in a matrix of other habitat types</p> <p>Habitat patch: (n) communities whose geographical extent is limited by environmental boundaries that are of biological significance to the organism under consideration</p> <p>Habitat selection: (n) preference for a given habitat</p> <p>Habitat, Source: (n) habitat that is a net exporter of individuals of the organism under consideration</p> <p>Hadal: (adj) of or relating to the deepest regions of the ocean, below about 6000m</p> <p>Halocline: (n) depth at which the increase in salinity between layers of water is at its greatest</p> <p>Hazard: (n) potential to cause harm; event whose occurrence would damage a habitat or an ecosystem, or otherwise reduce the viability of populations or reproductive success of individuals</p> <p>Heavy metal: (n) toxic element such as lead, mercury, iron, copper, manganese, cadmium, arsenic, nickel, aluminum, silver, and beryllium, that forms complexes with organic molecules and thereby inactivates enzyme systems</p> <p>Herbivore: (n) animal whose diet consists of vegetation</p> <p>Hermatypic: (n) of or pertaining to capacity to build reefs</p> <p>Heterotroph: (n) organism that requires organic compounds for its nutrition</p> <p>Holomictic: (n) of or pertaining to a water body that mixes completely during the year</p> <p>Holoplankton: (n) organism that spends its life as plankton</p> <p>Home range: (n) area used by an animal for most or all of its activities</p> <p>Homeotherm: (n) (or homoiotherm) organism whose physiology allows it to maintain its body temperature roughly constant, independent of the ambient temperature (provided that it doesn't get too hot or cold)</p> <p>Hot list of species: (n) list of species that are likely to become invasive in certain circumstances</p> <p>Hot spot: (n) location possessing unusually high number of (often endemic) species</p> <p>Human: (adj) belonging to the genus Homo (primary agents of dispersal of non-native species)</p> <p>Hydric: (adj) characterised by a humid environment, or by excessive moisture</p> <p>Hydrography: (n) study of the boundaries, physical conditions, flow, and related characteristics of rivers, lakes and oceans</p> <p>Hydrologic cycle: (n) circulation of water through atmospheric water vapour, precipitation, ice, water bodies, and organisms</p> <p>Hydrology: (n) study of water; its properties, distribution, flow, and related processes</p> <p>Hydrophytic: (adj) living wholly or partially in water</p> <p>Hydrostatic pressure: (n) pressure exerted by a column of water</p> <p>Hydrothermal vent: (n) fissure near the mid-ocean ridge, from 1cm to 10m or more across, from which water at about 350C, heated by its passage through geothermally heated rock, streams at up to 5m/s. The water is prevented from boiling by hydrostatic pressure. Sulphides crystallise from the mineral-rich hot water to form a chimney through which the hot water flows.</p> <p>Hygrophytic: (adj) requiring much moisture</p> <p>Hypertonic: (adj) being more saline than the environmental water</p> <p>Hypolimnion: (n) bottom, perennially cold, and most dense layer of a stratified lake, often below the photic zone</p> <p>Hypotonic: (adj) being less saline than the environmental water</p> <p>Hypoxia: (n) deficiency of available oxygen</p> <p>Impact: (n) effect or influence (more or less strong effect)</p> <p>Indicator: (n) surrogate measure used to gauge the status, condition or trend of a phenomenon that would be too difficult or costly to measure directly</p> <p>Indigenous: (adj) originating naturally in a region</p>
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<p>Infaua: (n) animals living in underwater sediments</p> <p>Inoculate: (v) introduce (a non-native organism) into an ecosystem or infective agent into an organism</p> <p>Inoculation: (n) the act or instance of inoculating</p> <p>Intentional: (adj) done deliberately or for a purpose</p> <p>Interbreeding: (n) mating or hybridization between organisms, populations or varieties to produce a subsequent generation of the organism</p> <p>Interfertile: (adj) capable of interbreeding</p> <p>Interstitial: (adj) of, relating to or situated in the spaces between cells, tissues, or grains of soil or sediment</p> <p>Intertidal: (adj) of or relating to the portion of shore that is submerged between low and high tides</p> <p>Introduce: (v) bring into, relocate from elsewhere, add, incorporate</p> <p>Introduced: (adj) organism that has been brought into an area from elsewhere</p> <p>Introduced organism: (?) organisms found in locations other than where they evolved; organism brought to an area outside its natural range and dispersal potential</p> <p>Invade: (v) encroach rapidly upon (an ecosystem); become suddenly more abundant (in ecosystems where previously absent or less common) (rapid and often unwelcome extension of range of an organism)</p> <p>Invaded (host) region: () area over which an organism has established itself by encroaching on ecosystems where it was previously less common or not found</p> <p>Invader, Potential: (n) organism with the latent capacity to invade new habitats or localities (organism known to have become invasive elsewhere)</p> <p>Invasion: (n) abrupt increase in abundance in an ecosystem of an organism previously absent or relatively rare in that ecosystem</p> <p>Invasive: (adj) tending to spread rapidly or become abruptly more abundant in an ecosystem (in spite of attempts to restrain the spread)</p> <p>Invasive: (n) organism known to have extended its range rapidly after introduction</p> <p>Island: (n) an area of land surrounded by water; an ecosystem or habitat detached or isolated from similar areas by a matrix of dissimilar areas</p> <p>Isolated: (adj) cut off from contact, out of reach, alone, untypical of the surroundings</p> <p>Isothermal: (adj) of or having constant temperature</p> <p>Isotonic: (adj) having the same salinity as the environmental water</p> <p>Keystone species: (n) species whose presence, absence or changes in abundance alters the structure, dynamics or biodiversity of the ecosystem to an extent that significantly impacts the viability of organisms of other species in the ecosystem</p> <p>Kingdom: (n) highest widely-accepted category of taxonomic grouping. Most taxonomists recognise five Kingdoms. Plantae are the subject of botany; Fungi that of mycology; Animalia of zoology; Monera of bacteriology; but there is no single name for the study of Protoctista (which includes a huge range of organisms from single-celled microbes to giant algae). Microbiologists prefer to divide life into three domains (Archaea, Bacteria, and Eucaryota). In this scheme, Archaea, Bacteria correspond to the Monera, while the Eucaryota include Plantae, Fungi, Animalia and Protoctista.</p> <p>Kingdom Protoctista: (n) comprise the nucleated algae, flagellated water molds, slime molds and slime nets, and the protozoa. This kingdom is largely defined by exclusion: its members are neither animals, plants, fungi, nor prokaryotes.</p> <p>Lacustrine: (adj) relating to or located in, lakes or ponds</p> <p>Land cover: (n) nature of vegetation or other surface characterising an area</p> <p>Landscape: (n) land area whose dimensions are typically of the order of kilometers, composed of spatially associated, interacting</p>	<p>landforms and physical environment, habitats, ecosystems, communities, and anthropogenic characteristics and patterns. Landscapes are themselves elements in larger landscapes. There is no marine equivalent of this concept, especially for pelagic communities in the open ocean. The EPBRS has used the term "marine volumes", but this term carries none of the flavour of "landscape", being entirely physical, and lacking any sense of environment or the presence of living organisms.</p> <p>Landscape change: (n) alteration in the structure, function, form or ecology of a landscape</p> <p>Landscape characterization: (n) inventory and description of the elements of the landscape</p> <p>Landscape composition: (n) variety and abundance of the component elements in a landscape</p> <p>Landscape configuration: (n) distribution of elements in the landscape</p> <p>Landscape ecology: (n) study of the distribution and changes in patterns of communities, ecosystems, processes and interactions, including the flow of energy, materials, and organisms within the landscape</p> <p>Landscape function: (n) flows of energy, materials, and taxa among ecosystems in the landscape</p> <p>Landscape indicator: (n) surrogate measure to characterise landscapes or to describe spatial patterns of land use and land cover in the landscape</p> <p>Landscape structure: (n) spatial relationships between landforms and associated habitats in a landscape</p> <p>Larva: (n) life stage in many animals, differing markedly in form and appearance from the adult, that starts when the animal hatches and ends with metamorphosis</p> <p>Leach: (v) remove constituents from a medium by percolating a liquid through it</p> <p>Leeward: (n) on the side away from the wind, the sheltered side</p> <p>Liability: (n) obligation, penalty, responsibility, or debt; the outlay required to satisfy the terms of an obligation</p> <p>Life: (n) condition that distinguishes those that possess it from inorganic objects and dead organisms, characterised by a complex structure based on organic material, capable of consumption, catabolism, metabolism, growth and reproduction, probably capable of responding to external stimuli and adapting to the environment while maintaining some degree of homeostasis, belonging to a larger sample of similar entities, but showing small individual variations in morphology or behaviour that are consistent with genetic differences.</p> <p>Limnetic: (adj) pertaining to or living in the open water of a freshwater pond or lake</p> <p>Litter: (n) uppermost layer of the forest floor consisting chiefly of accumulations of dead leaves in various states of fragmentation and decomposition and other decaying organic matter</p> <p>Littoral: (adj) of or pertaining to the zone between the shore and the end of the euphotic zone</p> <p>LMO: (n) Living Modified Organism; a living GMO</p> <p>Longevity: (n) age at death</p> <p>Lower taxon: (n) taxonomic group below a species, including sub-species, variety, population</p> <p>Macroalgae: (n) algae large enough to be visible</p> <p>Macrobenthos: (n) bottom-dwelling organisms large enough to be visible</p> <p>Macrofauna: (n) animals large enough to be visible</p> <p>Macroflora: (n) plants large enough to be visible</p> <p>Macroinvertebrate: (n) invertebrate large enough to be visible</p> <p>Macrophyte: (n) alga large enough to be visible</p> <p>Mainstream flow: (n) flow well away from solid surfaces and not under the influence of the boundary layer</p> <p>Mammal: (n) vertebrate characterised by secretion of milk by the female to feed the young and often by the presence of hair or fur</p> <p>Mangel: (n) mangrove forest</p>
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<p>Mangrove forest: (n) shoreline mudflat ecosystem dominated by mangroves</p> <p>Matrix: (n) landscape element that dominates local landscape functions by virtue of its extent and connectivity</p> <p>Meiobenthos: (n) benthic organisms between 0.1mm and 0.5mm long</p> <p>Meiofauna: (n) animals about 0.1mm to 0.5mm long</p> <p>Meromictic: (adj) of or pertaining to a lake that does not mix completely</p> <p>Meroplankton: (n) planktonic life stage of otherwise non-planktonic organism</p> <p>Mesic: (adj) moderately humid</p> <p>Mesopelagic: (adj) of or pertaining to organisms that live in the open ocean at depths of about 300 to 1000m</p> <p>Mesotrophic: (adj) moderately productive</p> <p>Metalimnion: (n) transitional zone containing the thermocline between the epilimnion and the hypolimnion</p> <p>Metamorphosis: (n) process by which the young form of many aquatic organisms, insects, frogs, and other animals develops into the adult form, undergoing a complete change of form, structure, substance, and appearance</p> <p>Meta-population: (n) semi-isolated group of organisms with intermittent gene flow between it and other similar groups</p> <p>Microalgae: (n) algae too small to see</p> <p>Microbenthos: (n) benthic organisms smaller than 0.1mm</p> <p>Microfauna: (n) animals less than 0.05mm long</p> <p>Microflora: (n) microscopic plants</p> <p>Micro-habitat: (n) structurally or biologically distinguishable patches within, and contributing to, a habitat</p> <p>Micro-nutrient: (n) trace nutrient required by an organism</p> <p>Micro-organism: (n) organism normally visible exclusively with microscope, including bacteria, viruses, and uni-cellular organisms</p> <p>Migrate: (v) to move periodically or seasonally, often over a long distance, from one area or stratum to another, often in response to seasonal changes in the environment</p> <p>Migration: (n) displacement of organisms related to, and repeated with, seasonal changes in the environment</p> <p>Mitigate: (v) make milder, less intense or less severe</p> <p>Mixing depth: (n) depth of water up to which wind energy mixes the water column</p> <p>Mixolimnion: (n) upper layer of lake water that mixes completely at least once a year</p> <p>Mixoplankton: (n) plankton that occupy several trophic levels</p> <p>Mixture: (n) blend or aggregate of substances that retain their individual identity and properties and do not unite chemically</p> <p>Model: (n) mathematical, logical, verbal or mental representation of a system</p> <p>Monandry: (n) mating system in which a female mates with only one male</p> <p>Monimolimnion: (n) bottom layer that never mixes completely in a meromictic lake</p> <p>Monitor: (v) repeated measurement of variables with the aim of detecting trends in some parameter or complex of parameters</p> <p>Monogamy: (n) mating system in which each male mates with a single female</p> <p>Monophyletic: (n) of or pertaining to a group of species that share an ancestor</p> <p>Morph: (n) form, shape, or structure</p> <p>Mortality: (n) death rate</p> <p>Motile: (n) able to move of its own volition</p> <p>Mutualism: (n) mutually beneficial interaction between species</p> <p>Mutualistic: (adj) of or pertaining to a relationship that confers reciprocal benefit to individuals of associated species</p> <p>Natality: (n) birth rate</p>	<p>Native: (adj) living naturally within an area, belonging to or characteristic of a specific place</p> <p>Natural: (adj) existing in or caused by nature; not cultivated or altered by human action; original</p> <p>Natural enemies: (n) competitors, predators or pathogens of an organism in its natural habitat</p> <p>Naturalized: (adj) previously non-indigenous but now sufficiently well established to be widely viewed as native</p> <p>Nekton: (n) aquatic animals that swim sufficiently strongly to be essentially independent of waves and currents</p> <p>Neritic: (adj) of or pertaining to environments between the shelf-slope break and the shore</p> <p>Net reproductive rate: (n) average number of offspring produced over the lifetime of females in the population</p> <p>Neuston: (n) organisms that live just beneath or on the water surface film</p> <p>Niche: (n) environmental tolerances of an organism, and its requirement for and use of resources</p> <p>Nitrogen fixation: (n) conversion of nitrogen gas to nitrates</p> <p>Nominalist: (n) scientist who views the species as an artificial mental construct</p> <p>Non-indigenous: (adj) not indigenous (preferred in most cases to near-synonyms alien, non-native, foreign, exotic, and introduced, on the grounds that is reasonably neutral, with the fewest cultural or other overtones). Refers to an organism that is found in an area outside its recent natural range, or in an ecosystem in which it has not previously been endemic.</p> <p>Non-motile: () Not able to move at will.</p> <p>Non-native: (adj) not native</p> <p>Nonpoint source: (n) origin or cause whose location is diffuse, and not readily or specifically identifiable</p> <p>Nontarget: (adj) of a taxon or community that is influenced (the inference is that this influence is usually unfavourable to the organism concerned), by actions directed towards another organism</p> <p>Noxious: (adj) harmful, unwanted, unwholesome</p> <p>Ocean: (n) vast expanse of salt water that surrounds the continental land masses; any of the major divisions of this expanse</p> <p>Oceanic: (n) of, relating to, occurring, living in, frequenting or produced by the ocean</p> <p>Oceanic ridge: (n) submarine rift zone where continental plates are spreading apart, giving rise to a sinuous chain of mountains where oceanic crust is created from rising magma plumes and associated volcanic activity</p> <p>Oceanography: (n) study of oceans</p> <p>Oesotrophic: (adj) moderately productive</p> <p>Oligotrophic: (adj) unproductive, low in nutrients</p> <p>Omnivorous: (adj) devouring animals, plants and food of all origins</p> <p>Opportunistic: (adj) capable of thriving in environments where availability of resources change erratically</p> <p>Order: (n) taxonomic category that ranks below class and above family</p> <p>Organic: (adj) containing molecules depending on carbon-carbon bonds; deriving from living organisms</p> <p>Organism: (n) living entity</p> <p>Osmoconformer: (n) organism whose body fluids maintain the same concentration of salts as the ambient environment</p> <p>Osmoregulate: (v) process of maintaining biochemical balance despite changes in environmental conditions</p> <p>Osmosis: (n) movement of salts across a membrane from more concentrated towards less concentrated solution</p> <p>Outflow: (n) quantity of water flowing out of a lake</p> <p>Outlier: (n) data point that lies outside the normal scatter</p> <p>Palustrine: (adj) of or pertaining to inland marshes, swamps, bogs, fens, tundra, floodplains and other wetlands lacking</p>
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flowing water and with no, or very low concentrations of, ocean derived salts

Panmictic: (adj) randomly (in the sense of unrestrictedly) interbreeding

Parameter: (n) measurable factor that determines or limits the function, form or behaviour of a system or part of a system

Parasite: (n) organism living on or in, and at the expense of, another organism

Patch dynamics: (n) change in distribution or quality of habitat patches

Pathogen: (n) virus, bacterium or other organism that causes disease

Pathway: (n) route (of entry)

Pelagic: (adj) of or pertaining to organisms living in open waters, not associated with the bottom or other structures, and whose movements are largely determined or dominated by currents or waves

Perennial: (n) organism that lives for more than a year

Periphyton: (n) attached algae

Pest: (n) organism or taxon that is undesirable in that it diminishes human health, comfort or welfare, or interferes with economic activity, or encroaches in an environment in which it is not welcome

pH: (n) measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions

Phenotype: (n) morphological, physiological, behavioral, and other measurable traits of an organism resulting from the interaction of its genes and environment

Photosynthesis: (n) process by which plants possessing chlorophyll use sunlight to convert carbon dioxide to sugars and oxygen

Phototactic: (adj) of an organism whose orientation of movement is determined by the direction of ambient light

Phylum: (n) taxonomic category that ranks below kingdom and above class

Physiognomy: (n) vegetation, topography and other salient characteristics of a landscape

Physiography: (n) physical structure of an environment

Phytosanitary: (adj) relating to the health of plants or vegetation

Piscivorous: (adj) fish-eating

Plain: (n) expanse of low relief

Planktivore: (n) plankton eater

Plankton: (n) organisms living suspended in the water, drifting with currents. The size of the organism is indicated by a prefix; thus ultraplankton are less than 2 micrometers (μm) long, nanoplankton 2 – 20 μm , microplankton 20 – 200 μm , mesoplankton about 200 μm (2mm), macroplankton 2 – 20mm, and megaplankton < 20mm. If the organism is an animal, the prefix is followed by "zoo", while if it photosynthesises, it is followed by "phyto": e.g. microzooplankton, megaphytoplankton. (For prefixes holo-, mero-, and mixo-, see alphabetical entry.)

Plant: (n) multicellular, typically holophytic, eukaryote lacking locomotion and sense organs but with cellulose cell walls

Plate: (n) major coherent section of the Earth's crust

Pleuston: (n) aquatic organisms whose bodies project into the air

Poikilotherm: (n) organism whose body temperature is that of the ambient environment or that maintains a different temperature by behaviour adapted to that end

Polyandry: (n) mating system in which a single female mates with more than one male; reproductive system in which flowers have a large number of stamens

Polygyny: (n) mating system in which males mate with more than one female and females mate with more than one male

Polygyny: (n) mating system in which a male mates with more than one female

Polymictic: (n) of or pertaining to a system that mixes completely (and frequently)

Polymorphism: (n) existence of more than two morphs within a the object of study (molecule, species etc.).

Polyp: (n) individual coelenterate

Polyphyletic: (n) of or pertaining to a group of species with different ancestor species

Population: (n) all individuals of a species occupying a defined area, usually isolated from other similar groups

Population density: (n) number of individuals per unit area or volume

Population dynamics: (n) changes in demographic characteristics of a population

Population, Minimum viable: (n) number of individuals below which a population is unlikely to survive

Population, Source: (n) population from which individuals disperse to establish or join other populations of the organism

ppb: (n) part per billion (thousand million)

ppm: (n) part per million

Precaution: (n) action taken beforehand to reduce risk or to make a positive result more likely

Precision: (n) the degree to which repeated observations tend towards the same value

Predation: (n) consumption of one animal by another

Predict: (v) make a statement about the future, or about an outcome resulting from a combination of events or processes that has not yet been observed

Preserve: (v) protect an entity or resource against decay, damage or destruction, often by preventing its exploitation or use

Pressure: (n) force per unit area

Prevent: (v) stop from happening, make impossible

Prevention: (n) action taken to stop something happening

Primary consumer: (n) organism that eats primary producers

Primary producer: (n) organism capable of photosynthesis or of metabolism using energy sources from inorganic chemicals to convert carbon dioxide into biomass

Primary production: (n) production of living matter by photosynthesis or chemosynthesis

Proactive: (adj) of an initiative taken to create or control a situation or a process

Problematic: (adj) attended by difficulty (organism whose control has proved or is proving difficult)

Process: (n) series of connected actions or events that lead to a predictable outcome

Productivity: (n) rate of production of biomass

Propagule: (n) part of an organism that is capable of giving rise to a new individual

Province: (n) area with a characteristic set of species

Pycnocline: (n) depth at which the increase in density between layers of water is at its greatest

Quarantine: (n) isolation of fixed duration imposed on organisms that have arrived from elsewhere

Rafting: (v) crossing a body of water by floating on debris

Range: (n) geographical distribution of an organism

Reactive: (adj) character of an action taken in response to an event or an observation

Recombinant DNA: (n) DNA spliced from two or more organisms

Recovery plan: (n) tasks to be undertaken to improve the status of a taxon, together with a quantified account of actors, targets and schedules

Red tide: (n) algal bloom of phytoplankton that manufacture biotoxins

Refuge: (n) place in which an organism can find shelter or protection

Refugium: (n) in the midst of a matrix that has become unfavourable, an area that retains its original habitats and provides sanctuary to components of biodiversity

<p>Relative abundance: (n) measure of the number of individuals in one taxon in proportion to the numbers of individuals of all equivalent taxa in the community</p> <p>Relaxation: (n) loss of species in an ecosystem brought about by its isolation</p> <p>Resident: (adj) animal taxon of which individuals can be found in the area of interest at any time of year</p> <p>Resistance: (n) ability to withstand adverse conditions</p> <p>Resource: (n) organism, material, energy source, substrate or other commodity that is both required by and potentially available to an organism</p> <p>Resource, Limiting: (n) resource that is both irreplaceable and critical for the survival of individuals in a population, and for which demand would become greater than supply as the population increases to or beyond a certain size, before the population increase is prevented by lack of access to any other resource</p> <p>Resource, Renewable: (n) resource that has the capacity to regenerate or to increase at a rate significant over months, years or decades</p> <p>Respiration: (n) aerobic metabolism in which energy is generated as organic carbon molecules are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water</p> <p>Restoration: (n) returning or attempting to return a habitat, resource or other object or process to some prior condition</p> <p>Restoration ecology: (n) study of the reintroduction of species, the re-establishment of populations and the repair of habitats and ecosystems, with the aim of regenerating a viable community or ecosystem</p> <p>Riparian: (adj) relating to or located on the banks of a river or stream</p> <p>Risk: (n) probability that a hazard will occur, qualified by the severity of the harm should the hazard occur</p> <p>ROV: (n) remotely operated vehicle: unmanned submersible that is operated from the surface</p> <p>Safety: (n) freedom from risk or danger</p> <p>Salinity: (n) salt content of water</p> <p>Scavenger: (n) organism that feeds on dead animals that it did not itself kill</p> <p>Sedentary: (adj) of an animal that does not move far from its original location at any time; not migratory</p> <p>Seed bank: (n) facility designed to conserve varieties of plants by preserving viable seeds for a long time</p> <p>Seep, cold: (n) location where water oozes from the sea floor, driven by pressure from the tectonic-based compaction of sediments. Although the water seeping from the ocean floor is close to the ambient temperature of the surrounding waters, it is very cold by comparison with hydrothermal water.</p> <p>Semi-diurnal: (adj) occurring twice daily</p> <p>Sere: (n) sequence of changes from the original state to the climax</p> <p>Sessile: (adj) of an organism fixed permanently to the substratum, or attached directly by the base</p> <p>Seston: (n) suspended matter in the ocean, including organisms, organic debris and minerals</p> <p>Silviculture: (n) planting, care, cultivation, protection and management of forest resources</p> <p>Sink habitat: (n) habitat in which, for the organism under consideration, the reproductive rate is lower than the mortality rate</p> <p>Sink population: (n) population that occupies a sink habitat</p> <p>Sled: (n) device that slides along the sea or lake bottom, collecting sediment and organisms</p> <p>Sociobiology : (n) study of the biological bases of social behaviour</p> <p>Sociology: (n) study of human social, economic, political, and religious behaviour</p> <p>Sound: (n) correct, well-founded, judicious</p>	<p>Specialist: (n) species with stringent requirements for a particular resource</p> <p>Speciation: (n) formation of a new species from an existing one</p> <p>Speciation, Allopatric: (n) differentiation of geographically isolated populations into species</p> <p>Species: (n) taxonomic group below genus; in the context of the EPBRS, the term is taken to mean a group of organisms that are similar to one another and formally recognized as distinct from other groups. The concept of a biological species is notoriously difficult to define. A definition that works for many sexually-reproducing species is "a group of organisms whose individuals of opposite sex can successfully breed, producing offspring that are themselves fertile". This definition struggles with chronospecies, evolutionary or successional species (an ancestor and its distant descendant would not belong to the same species had they existed simultaneously), geographical species (in which individuals from the extremes of a continuous geographical distribution are not inter-fertile), morphospecies or taxospecies (which are determined purely on morphological grounds), typological species (determined, as is most often the case in practice, purely on the basis of the type specimen) and ecospecies (an organism whose population)</p> <p>species (biological): (n) groups of actually or potentially interbreeding populations, reproductively isolated from other such groups</p> <p>species (cohesion): (n) groups of organisms coherent in the sense that they share a gene pool in which gene flow between organisms is acted on by natural selection</p> <p>species (ecological): (n) groups of organisms adapted to a local ecology, and evolving independently of other similar groups</p> <p>species (keystone): (n) species whose removal from an ecosystem would result in significant changes in the frequencies or interactions of the remaining species</p> <p>species (phylogenetic): (n) cluster of organisms sharing both ancestry and descent</p> <p>Species richness: (n) number of species in an area or collection</p> <p>Species turnover: (n) change in species composition in an area (often an island or other isolated ecosystem) brought about by the establishment of new species and the local extinction of others</p> <p>Spread: (v) to extend over a larger surface, to occupy a wider range than previously</p> <p>Stakeholder : (n) a party with an interest in the outcome of an action, process or transaction, whether or not themselves an actor or participant</p> <p>Stenohaline: (adj) tolerating only a narrow range of salinity</p> <p>Stenotopic: (adj) having a limited capacity to adapt to changes in environmental conditions</p> <p>Stewardship: (n) attitude and behaviour towards natural resources that tends to conserve them for future generations</p> <p>Stochastic: (adj) governed by, depending on, or involving chance or probability; not deterministic; process whose outcome is not exactly predictable. A stochastic model is one in which the value of one or more variables is unlikely to be the same in two successive runs of the model, since the magnitude of the variable is not determined absolutely but reflects a probability distribution</p> <p>Stratification: (n) separation of water masses, species, or other elements into distinct layers</p> <p>Stratified: (adj) in layers</p> <p>Stratigraphy: (n) study of the formation, composition, sequence and other characteristics of layered rocks of the Earth's crust</p> <p>Streamline: (n) form that tends to reduce or minimize viscous resistance to motion in a fluid</p> <p>Stressor: (n) activity, event, or other stimulus that disturbs or interferes with the normal physiological equilibrium of an organism or ecosystem</p> <p>Subclimax: (adj) penultimate stage of succession along a sere</p>
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<p>Subspecies: (n) taxonomic group below species, whose members share phenotypic or genotypic traits that distinguish them from other populations of that species</p> <p>Substrate: (n) material on or in which organisms live</p> <p>Subtidal: (adj) of or relating to the portion of sea floor that is close to the shore but submerged at low tide</p> <p>Succession: (n) change from the species composition characteristic of one community to another one; in an undisturbed ecosystem with stable environmental conditions, this represents a step from one community to the subsequent one on the sere</p> <p>Succession, Primary: (n) initial sequence of communities observed in a site previously devoid of life</p> <p>Suspended sediment: (n) particles in neutral buoyancy in the water column</p> <p>Sympatric: (adj) having coincident or overlapping ranges of distribution</p> <p>Syntopic: (adj) occupying the same habitat</p> <p>Target: (adj) object of intention, action or attack</p> <p>Taxon: (n) group of organisms sufficiently homogenous amongst themselves and distinct from other such groups for taxonomists to identify them as a unit</p> <p>Territory: (n) home range; area, often defended against intruders, occupied by individual, mating pair, or group</p> <p>Thermocline: (n) water layer within which temperature changes rapidly</p> <p>Thermohaline circulation: (n) movement of seawater due to differences in temperature and salinity (and hence density)</p> <p>Threatened: (adj) likely to become endangered</p> <p>Tidal stream: (n) bulk movement of sea water due to tides</p> <p>Tide, Neap: (n) tide when there is the least rise and fall of water (at the first and third quarters of the moon)</p> <p>Tide, Spring: (n) tide when there is the greatest rise and fall of water (at the second and fourth quarters of the moon)</p> <p>Topography: (n) configuration of surface of land or ocean floor</p> <p>Trench: (n) deep, long, narrow, steep-walled, often sinuous depression in the ocean floor, associated with a subduction zone</p> <p>Tributary: (n) stream that supplies water to another</p> <p>Trophic: (adj) relating to the relationship of organisms in a food web or to their feeding habits</p> <p>Trophic level: (n) position in a food chain determined by counting the number of steps from the primary producer</p> <p>Trophic state: (n) (of a water body) extent or degree of nutrient enrichment</p> <p>Trophic structure: (n) organization of a community described in terms of energy transfer from species to species in the food web</p> <p>Trophic web: (n) theoretical representation of how feeding groups are connected</p> <p>Turbidity: (adj) degree to which light is blocked by suspended matter in water</p> <p>Turnover: (n) heat-driven exchange of upper and lower strata in bodies of fresh water</p> <p>Upwelling: (n) phenomenon along the western margins of continents in which the wind-induced movement of the surface water brings nutrients from deep water and results in areas of high productivity.</p> <p>Value: (n) importance, desirability, merit, use or worth of a thing, event or outcome for stakeholders; the equivalent for something in money, goods or services</p>	<p>Value, Instrumental: (n) the worth of an entity measured by its usefulness to humans</p> <p>Value, Intrinsic: (n) value in absence of an evaluator; the worth of an entity originating solely in the existence of that entity; the true, genuine, real, essential or inherent worth of the entity (in particular, the worth of an entity irrespective of human perception or assessment or of its actual or potential usefulness to humans)</p> <p>Value, Option: (n) value of a resource whose use is deferred</p> <p>Variance: (n) statistical measure of the dispersion of a set of values about its mean</p> <p>Variety: (n) a group of organisms within a (sub-)species that is distinct from other such groups in the (sub-)species</p> <p>Vector: (n) agency responsible for the dispersal or introduction of an organism</p> <p>Vent, Hydrothermal: (n) submarine geyser. Hot vents are formed where two oceanic plates separate, cracking the sea floor. Water seeps into the cracks, to be super-heated by magma, and emerge again, an extremely hot submarine geyser that is unable to boil because of the intense pressure at the bottom of the ocean. The flow cools rapidly in the very cold ambient water, precipitating much of its mineral load as black roiling water, or forming chimneys that grow several metres or tens of metres before collapsing.</p> <p>Viscosity: (n) internal resistance to flow of a liquid</p> <p>Viviparous: (n) giving birth to live young</p> <p>Water column: (n) conceptual column of water from the surface to the bottom or to a given depth</p> <p>Watershed: (n) area that contributes water to the flow of a river or stream at a given point; the line along high ground from which surface water flows into distinct drainage basins</p> <p>Weed: (n) plant growing where it is not wanted</p> <p>Wetlands: (n) habitats that are seasonally inundated with water, and that typically have special soils and vegetation.</p> <p>Wildlife: (n) commonly used to mean wild animals collectively; sometimes restricted to free-roaming vertebrate animals; increasingly used to identify all non-domestic forms of life</p> <p>Windward: (n) on the side toward the wind, the exposed side</p> <p>Xeric: (adj) referring to habitats in which plant production is limited by lack of water</p> <p>Xerophytic: (adj) adapted to a dry environment</p> <p>Zone, Abyssopelagic: (n) water 4000 to 6000m deep, off the shelf-slope break</p> <p>Zone, High tide: (n) part of the shore that is only under water at high tide</p> <p>Zone, Low tide: (n) part of the shore that is only exposed to the air at low tide</p> <p>Zone, Middle tide: (n) part of the shore that is repeatedly covered by water and exposed to the air as the tide ebbs and flows</p> <p>Zone, Photic: (n) upper portion of the water column admitting sufficient light for photosynthesis</p> <p>Zone, Spray: (n) region above the normal high water mark reached by salt spray from the sea; supralittoral fringe</p> <p>Zone, Wash: (n) near-shore zone in which sediments are disturbed by wave action</p> <p>Zoology: (n) scientific study of animal evolution, anatomy, life processes, life history, histology, functional morphology, embryology, physiology, ecology, ethology, taxonomy, and geography</p> <p>Zooxanthellae: (n) symbiotic dinoflagellates (associated many organisms, including corals)</p>
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