

- conservation**—the management or regulation of a resource so that its use does not exceed the capacity of the resource to regenerate itself.
- consumption**—the day-to-day use of environmental resources as food, clothing, and housing.
- contour plowing**—a process in which rows of crops are plowed across the hillside; this prevents the erosion that can occur when rows are cut up and down on a slope.
- crown fires**—start on the ground or in the canopies of forest that have not experienced recent surface fires. They spread quickly and are characterized by high temperatures because they consume underbrush and dead material on the forest floor.
- deforestation**—the removal of trees for agricultural purposes or purposes of exportation.
- driftnets**—nets that are dragged through the water and indiscriminately catch everything in their path.
- ecosystem capital**—the value of natural resources.
- fishery**—the industry or occupation devoted to the catching, processing, or selling of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic animals.
- gangue**—the waste material that results from the mining process.
- greenbelt**—open or forested areas built at the outer edge of a city.
- ground fires**—smoldering fires that take place in bogs or swamps and can burn underground for days or weeks. Originating from surface fires, ground fires are difficult to detect and extinguish.
- hunger**—occurs when insufficient calories are taken in to replace those that are being expended.
- intercropping**—(also called strip cropping), is the practice of planting bands of different crops across a hillside.
- long lining**—in fishing, the use of long lines that have baited hooks and will be taken by numerous aquatic organisms.
- malnutrition**—poor nutrition that results from an insufficient or poorly balanced diet.
- metallic minerals**—are mined for their metal components—metals (for example, zinc) can be extracted (in smelting) from these minerals and used for various purposes.
- mineral deposit**—an area in which a particular mineral is concentrated.
- mining**—the excavation of the Earth for the purpose of extracting ore or minerals.
- monoculture**—when just one type of plant is planted in a large area.
- natural resources**—biotic and abiotic natural ecosystems.
- nonmetallic minerals**—are mined to be used in their natural state; nothing is extracted from them.