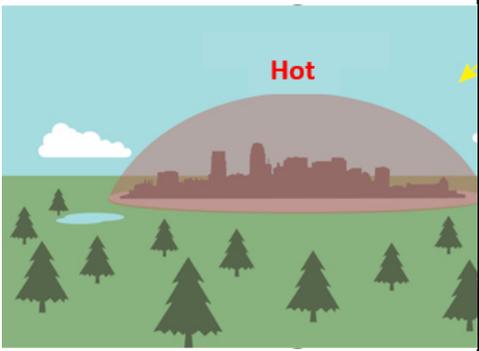
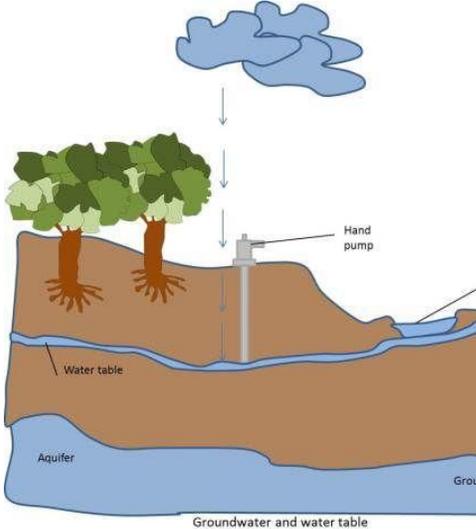
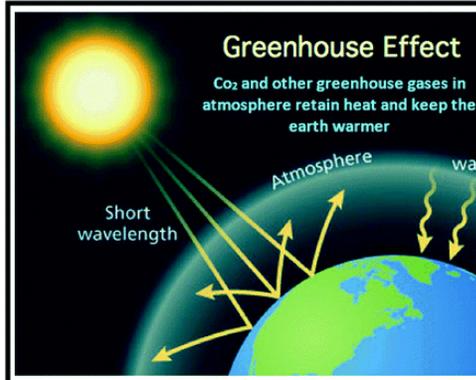


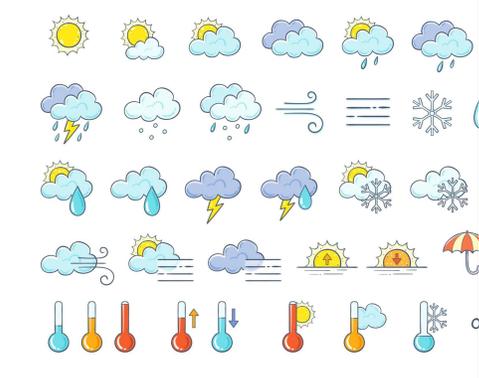
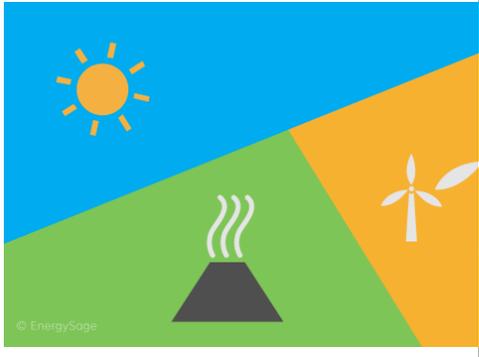
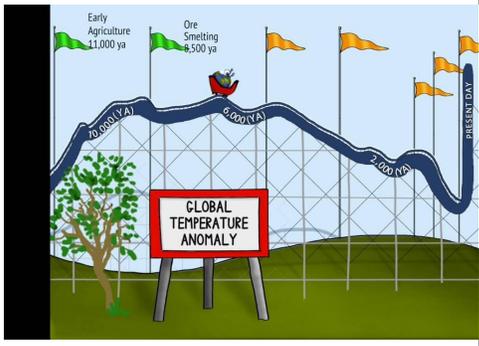
<p>Drought</p>	<p>Prolonged times of lacking precipitation that lead to dry ground, shallow water bodies, and difficulty for plant growth</p>	
<p>Soil Erosion</p>	<p>Loss of upper layer of soil due to activity of erosive agents like water, air, animals & humans. Extreme precipitation increases soil Erosion.</p>	
<p>Flood</p>	<p>The result of extra water submerging and standing atop ground that is normally dry.</p> <p>This may result in drowning of plants or blockage of roadways.</p>	

<p>Extreme Weather</p>	<p>Weather events that produce extreme outcomes; these include tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, dust storms, blizzards, and ice storms</p> <p>These events may occur more frequently with changes in climate</p>	
<p>Finite Resource</p>	<p>Items that humans utilize quicker than can be reproduced or have natural limitation</p> <p>Some examples: clean water, carbon-based fuels (oil & gasoline), & timber</p>	
<p>Urban Area</p>	<p>A well-developed region that includes the area surrounding a city and the city itself</p>	

<p>Urbanization</p>	<p>The process by which a large number of people become permanently concentrated in small areas</p>	 An aerial photograph showing a transition from rural farmland on the left to a dense urban settlement on the right. The farmland consists of large, rectangular plots in various shades of green and brown. The urban area is characterized by a high density of buildings with colorful roofs, interspersed with trees.
<p>Urban Heat Island</p>	<p>An urban area that is significantly warmer than the surrounding areas due to human activities</p>	 A diagram illustrating the Urban Heat Island effect. A city skyline is shown in the center, with a large, semi-transparent dome over it labeled 'Hot' in red. The dome is surrounded by a green landscape with trees and a small pond, representing the cooler surrounding environment. The sky is light blue with a few clouds and a sun.
<p>Infrastructure</p>	<p>The facilities, services and installations needed for the functioning of the community</p>	 A colorful illustration of modern infrastructure. It features a city skyline with skyscrapers, a bridge, a train, a bus, a boat, and various utility structures like power lines and wind turbines. The scene is set against a light blue background with a stylized sky and water.

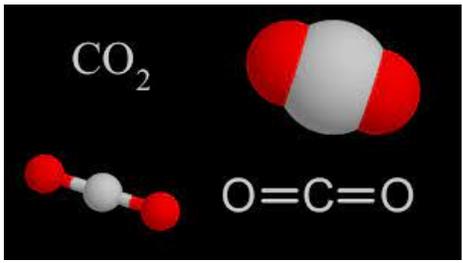
Vocabulary Matching

<p>Irrigation</p>	<p>Artificial application of water to fields to help with crop growth</p>	
<p>Groundwater</p>	<p>Water found underground beneath the land surface in a saturated zone.</p>	
<p>Greenhouse Gasses</p>	<p>Gasses in the atmosphere that trap solar energy and cause global warming. It includes Carbon dioxide, Methane, water vapor, Nitrous oxide and Chlorofluorocarbons(CFC)</p>	

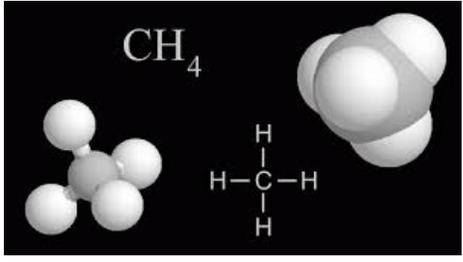
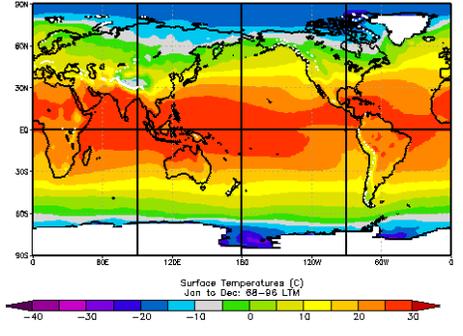
<p>Weather</p>	<p>Atmospheric conditions at a specific time and place; dependent on temperature, humidity, wind, & precipitation</p>	
<p>Climate</p>	<p>Long term (30 year) average weather conditions for a particular region</p>	
<p>Renewable Resource</p>	<p>Resources that never depletes upon their continuous use. Examples: wind energy, solar energy and geothermal energy.</p>	
<p>Temperature Anomaly</p>	<p>Deviation from long term average temperature. It can be positive if temperature is warmer and negative if temperature cooler in reference to long term average.</p>	

<h2>Heat Mitigation</h2>	<p>Modifications to urban characteristics and behaviors made with the objective to reduce urban temperatures where they pose a negative impact</p>	
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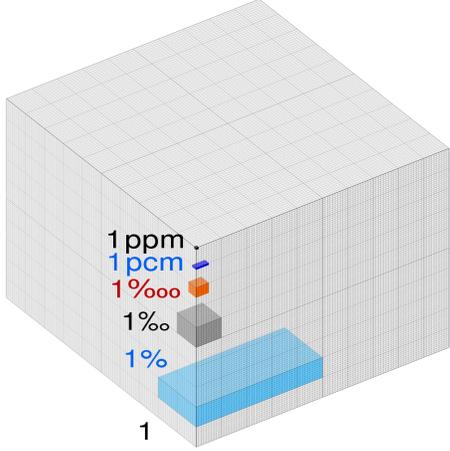
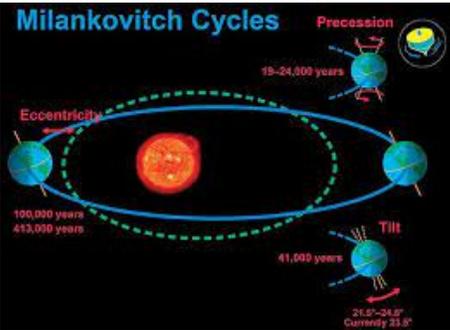
<h2>Urban Climate</h2>	<p>Any set of climatic conditions that prevails in a large urban area and that differs from the climate of its surroundings</p>	
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<h2>Carbon Dioxide</h2>	<p>an important heat-trapping gas, or greenhouse gas, that comes from the extraction and burning of fossil fuels (such as coal, oil, and natural gas), from wildfires, and from natural processes like volcanic eruptions.</p>	
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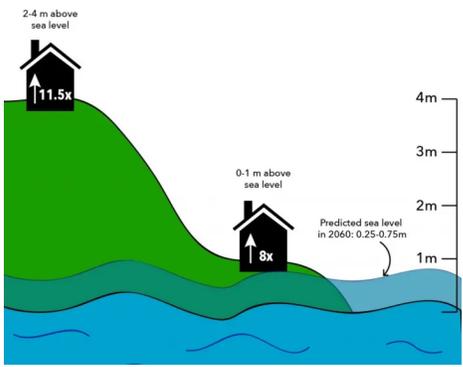
Vocabulary Matching

Methane	<p>A greenhouse gas that is 4 times as potent as CO₂. Sources include landfills, oil and natural gas systems, agricultural activities, coal mining, stationary and mobile combustion, wastewater treatment, and certain industrial processes</p>	 <p>The image shows the chemical structure of methane (CH₄). It includes the chemical formula CH₄ at the top left, a ball-and-stick model of the molecule in the center, and a Lewis dot structure of the molecule on the right. The Lewis structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to four hydrogen atoms.</p>
Emissions	<p>the production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation</p>	 <p>The image shows a silhouette of an industrial facility, likely a power plant or refinery, against a bright, hazy sky. Thick, dark plumes of smoke or steam are being emitted from several tall chimneys, illustrating the concept of industrial emissions.</p>
Sea-Level Rise	<p>the average increase in the water level of the Earth's oceans.</p>	 <p>The image is a 3D architectural rendering of a coastal city that has been significantly inundated by rising sea levels. Buildings and streets are partially submerged in blue water, illustrating the impact of sea-level rise on urban areas.</p>
Global Average Temperature	<p>An estimate of Earth's mean surface air temperature averaged over the entire planet.</p>	 <p>The image is a global map showing surface temperatures. The map uses a color scale to represent temperature, with warmer temperatures shown in red and orange, and cooler temperatures shown in blue and purple. The map includes latitude and longitude lines. Below the map is a color scale legend labeled 'Surface Temperatures (C) Jan to Dec: 88-88 LTM' with values ranging from -40 to 50.</p>

Vocabulary Matching

IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	 <p>The IPCC logo features the lowercase letters 'ipcc' in a large, blue, sans-serif font. To the right are the circular emblems of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Below the main text, it reads 'INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change'.</p>
PPM	Parts per million	 <p>A 3D grid diagram illustrating the relative sizes of different units. A large blue block represents the unit '1'. A smaller grey block represents '1‰' (1 per thousand). A very small blue block represents '1 ppm' (1 part per million). A tiny orange block represents '1 pcm' (1 part per cent million). The diagram shows that 1 ppm is 1/1000th of 1‰, and 1‰ is 1/100th of 1%.</p>
Mitigation	the action of reducing the severity, <u>seriousness</u> , or painfulness of something.	 <p>A collage of five images illustrating environmental mitigation: a wind turbine, a car with a fuel nozzle, several light bulbs, a forest, and a field of crops.</p>
Milankovitch Cycles	Changes in the planetary movement that affects climate	 <p>A diagram titled 'Milankovitch Cycles' showing Earth's orbit around the Sun. It illustrates three cycles: Eccentricity (100,000 years and 413,000 years), Precession (19-24,000 years), and Tilt (41,000 years). The tilt is shown as 23.5°-24.5° currently and 21.3°.</p>

Vocabulary Matching

<p>Climate Driven Housing Displacement</p>	<p>When people are removed from their homes due to rising cost of insurance, rising sea levels, wild fires and other climate related natural disasters</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates the impact of sea level rise on coastal housing. A vertical scale on the right indicates sea level heights from 1m to 4m. A house on a green hill is shown at a height of 11.5m above sea level, with an upward arrow and the label '11.5x'. A second house, shown as a silhouette, is at 8m above sea level, with an upward arrow and the label '8x'. A third house silhouette is shown at 0.1m above sea level, with an upward arrow and the label '0.1 m above sea level'. A label '2.4 m above sea level' points to the top of the hill. A label 'Predicted sea level in 2050: 0.25-0.75m' points to the rising water level. The sea level is depicted in blue with wavy lines.</p>
<p>Crop Yield</p>	<p>a standard measurement of the amount of agricultural production harvested—yield of a crop—per unit of land area.</p>	 <p>A photograph of a combine harvester working in a large field of golden wheat. The harvester is moving from left to right, leaving a trail of harvested grain behind it. The sky is clear and blue.</p>