

Clark Burro Lawsuit – Definitions

Fauna, Faunal:

all the animal life in a particular region or period; "the fauna of China"; "the zoology of the Pliocene epoch"

animal: a living organism characterized by voluntary movement

wordnet.princeton.edu/perl/webwn

the animal life of a particular region, geological period, or environment

www.fi.edu/fellows/fellow6/feb99/terms1.html

the total animal population that inhabits an area.

www.nrdc.org/reference/glossary/f.asp

a collective group animals, particularly those of a certain region or time

www.fws.gov/midwest/mussel/glossary.html

The community of animals in a specific region or habitat.

www.utilities.cornell.edu/EIS/Glossary.htm

NATURAL

existing in or produced by nature; not artificial or imitation; "a natural pearl"; "natural gas"; "natural silk"; "natural blonde hair"; "a natural sweetener"; "natural fertilizers"

existing in or in conformity with nature or the observable world; neither supernatural nor magical; "a perfectly natural explanation"

wordnet.princeton.edu/perl/webwn

Produced or existing in nature; not artificial or manufactured.

science.education.nih.gov/supplements/nih2/chemicals/other/glossary/glossary2.htm

NATIVE

Refers to those species originating naturally in a particular region.

www.abag.ca.gov/bayarea/sfep/reports/ccmp/ccmpappb.html

A species or organism which arrives and establishes in a site by natural processes.

www.hear.org/galapagos/invasives/glossary.htm

Any species which is found in the region of its origin; any species that has not been newly introduced by humans into an ecosystem.

habitat — Where an organism lives in an ecosystem and finds all it needs to survive; the native environment of an animal or plant.

species — A group of organisms different from all others in that they do not interbreed with any other groups.

wildlife — Usually refers to large wild animals like deer, mice, birds, etc. that have not been domesticated for human use. The term is generally not used to describe smaller animals like insects.

adapted — Alteration in the structure or function of an organism in any of its parts, by which the organism becomes better fitted to survive in its environment.

biological diversity — The variety and variability of living organisms on the planet.

biology — The study of life.

biotic — Pertains to living organisms.

competition — Organisms have a wide variety of strategies that help them gather resources. They may compete with each other for resources such as water, food, shelter, space, and mates. Through competition, species are strengthened in their ability to cope with difficulties.

conservation — The intelligent use of natural resources; a philosophy of natural resource management that ensures their availability in the future by not being too greedy in the present. Conservation practices, by preserving land for future use by humans (the technical definition of conservation), has the secondary benefit of providing habitat and thus survival for many plants and animals not commonly thought of as resources, such as wildflowers and songbirds. Another definition is preserving resources from decay or loss.

domestication — The process by which wild animals are tamed for human use. Animals such as dogs, pigs, cows, and sheep were domesticated from their wild relatives by humans thousands of years ago.

ecological role — Carpenters, bakers, grocers, doctors, and waste recyclers all have very important roles within your community. It would be very difficult for your community to survive without many of these roles. Could you do without a mechanic? How about a farmer? Organisms within ecosystems have roles too. Look in any ecosystem and you will find farmers (plants), landscapers (grazers), lawyers (predators), teachers (processes) home builders (trees), water treaters (wetlands), food transporters (fish), waste recyclers (bacteria), and many more. What is your role within the ecosystem?

endemic — A species that is unique to an area; found nowhere else.

www.nps.gov/grsa/resources/curriculum/glossary.htm

Born, living or growing in a particular area or location, not brought in from another area.

Extinct—Refers to once living **species** that no longer exist.

Genetic erosion—Loss of genetic diversity within the same **species** over time, due to human intervention or environmental change.

Habitat fragmentation—The breaking up of spaces that are home to animals into smaller and unconnected segments (due, for example, to a subdivision being built in the middle of a forest, a road through a meadow, or a dam across a river). This can result in the loss of habitat as well as the disruption of an **ecosystem**.

Livestock—Domestic animals, such as cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, or turkeys, that become a source of food. Hamburger comes from cattle or cows, and bacon, from hogs.

Species—Living things that are grouped by their common attributes and can reproduce only among themselves. Human beings are one species; dogs are another. Scientists estimate that several million to 100 million species of plants, animals, and other organisms share the Earth. One of the great unsolved mysteries in evolution is where different species come from.

Sustainable development—Human activities that do not do permanent damage to the environment or rob resources from future generations.

www.ecohealth101.org/glossary.html

NON-NATIVE

A species which has not lived in a particular region for thousands of years, but has immigrated from another region, usually within the past 250 years. The words "alien" and "exotic" are synonyms. In the catalog, an asterisk (*) precedes the names of non-native species. (Since we associate people, other animals, or plants from far away with a colorful, unusual, and often exciting strangeness, we have come to associate the word "exotic" with that strangeness.

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www.coestatepark.com/glossary_of_plant_terms.htm

a species that has been introduced into an area beyond its native range. Invasions can result in losses of native species, changes in community structure and function, and alterations of the physical structure of the system.

www.bio.txstate.edu:16080/~wetlands/Glossary/glossary.html

Please provide evidence that burros have caused changes in community structure and function and/or alterations of the physical structure of the system.

An exotic species that is neither native nor naturalized to the natural region and that has been introduced as a result of human activity.

www.pc.gc.ca/apprendre-learn/prof/sub/eco/itm7/index_e.asp

NATURALIZED

refers to a previously exotic or foreign species which has established in and conformed to an ecosystem.

www.nps.gov/plants/restore/library/glossary.htm

Naturalization is the process whereby a person becomes a national of a nation, or a citizen of a country, other than the one of his birth.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naturalized

A plant introduced to an area that has escaped cultivation and reproduces on its own. Many plants that North Americans assume are natives were introduced by early settlers.

www.creativehomeowner.com/glossary/Glossn.html

NATURAL RESOURCE

something (as a mineral, forest, or kind of animal) that is found in nature and is valuable to humans.

www.wef.org/publicinfo/newsroom/wastewater_glossary.jhtml

HISTORIC RANGE- only 1 Definition Provided

those geographic areas the species was known or believed to occupy in the past.

www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/glossary_e.cfm