

1. Biodiversity

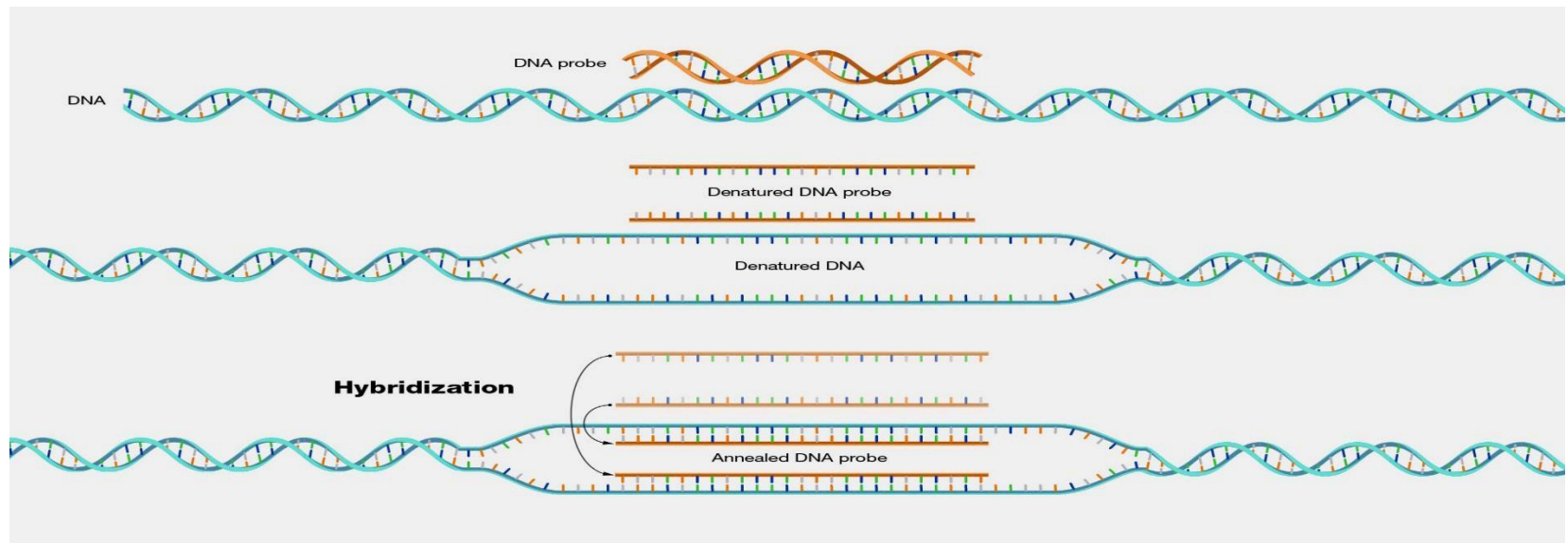
Biodiversity is **all the different kinds of life you'll find in one area**—the variety of animals, plants, fungi, and even microorganisms like bacteria that make up our natural world. Each of these species and organisms work together in ecosystems, like an intricate web, to maintain balance and support life.

2. Evolution

Evolution is **the process by which species adapt over time in response to their changing environment.**

3. Hybridization

Hybridization, as related to genomics, is **the process in which two complementary single-stranded DNA and/or RNA molecules bond together to form a double-stranded molecule.** The bonding is dependent on the appropriate base-pairing across the two single-stranded molecules.



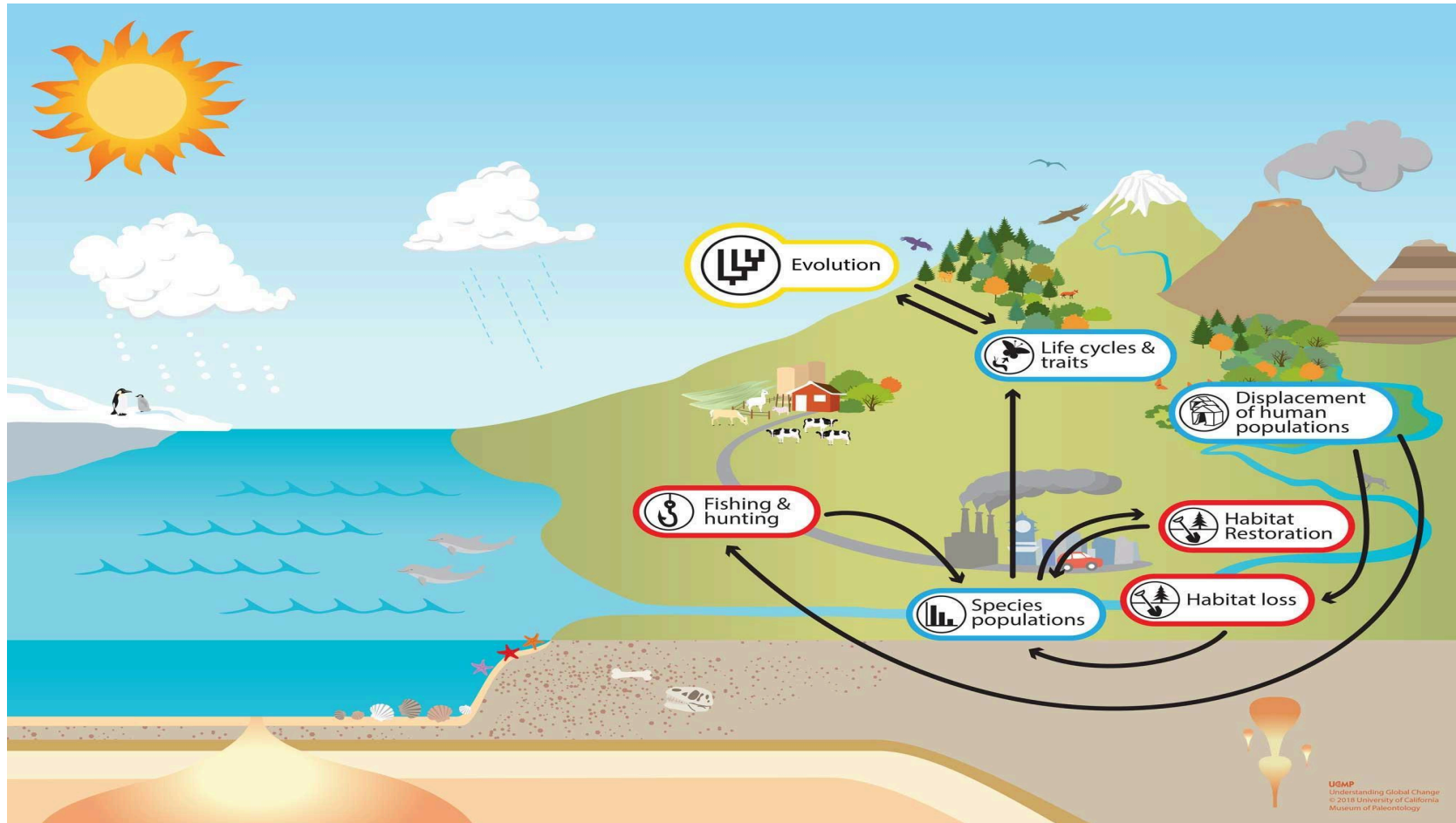
4. Morphology

The science of the form and structure of organisms (plants, animals, and other forms of life).

5. Evolutionary Change.

Evolutionary change is the heritable change in populations and species over time, due to mechanisms such as

natural selection, random genetic drift, and sexual selection.



6. Genetic Diversity

Genetic diversity is **the biological variation that occurs within species**. It makes it possible for species to adapt when the environment changes. Genetic diversity is particularly important under rapid environmental change, such as in the Baltic Sea.

The combined differences in the DNA of all individuals in a species make up the genetic diversity of that species.

7. Ecosystem

An ecosystem is a **geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life.**

Examples of ecosystems are: **agroecosystem, aquatic ecosystem, coral reef, desert, forest, human ecosystem, littoral zone, marine ecosystem, prairie, rainforest, savanna, steppe, taiga, tundra, urban ecosystem and others**

8. Habitat

A habitat is **a place where an organism makes its home**. A habitat meets all the environmental conditions an organism needs to survive.

Examples of habitats include: desert. Meadow.

9. Biome

A biome is **an area classified according to the species that live in that location**. Temperature range, soil type, and the amount of light and water are unique to a particular place and form the niches for specific species allowing scientists to define the biome.

10. Taxonomy

Taxonomy is **the science of naming, describing and classifying organisms** and includes all plants, animals and microorganisms of the world.

11. Taxonomist

Taxonomists are **professionals who specialize in classifying and sorting information based on an established system**. Taxonomists work in a range of fields to identify and describe various concepts or organisms then sorting them based on similar characteristics and patterns.

12. Aquatic biodiversity

Aquatic biodiversity is **the rich and wonderful variety of plants and animals that live in watery habitats**.

13. Terrestrial

A terrestrial ecosystem is **a land-based community of organisms and the interactions of biotic and abiotic components in a given area**. Examples of terrestrial ecosystems include the tundra, taigas, temperate deciduous forests, tropical rainforests, grasslands, and deserts.

14. Species

A biological species is a group of organisms that can reproduce with one another in nature and produce fertile offspring.

15. Endangered Species

A species is classified as endangered **when its population has declined at least 70 percent and the cause of the decline is known.**

16. Extinct Species

Extinction is **the complete disappearance of a species from Earth.**

17. Autotrophs

An autotroph is an **organism that can produce its own food using light, water, carbon dioxide, or other chemicals.**

18. Heterotrophs

A heterotroph is an **organism that eats other plants or animals for energy and nutrients.**

19. Ecology

Ecology is the study of the relationships between living organisms, including humans, and their physical environment.

20. Ecologist

A biologist who studies the relation between organisms and their environment.

21. Species diversity

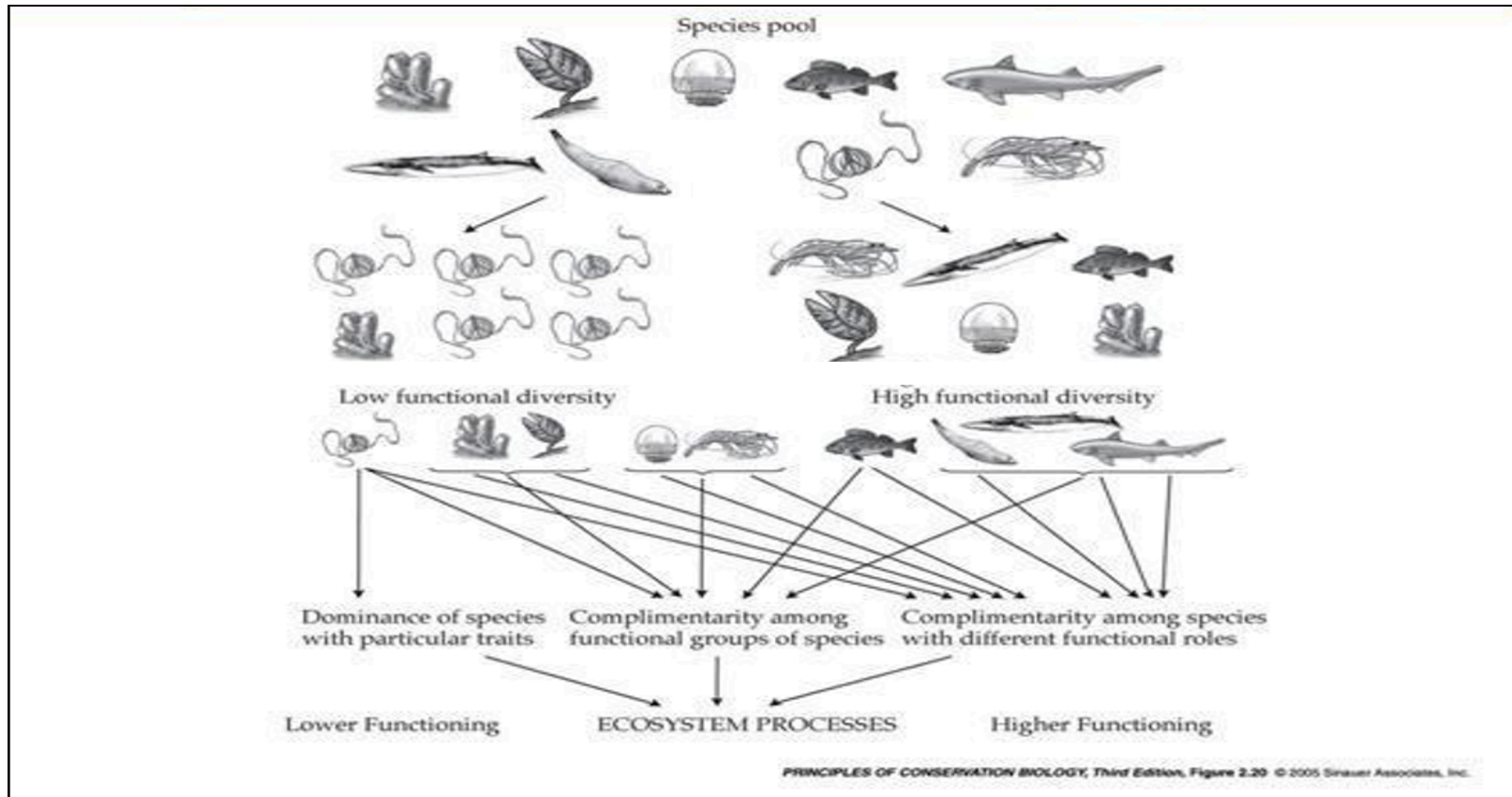
Species Diversity is simply the number and relative abundance of species found in a given biological organization (population, ecosystem, Earth).

22. Structural Diversity

Structural diversity is often defined as one or a combination of spatial distribution, species diversity, and variation in three dimensions, such as the size and height.

23. Functional diversity

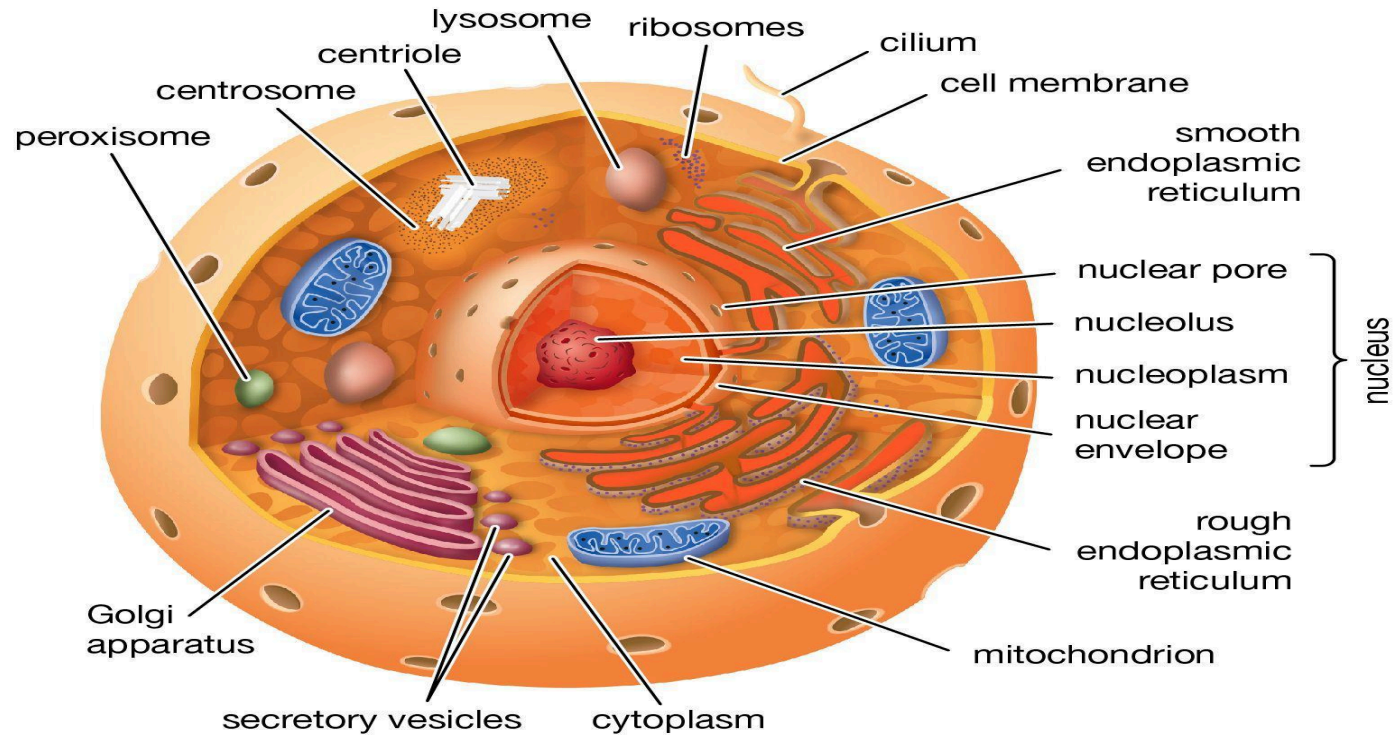
Functional diversity is a component of biodiversity that **generally concerns the range of things that organisms do in communities and ecosystems.**



24. Eukaryotic

Any cell or organism that possesses a clearly defined nucleus.

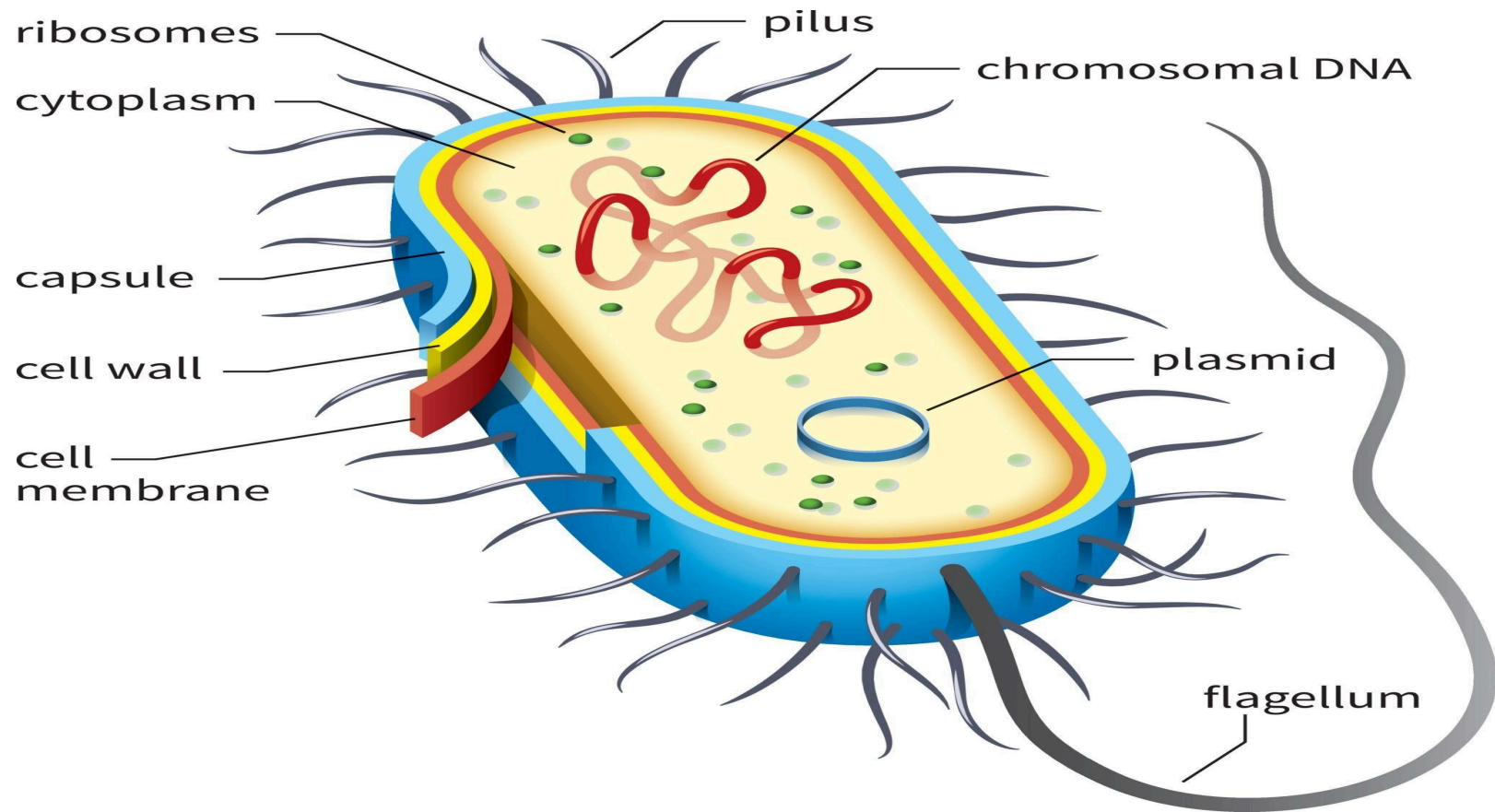
Animal cell



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25. Prokaryotic

A prokaryotic cell is a type of cell that does not have a true nucleus or membrane-bound organelles.



26. Bio conservation

Biodiversity conservation is the protection and management of biodiversity to obtain resources for sustainable development.

27. Bio Classification

Biological classification is **the scientific procedure of arranging organisms into a hierarchical series of groups and sub-groups on the basis of their similarities and dissimilarities.**

28. Botany

Branch of biology that deals with the study of plants, including their structure, properties, and biochemical processes

29. Botanist

Botany, also called plant science(s), plant biology or phytology, **is the science of plant life and a branch of biology.**