## **Glossary of Important Terms**

- Agriculture: the production of crops, livestock, and poultry
- Anthropogenic: changes that are caused by human activity; usually used to refer to changes in the environment—opposite of natural changes
- Channelize: to pave the bed of a river with concrete for the purpose of speeding up river flow
- Dam: a barrier to obstruct the flow of water
- Deposition: the process by which pieces of the surface of the earth are deposited by water, glaciers, winds, waves, etc.
- Drought: periods where there is little to no rainfall; droughts have a tremendous effect on agricultural production in an area
- Ecosystem services: functions of the environment that are beneficial to humans (e.g. oxygen from trees, water filtration in wetlands)
- **Erosion**: the process by which the surface of the earth is worn away by the action of water, glaciers, winds, waves, etc.
- **Habitation**: a place in the environment where people or animals can live
- Heterogeneous landscape: composed of different kinds of land cover and species of plants and animals; in the model, areas of a similar color would likely actually contain different types of agriculture, transportation, or natural areas
- Homogeneous landscape: land cover is the same throughout the landscape; to simplify
  the model, treat each land cover type as homogeneous

- Land use: the human use of land; involves changing the natural environment to suit the needs of humans
- Levee: an embankment the prevents a river from flooding an area
- Meteorology: the science that deal with the phenomena of the atmosphere, especially weather and weather conditions
- Model: a simplified representation of actual things or phenomena
- Precipitation: condensed water that falls from the sky; examples include: rain, snow,
   hail
- Storm water runoff: water than enters the environment during rain or snow events
- Transportation: the ways humans move themselves or goods from one place to another