



GLOSSARY RELATED TO THE TOPIC OF FARMING AND ITS IMPACT ON WILDLIFE

Biodiversity: The variety of plant and animal species present in a particular habitat. Farming practices can affect biodiversity by altering ecosystems and habitats.

Conservation: The protection and sustainable use of natural resources, including wildlife, to maintain ecological balance and prevent species extinction.

Deforestation: The clearing of forests for agricultural purposes, resulting in the loss of trees and disruption of ecosystems. Deforestation can lead to the displacement of wildlife.

Ecological Balance: The delicate equilibrium maintained in ecosystems, where various species coexist and contribute to the overall health of the environment. Farming practices can disrupt this balance if not managed sustainably.

Edge Effect: Changes in the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of an ecosystem at the boundary between two different habitat types, such as the edge of a farm and a natural habitat.

Erosion: The gradual wearing away of soil by wind, water, or other natural forces. Unsustainable farming practices can contribute to soil erosion, negatively impacting both the land and nearby water bodies.

Habitat Destruction: The process by which natural habitats are damaged or eliminated, often due to agricultural expansion, leading to a loss of suitable living spaces for wildlife.

Habitat Fragmentation: The process by which large, continuous habitats are divided into smaller, isolated patches, often due to agricultural development. This can disrupt animal movement and migration patterns.

Habitat Loss: The reduction or destruction of natural environments that provide homes and resources for wildlife, often due to agricultural expansion.

Habitat: The specific environment in which an organism or community of organisms lives, including the physical and biological factors that influence their survival.

Invasive Species: Non-native species introduced to a new environment, often unintentionally. Some farming practices can contribute to the spread of invasive species, which may outcompete or prey on native wildlife.

Overgrazing: Excessive consumption of vegetation by livestock, leading to the degradation of pastures and potential displacement of native wildlife.

Pesticides: Chemical substances used in farming to control pests and diseases in crops. The use of pesticides can have negative effects on non-target wildlife, such as birds and insects.

Regulations: Rules and guidelines set by governmental bodies to control and monitor farming practices, with the aim of mitigating their impact on wildlife and the environment.

Runoff: The flow of water, often carrying pollutants from farmlands, into nearby rivers and streams, impacting aquatic wildlife.

Sustainable Farming: Agricultural practices that aim to minimize environmental impact while maintaining the long-term productivity of the land. Sustainable farming seeks to balance the needs of agriculture with those of wildlife and ecosystems.

Wildlife: All non-domesticated plants, animals, and other organisms that exist in their natural habitats, including ecosystems on farmlands.