

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE TERMINOLOGY

TERM LIST - 27th SEPTEMBER 2019

TERM	DEFINITION	SESOTHO EQUIVALENT
1. Acidification	A range of industrial activities, including mining and power production from fossil fuels, can cause localized acidification of water systems.	Boesete
2. Afforestation	The establishment of forest by natural succession or by the planting of trees on land where they did not formerly grow.	Temo ya difate
3. Algae	Simple plants containing chlorophyll or other photosynthetic pigments, found widely in freshwater and marine environments.	Bolele
4. Aquatic	Growing, living, or found in water.	-tsa metsing
5. Basic Sanitation	The prescribed minimum standard of services necessary for the safe, hygienic, and adequate collection, removal, disposal, and purification of domestic wastewater, and sewage	Tsamaiso ya dikgwerekgwere ya mantlha
6. Benthic	The lowermost region of a freshwater or marine profile in which organisms reside.	Benthiki/Botebong ba metsi
7. Biomass	The total mass of all living organisms present in an ecosystem, usually expressed as a dry weight.	Boima ba tse phelang
8. Biosphere	The envelope around the earth containing the planet's life-supporting systems (e.g. the atmosphere, soil, inland water, and the sea).	Setshireletsi sa lefatshe
9. Carrying Capacity	The maximum population of a given organism that a particular environment can sustain.	Bokgoni ba mojaro
10. Catchment Management	A philosophy, process, and implementation strategy to achieve a balance between the utilization and the protection of environmental resources in a particular catchment area.	Tsamaiso ya Pokello
11. Climate Change	The variation in the earth's global climate or in regional climates over time.	Phetoho ya boemo ba lehodimo
TERM	DEFINITION	SESOTHO EQUIVALENT
12. Conservation	The maintenance of environmental quality and functioning.	Paballo

13. Convention	An agreement drafted by an international, independent panel, which various governments then sign, to support specific action.	Tumellano
14. Deforestation	The permanent clearing of an area of forest or woodland.	Phediso ya meru
15. Degradation	The reduction or loss of the biological or ecological productivity of an area (see Desertification).	Phokotseho
16. Eco-Efficiency	The efficiency of goods and services, assessed by measuring their economic price and checking it against its production or manufacturing success in reducing environmental impact.	Bokgoni ba tikoloho
17. Ecosystem	The dynamic complex of animal, plant, and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment (soil, water, climate, and atmosphere) interacting as a functional unit.	Mokgwatshebetso wa tikoloho
18. Effluent	Water (usually wastewater) that flows out of a man-made system into a river or the sea.	Tshilafatso ya dinoka
19. Emission	A noise or a liquid or gaseous effluent that is discharged into the environment.	Tshilafatso ya tikoloho
20. Endemic	A plant or animal species that occurs and is restricted to a particular geographical region is said to be 'endemic' to that region, owing to factors such as isolation.	-tse phelang dibakeng tse itseng
21. Environmental Degradation	The reduction of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives and needs.	Phokotseho ya tikoloho
22. Environmental Health	Well-being based on the health of the environment, both natural and built.	Bophelo ba tikoloho
23. Estuary	The coastal body of water that has a free connection with the open sea and where fresh water, derived from land drainage, is mixed with sea water.	Makopanelong a metsi
24. Floodplain	An area beside a river that is seasonally flooded when water levels rise because of high rainfall.	Phophomo
25. Flora	All the plant species that make up the vegetation of a given habitat or area at a given time.	Dimela
26. Forestry	The practice of growing and managing forest trees for commercial timber production.	Meru
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27. Groundwater	Water that is stored within the air spaces of soil and in rock formations.	Metsi a sediba
28. Global Warming	A gradual warming of the air temperature in the earth's lower atmosphere as a result of the build-up of greenhouse gases.	Phuthumatso ya Lefatshe
29. Greenhouse Gas	Any gas that absorbs infrared radiation in the atmosphere, thus allowing heat to enter the earth's atmosphere but not to leave it.	Kgase e monyang motjheso
30. Hazardous Waste	Waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment.	Dikgwerekgwere tse kotsi
31. Hydropower	Electricity generated by means of flowing water.	Motlakase ka metsi

32. Indigenous Species	Plants, animals, or microbes those are native to a particular area (see Fynbos).	Tsa sebaka seo
33. Inter-Basin Transfer	The transfer of water from one river system to another, in places where water would not naturally be transferred between the two systems.	Phallo ya maiketsetso
34. Intertidal Zone	The area of the beach between the high and low tide watermarks.	Makopanelong a Maqhubu
35. Mortality	The frequency of death in a population or community.	Dipalopalo tsa Mafu
36. Natural Environment	The physical environment comprising all living and non-living things that occur naturally on earth	Tikoloho ya Tlhaho
37. National Park	Land set aside for the protection of plants, animals, and scenery, and for human enjoyment.	Paka ya Naha
38. Non-Renewable Resources	Resources that do not renew themselves in a human time-scale and cannot be replenished once exhausted, such as fossil fuels and copper.	Disebediswa tse sa ntjhafatsweng
39. Nuclear Power	Energy created by the process of fission from atomic nuclei, as generated by nuclear power stations	Matla a Nyutlelei
40. Overgrazing	Grazing by livestock or wildlife to the point where grass cover is depleted; leaving bare, unprotected patches of soil, with a corresponding increase in erosion by water and wind.	Ho fula ho fetelletseng
41. Ozone Depletion	The destruction or thinning of the stratospheric ozone layer that shields the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation.	Phokotseho ya Ozouno
42. Particulates	A term used to describe either particles of solid matter or droplets of liquid.	Dikarolwana
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43. Pelagic	Relating to communities of marine organisms that belong to the open sea, living free from direct dependence on the sea bottom or shore.	Tse phelang kante le ka hare ha lewatle
44. Pollution	The concentration of substances that are beyond the environment's capacity to handle.	Tshilafatso
45. Population Density	The number of organisms, species, or humans found in a given area.	Bongata
46. Precipitation	All the forms in which water falls to the ground such as rain, sleet, snow, hail, and drizzle. It can also refer to the deposition of dust or other substances.	Tsholoho
47. Quaternary Catchment	A catchment on the fourth level of sub-division of catchments into sub-catchments; often used as a management unit.	Pokello ka bonne
48. Radioactive Waste	Substances from nuclear processes that are contaminated and not reusable.	Mahlasedi a senyehileng
49. Rainfall Variability	The term used to describe a pattern of rainfall in which the amount of rain differs over a period of time, such as from year to year.	Phetoho ya ho na ha pula
50. Ratification	Formal approval of an international agreement by a state's highest authority.	Tumello

51. Recycling	The process of collecting, cleaning and re-using waste materials that would otherwise be thrown away.	Tshebediso botjha
52. Recharge	Water added to underground water – for instance, rainfall that seeps into the ground	Tlatseletso
53. Renewable Energy	Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible (for example, wind energy, solar energy, and hydropower) (see Renewable resource).	Matla a ntjhafatswang
54. Renewable Resource	A resource produced as part of the functioning of natural systems at rates comparable with its rate of consumption.	Disebediswa tse ntjhafatswang
55. River Catchment	All the land from mountain-top to seashore that is drained by a single river and its tributaries. Catchment areas vary in size.	Pokello ya metsi a noka
56. Salinity	The measure of the total quantity of dissolved solids in water, in parts per thousand by weight.	Palo ya diqhibidiswa
57. Soil Erosion	The loss or movement of soil by agents such as running water, wind, and gravity.	Kgoholeho ya mobu
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58. Sea Level	The position of the air–sea-level interface against which all terrestrial elevations and sea depths are referred.	Bophahamo ba lewatle
59. Siltation	The deposition of soil or fine rock particles on the bottom of river beds or other water bodies, often as a result of soil erosion in the surrounding area.	Kgoholeho ya mobu nokeng
60. Solid Waste	Any solid, semi-solid, liquid, or contained gaseous materials discarded from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations, and from community activities.	Dikgwerekgwere
61. Species Diversity:	The range of different species in an area or habitat, expressed as a combination of the number of species and the abundance of each species.	Phapano ya tse phelang
62. Subsistence	A situation in which people provide for all their own needs from their immediate environment, rather than earning wages to pay for goods and services.	Ho iphedisa
63. Surface Water	Water found on the surface of the land, for example in rivers and dams.	Metsi a ka hodimo
64. Sustainable Harvesting	The harvesting of natural resources (for example, fish) in such a manner that there is no long term decline in the population or its ability to reproduce.	Pokelloe tswellang
65. Threatened Species	Plants or animals that are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.	-tse kotsing
66. Trade Liberalization	The reduction of tariffs and other measures that restrict trade.	Thibelo ya kgwebisano
67. Untransformed	When used in an environmental context, a term describing land or habitat in its natural state.	ya tlholeho
68. Vegetation	The plant life of an area or region.	Dimela

69. Waste	Something which nobody wants at a particular time and which needs to be disposed of	Ditshila/Matlakala
70. Water Abstraction	The removal of water from a body of water.	Ho monya metsi
71. Wind Erosion	A process of soil erosion, most severe in dry flat areas where vegetative cover is poor and winds blow strongly.	Kgoholeho ya moya