



Diese Seite wurde noch nicht vollständig übersetzt. Bitte helfen Sie bei der Übersetzung.

(diesen Absatz entfernen, wenn die Übersetzung abgeschlossen wurde)

Glossar

=== A ===

- [Accessibility](#)

B

- [Biodiversity](#)

C

- [Carbon Sequestration](#)
- [CICES Classification](#)
- [Climate Change](#) refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.
- [Climate Change in the Alps](#)
- [Cultural Landscape](#) embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment

D

- [Demographic Change](#) describes a population's age structure adjusting to changes in living conditions and social shifts.

E

- [Ecosystem](#) is "a dynamic complex of plant, animal, and microorganism communities and the non-living environment interacting as a functional unit" (Millennium Assessment, 2005, v).
- [Ecosystem Services](#) are the benefits that people obtain from ecosystems (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005).
- [Environmental Governance](#) refers to "the means by which society determines and acts on goals and priorities related to the management of natural resources (IUCN).
- [ES drivers](#)
- [EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020](#)

F

- [Fragmentation](#)

G

- [GIS](#)
- [Governance](#) refers to the steering and regulatory framework of a society.
- [Green Economy](#)

H**I**

- [Indicator](#) is an observable value that is representative of a specific phenomenon of concern.

J**K****L**

- [Landscape Management](#) refers to the measures aiming at preserving landscape or controlling its transformations caused by anthropic activities or natural events.
- [Land Use Change](#)

M

- [MAES Process](#)
- [Mapping and Assessment](#)
- [Mountain Area](#) can be defined using the UNEP-WCMC global delineation criteria.

N

- [Natural Capital](#)
- [Natural Heritage](#) can be divided in natural features, geological and physiographical formations, and natural sites, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic, conservationist or scientific point of view.
- [Natural Resource Management](#) is the sustainable management of a feature or component of the

natural environment.

O

- [Overexploitation](#)

P

- [Political Ecology](#) studies human-environment interactions. It aims to examine how political, economic and social factors are linked to environmental problems, changes, and conflicts by exploring power structures.
- [Protected Area](#) is a „clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values” (IUCN)
- [Pollution](#) is the introduction of substances or energy into the environment, resulting in deleterious effects of such a nature as to endanger human health, harm living resources and ecosystems, and impair or interfere with amenities and other legitimate uses of the environment.

Q

R

- [Remote Sensing](#) is the technique of acquiring information about an object without actually being in contact with it (Jorgensen & Fath, 2008).
- [Renewable Energies](#) are defined as renewable non-fossil sources: wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases.
- [Rural Development](#) is a specific aspect of [territorial development](#).

S

- [Surface Water Filtration](#) refers to the filtering of pollutants, excess nutrients, and organic matter.
- [Surface Water for Drinking](#) is the availability, demand and actual consumption of clean (surface) water for domestic use.
- [Sustainable Development](#)

T

- [Territorial Development](#) is understood as the process through which the geography of territories inhabited by human societies is progressively transformed.

- [Tipping Points](#)

U

- [Urban/Peri-Urban Development](#) refers to urbanization with its different dimensions and perceptions and to non-urban population increase and sprawl of urbanized land that takes place beyond the city's or agglomeration's physical limits.
- [Urban-Rural Partnership](#) relates to the cooperation between cities/towns and their surroundings.

V

W

- [Water Management](#) refers to preventive measures for the reduction of waste water, over-utilisation and pollution of water resource.
- [Web 2.0 tools](#) are web-based applications that allow users to actively generate content and interact with other users.

X

Y

Z

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