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Term
<p>Agricultural</p> <p>Definition: Areas dominated by intensively managed crops. These areas typically require human activities for their maintenance. This includes areas used for the production of annual crops, such as corn, soybeans, wheat, maize, vegetables, tobacco, cotton etc and also perennial grasses for grazing and woody crops such as orchards and vineyards. Crop vegetation accounts for greater than 20 percent of total vegetation. This class does not represent natural grasslands used for light to moderate grazing [Original source: (US Geological Survey et al.). (Di Gregorio and Jansen 2000)].</p>
<p>Agrobacterium radiobacter (strain K84)</p> <p>Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=130079]</p>
<p>Air</p> <p>Definition: Emissions or resources that exist in a gaseous phase [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Aquatic feature</p> <p>Definition: Describing different formations of water bodies [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Aspergillus flavus</p>

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<p>Definition: A fungus that reproduces on cereal grains, legumes, and tree nuts. Certain strains produce the liver carcinogen aflatoxin, while certain strains are used to reduce the amount of aflatoxin and reduce the carcinogenic risk. [Original source: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/registration/fs_PC-006500_25-Nov-09.pdf]</p> <p><i>Aspergillus flavus</i> NRRL 21882</p>
<p>Definition: Utilized as a pesticide; the fungus variant that displaces the aflatoxin-producing fungus that sometimes grows abundantly on peanuts in dry areas.[https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/registration/fs_PC-006500_25-Nov-09.pdf]</p> <p><i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> strain DSM 14941</p>
<p>Definition: Food grade constituent that is used for that act as drying and granulating aids [Original source: https://www.tga.gov.au/book-page/37-aureobasidium-pullulans-strains-dsm-14940-and-dsm-14941-0#:~:text=pullulans%20(DSM%2014940%20%2614941)%20and,109%20CFU%2Fg%20of%20A]</p> <p><i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> strains DSM 14940</p>
<p>Definition: Food grade constituent that is used for that act as drying and granulating aids [Original source: https://www.tga.gov.au/book-page/37-aureobasidium-pullulans-strains-dsm-14940-and-dsm-14941-0#:~:text=pullulans%20(DSM%2014940%20%2614941)%20and,109%20CFU%2Fg%20of%20A]</p> <p><i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> MBI 600</p>
<p>Definition: A spore-forming bacterium that colonizes the developing root system of young plants. [Original source: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/registration/fs_PC-129082_01-Nov-99.pdf]</p> <p><i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain D747</p>

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<p>Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=129836]</p>
<p>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain F727</p>
<p>Definition: pesticide [https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=129836]</p>
<p>Bacillus cereus</p>
<p>Definition: a aerobic spore-forming bacteria that are resistance to heat and chemical treatments used as a microbial pesticide [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=23485]</p>
<p>Bacillus mycoides Isolate J</p>
<p>Definition: Experimental use as a fungicide to control Cercospora Leaf Spot on sugar beet leaves. [Original source: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/registration/fs_PC-006516_25-Nov-09.pdf]</p>
<p>Bacillus pumilus</p>
<p>Definition: A soil bacteria that is spore like gram positive, and aerobic. It is used as an active ingredient in agricultural fungicides</p>

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[Original source: https://agclass.nal.usda.gov/mtwdk.exe?k=default&l=60&w=14562&n=1&s=5&t=2]
Bacillus subtilis
Definition: Bacteria capable of growth within diverse environments including the gastrointestinal tracts of animals [Original source: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2819312/]
Bacillus subtilis GB03
Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107905]
Bacillus subtilis var. amyloliquefaciens strain FZB24
Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=5968]
Bacillus thuringiensis Berliner
Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://sor.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=142623]
Bacillus thuringiensis ssp. aizawai strain ABTS-1857

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<p>Definition: Insecticide to prevent and control wax moths in beehives [Original source: https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/first-beehive-uses-currently-registered-active-ingredient-bacillus-thuringiensis-subsp#:~:text=EPA%20is%20proposing%20to%20register,control%20wax%20moths%20in%20beehives.&text=Bta%20ABTS%201857%20controls%20wax,toxic%20to%20wax%20moth%20larvae]</p>
<p>Bacillus thuringiensis ssp. aizawai strain GC-91</p> <p>Definition: A specific strain of the bacterial insecticide bacillus thuringiensis selected for its control of Lepidopteran larvae, particularly those of the Spodoptera group and insects that have developed resistance to bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=5980]</p>
<p>Bacillus thuringiensis ssp. kurstaki strain ABTS-351</p> <p>Definition: Used as an insecticide (PT18) against the larvae Lepidoptera insect species and the specific use is for the control of pine and oak processionary caterpillars [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107909]</p>
<p>Bacillus thuringiensis ssp. kurstaki strain BMP123</p> <p>Definition: Insecticide for Lepidoptera on terrestrial food crops, greenhouse non-food crops, domestic outdoor uses and forestry. [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107910]</p>

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<p>Bacillus thuringiensis ssp. kurstaki strain EG2348</p> <p>Definition: Insecticide used for the control of gypsy moth and spruce budworm [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107913]</p>
<p>Bacillus thuringiensis ssp. kurstaki strain EG7841-Lepidopteran active toxin</p> <p>Definition: [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107916]</p>
<p>Bacillus thuringiensis ssp. kurstaki strain SA - 11</p> <p>Definition: an insecticide [Original Source: https://sor.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107920]</p>
<p>Bacillus thuringiensis ssp. kurstaki strain SA-12</p> <p>Definition: pesticide [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107921]</p>
<p>Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies israelensis strain AM 65-52</p>

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<p>Definition: pesticide [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=142216]</p>
Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies kurstaki, strain EVB-113-19
<p>Definition: pesticide [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=142217]</p>
Bacillus thuringiensis variety aizawai
<p>Definition: Bacillus thuringiensis, or simply Bt, is a naturally occurring soil bacterium that, when sprayed on plants, is toxic to certain pest insects [Original Source: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides/web/html/regofbtcrops.html]</p>
Bacillus thuringiensis variety israeliensis
<p>Definition: Bacillus thuringiensis, or simply Bt, is a naturally occurring soil bacterium that, when sprayed on plants, is toxic to certain pest insects [Original Source: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides/web/html/regofbtcrops.html]</p>
Bacillus thuringiensis variety kurstaki
<p>Definition: Bacillus thuringiensis, or simply Bt, is a naturally occurring soil bacterium that, when sprayed on plants, is toxic to certain pest insects [Original Source: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides/web/html/regofbtcrops.html]</p>
Bacteriophage active against Erwinia amylovora

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<p>Definition: pesticide [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=130082]</p>
<p>Bacteriophage active against pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato</p>
<p>Definition: pesticide [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=129781]</p>
<p>Bacteriophages</p>
<p>Definition: pesticide [Original Source: https://agclass.nal.usda.gov/mtwdk.exe?k=glossary&l=60&w=1559&s=5&t=2]</p>
<p>banda de Lupinue albus doce</p>
<p>Definition: pesticide [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=125691]</p>
<p>Barren lands</p>
<p>Definition: Areas characterized by bare rock, gravel, sand, silt, clay, or other earthen material, with little or no "green" vegetation present regardless of its inherent ability to support life. Generally, vegetation accounts for less than 10% of total cover [Original Source: https://www.fao.org/3/x0596e/x0596e00.htm & https://www.fs.usda.gov/rmrs/tools/landscape-change-monitoring-system-lcms].</p>

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<p>Beauveria bassiana</p> <p>Definition 1: Beauveria bassiana is a natural fungus present in soils around the world functioning as a parasite on various arthropod species, causing white muscardine disease. It is use as an insecticide [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=23685] Definition 2: CAS No. 63428-82-0</p>
<p>Biological</p> <p>Definition: Flow resource or emission that is originating from biological or living sources that have 'not' been cultivated. [Original source: US Forestry Services &USDA Agricultural Library]</p>
<p>Biological oxygen demand</p> <p>Definition: The amount of dissolved oxygen that must be present in water in order for microorganisms to decompose the organic matter in the water, used as a measure of the degree of pollution [BOD] [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=79331].</p>
<p>Biomass</p> <p>Definition: The total amount of organic matter (living or recently living material) present in an organism, population, ecosystem or given volume or area [Original Source: https://agclass.nal.usda.gov/mtwdk.exe?k=glossary&l=60&w=1670&n=1&s=5&t=2]</p>
<p>Biotic</p>

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<p>Definition: Emissions or resources that come from the living organisms [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Brackish water body</p>
<p>Definition: Water body that is transitional from the fresh water and saline water that contain between 1,000 ppm to 10,000 ppm dissolved salt [Original source: https://water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html].</p>
<p>CAS No</p>
<p>Definition: Numeric value identifying a chemical with the Chemical Abstracts Services.</p>
<p>Cerevisane</p>
<p>Definition: pesticide [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=147293]</p>
<p>Chemical oxygen demand</p>
<p>Definition 1: A measure of the capacity of water to consume oxygen during the decomposition of organic matter and the oxidation of inorganic chemicals such as Ammonia and nitrite [COD] [Original source: https://agclass.nal.usda.gov/mtwdk.exe?k=default&l=60&w=24649&s=5&t=2]. Definition 2: A measure of the amount of a water body's dissolved oxygen supply that would be used up in completely oxidizing added inorganic oxidizable compounds-such as in the oxidation of ammonia to nitrate. Biological oxygen demand (BOD) tests can only measure the biodegradable fraction of the total potential dissolved oxygen consumption by added wastes; however, COD tests may be used to measure the oxygen demand created</p>

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<p>by toxic organic or inorganic compounds as well as by biodegradable substances. A standard COD test, therefore, can be used to evaluate many industrial type wastes not readily analyzed for water quality factors by the sewage-oriented BOD test.</p>
<p>Chenopodium ambrosioides</p> <p>Definition: A biochemical pesticide used as an insecticide for acaricide on fields and container-grown non-food ornamental plants in commercial, greenhouses, nurseries, and shade- and lath houses [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=32376]</p>
<p>Chitin</p> <p>Definition: A naturally occurring polymer from shells of crustaceans; used for management of soil nematodes ornamentals (garden plants used for beauty), turf, food and non-food crops at residential and commercial areas [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=42926]</p>
<p>Chromobacterium subtsugae strain PR4A4-1 cells and spent fermentation media</p> <p>Definition: T is a gram-negative, violet-pigmented bacterium with insecticidal and miticidal capabilities [Original Source: https://sor.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107928]</p>
<p>Coal</p> <p>Definition: A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than</p>

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<p>50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/].</p>
<p>Coal, anthracite</p> <p>Definition: It is a hard, brittle, and black lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. The moisture content of fresh-mined anthracite generally is less than 15 percent. The heat content of anthracite ranges from 22 to 28 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of anthracite coal consumed in the United States averages 25 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). Note: Since the 1980's, anthracite refuse or mine waste has been used for steam electric power generation. This fuel typically has a heat content of 15 million Btu per ton or less [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/].</p>
<p>Coal, bituminous</p> <p>Definition: A dense coal, usually black, sometimes dark brown, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities also used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make coke. Bituminous coal is the most abundant coal in active U.S. mining regions. Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. The heat content of bituminous coal ranges from 21 to 30 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 24 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter) [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/].</p>
<p>Coal, lignite</p> <p>Definition: Often referred to as brown coal, used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million Btu</p>

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<p>and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 13 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e. containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter) [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/].</p>
<p>Coal, sub-bituminous coal</p> <p>Definition: A coal whose properties range from those of lignite to those of bituminous coal and used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It may be dull, dark brown to black, soft and crumbly, at the lower end of the range, to bright, jet black, hard, and relatively strong, at the upper end. Subbituminous coal contains 20 to 30 percent inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 17 to 24 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of subbituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 17 to 18 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter) [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/].</p>
<p>Coalbed methane</p> <p>Definition: Methane produced from coal seams. Coalbed methane is formed during coalification, which is the geologic process that transforms organic material into coal [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/].</p>
<p>Commercial</p> <p>Definition: Occupation of land characterized by commercial infrastructure [Original source: (US Geological Survey et al.). (Di Gregorio and Jansen 2000)].</p>
<p>Confined aquifer</p>

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<p>Definition: Soil or rock below the land surface that is saturated with water. There are layers of impermeable material both above and below it and it is under pressure so that when the aquifer is penetrated by a well, the water will rise above the top of the aquifer [Original source: https://water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html#S].</p>
<p>Coniothyrium minitans strain CON/M/91-08</p> <p>Definition: A highly specialized antifungal agent that targets Sclerotinia sclerotiorum and clerotinia minor, common plant pathogens. [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=5945]</p>
<p>Conversion factor</p> <p>Definition: Factors that allows for conversion from one property to another (e.g. mass, kg to energy MJ). The Federal Elementary Flow list contains default conversion factors for fuel (e.g. natural gas, biomass, coal, etc.) and water flowables.[Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL]</p>
<p>Crude oil</p> <p>Definition: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include 1. Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casing head) gas in lease separators and are subsequently comingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included; 2. Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals; 3. Drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, oil sands, gilsonite, and oil shale [Original</p>

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<p>sulfur and various metals; 3. Drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, oil sands, gilsonite, and oil shale [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary].</p>
<p>Cydia pomonella granulovirus</p> <p>Definition: A virus from the baculoviridae family that is used as an insecticide with a narrow host range [Original Source: https://sor.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?synId=853524&displaySynonym=]</p>
<p>Cydia pomonella granulovirus isolate V22</p> <p>Definition: Insecticide against the larvae of the apple codling moth, Cydia pomonella, on pome and stonefruite trees including apple, quince, pear, peach, nectarine, apricot, plum, cherry, walnut, almond, pluot, and aprium that must be ingested by the larvae [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=129889]</p>
<p>Dissolved organic carbon</p> <p>Definition: The fraction of total organic carbon operationally defined as that which can pass through a filter size that typically ranges in size from 0.22 and 0.7 micrometers [DOC] [Original source: https://agclass.nal.usda.gov/mtwdk.exe?k=default&l=60&w=34086&s=5&t=2].</p>
<p>Element or compound</p> <p>Definition: A unique chemical element or compound. Chemicals are defined using the US EPA Substance registry services (SRS) and Chemistry Dashboard. [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/LandingPage.do; Chemistry</p>

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Dashboard - https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard]
Elementary flow
Definition: Material or energy entering the system being studied that has been drawn from the environment without previous human transformation, or material or energy leaving the system being studied that is released into the environment without subsequent human transformation [Original source: [ISO] International Organization for Standardization. 2006. Environmental management - Life Cycle Assessment - Requirements and Guidelines. Standard Reference Number: ISO 14044:2006(E)].
Emission
Definition: Material or energy leaving the system beings studied that is released into the environment without subsequent human transformation [Original source: https://ilca.es/teaching-materials/common-glossary/#E1].
Energy
Definition: Flows that represents the capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy) [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/index.php?id=E].
Energy, geothermal
Definition 1: Hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust. Water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs can be used for geothermal heat pumps, water heating, or electricity generation [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/index.php?id=G]. Definition 2: Energy produced by the internal heat of the earth; geothermal heat sources include: hydrothermal convective systems; pressurized water reservoirs; hot dry rocks; manual gradients; and magma. Geothermal energy can be used directly for heating or to produce electric power.

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<p>Energy, heat</p> <p>Definition: Transfer or flow of energy due to the difference in temperature between the two objects is called heat [Original source: US EPA Elementary Flow Guidance, EPA/600/R-19/092].</p>
<p>Energy, hydro</p> <p>Definition 1: The use of flowing water to produce electrical energy. [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/index.php?id=H]. Definition 2: The harnessing of flowing water to create energy that can be captured via a turbine to generate electricity. [Original Source: Adapted from the Department of Energy]</p>
<p>Energy, solar</p> <p>Definition 1: The radiant energy of the sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity. [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/index.php?id=S] Definition 2: Electromagnetic energy transmitted from the sun (solar radiation). The amount that reaches the earth is equal to one billionth of total solar energy generated, or the equivalent of about 420 trillion kilowatt-hours.[Original source: Adapted from the Department of Energy]</p>
<p>Energy, wind</p> <p>Definition: Kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/index.php?id=W].</p>
<p>Entomopathogenic virus</p> <p>Definition: Viruses that can infect and kill pests and insects. These viruses are used in agriculture as insecticides [Original Source:</p>

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http://www.biocomes.eu/technology/entomopathogenic-viruses/
Environmental media
Definition: Abiotic components of the natural environment that describes the phase of a flowable (air, water, ground or biotic) [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRML].
Extract of Swinglea glutinosa
Definition: A biofungicide for use on growing crops in agricultural, greenhouse, ornamental and turf use sites to control multiple types of fungal diseases such as powdery mildew (oidiums), sour rot, and Botrytis cinerea amongst others. [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=142607]
Federal LCA Commons Elementary Flow List
Acronym: FEDEFL
Flow
Definition: A flow consists of three components: a flowable, or the name of a material, energy or space; a flow context; and a flow unit. [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRML]
Flow clarifier
Definition: Additional information that help “clarify” the flowable by linking it to additional information, such as an external taxonomy

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<p>(e.g. CAS or chemical formula) or synonyms. [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL]</p>
<p>Flow class</p> <p>Definition: Classification system of elementary flows allowing based on the flow characteristics. [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL]</p>
<p>Flow context</p> <p>Definition: Metadata typically describing an environmental media/compartment of the flow origin or destination (e.g., “to air”). Although the term compartment is sometimes used, we use the term context to provide a broader meaning that includes the directionality (e.g. “resource” or “emission”) and additional information. For this report there are two main types of context: the primary context which consists of the directionality (“resource”, “emission”) and environmental media/compartment (“air”, “water”, “ground” and “ biotic”); and secondary context which provide further detail on the flow context, such as land use, release height, etc. [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Flow description</p> <p>Definition: Flow metadata field that can be used to add additional information to describe the flow that may not be captured in the standard fields provided [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Flow directionality</p> <p>Definition: Describing the direction of the flow as either input (resource) or output (emission) for elementary flows [Original source: adapted from de Beaufort-Langeveld, A., Bretz, R., Hischier, R., Huijbregts, M., Jean, P., Tanner, T., &van Hoof, G. (2003). Code of</p>

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Term
Life-Cycle Inventory Practice. Pensacola: SETAC Press].
Flow general information
Definition: A collection of additional metadata such as source, description and version number [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].
Flow source
Definition: Flow metadata that provides the original source of a flow. This information is useful for mapping and tracing the origins of a flow [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].
Flow unit
Definition: Unit of measurement of a flow (e.g. kg, m3, °C)e.g., kg [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].
Flow UUID
Definition: Unique identifier that is automatically generated within a specific flow source (e.g. Federal Elementary Flow List) [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].
Flow version
Definition: Flow metadata that identifies different versions of the same list. The FEDEFL is a living vocabulary and this metadata is used to track which version of the list a flow can be found within [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].

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Term
<p>Flowable</p> <p>Definition: The name of the material, energy, or space (e.g., “Carbon dioxide” or “freshwater”) that will enter or leave the technosphere. This is commonly called “substance” or “flow name” but this term is too limited and the term flowable from the ECO LCA ontology (McBride and Norris 2010) is preferred [Original source: McBride B, Norris G (2010) Earthster Core Ontology: Description and Rationale. Version 0.1-SNAPSHOT. New Earth, Boston, MA].</p>
<p>Forest</p> <p>Definition: Land that has at least 10 percent crown cover by live tally trees of any size or has had at least 10 percent canopy cover of live tally species in the past, based on the presence of stumps, snags, or other evidence. To qualify, the area must be at least 1.0 acre in size and 120.0 feet wide. Forest land includes transition zones, such as areas between forest and nonforest lands that meet the minimal tree stocking/cover and forest areas adjacent to urban and built—up lands. Roadside, streamside, and shelterbelt strips of trees must have a width of at least 120 feet and continuous length of at least 363 feet to qualify as forest land. Unimproved roads and trails, streams, and clearings in forest areas are classified as forest if they are less than 120 feet wide or less than an acre in size. Tree-covered areas in agricultural production settings, such as fruit orchards, or tree—covered areas in urban settings, such as city parks, are not considered forest land. [Original Source: https://www.fao.org/3/x0596e/x0596e00.htm; https://www.fs.usda.gov/rmrs/tools/landscape-change-monitoring-system-lcms]</p>
<p>Fresh water body</p> <p>Definition: Water body with less than 1,000 parts per million (ppm) dissolved salt [Original source: https://water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html].</p>
<p>Gangue</p>

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Term
<p>Definition: The valueless minerals in an ore; that part of an ore that is not economically desirable but cannot be avoided in mining. It is separated from the ore minerals during concentration [Original source: https://www.mindat.org/glossary/gangue].</p>
<p>Geological</p> <p>Definition: Elementary flows coming from the earth's crust and is divided into three categories: mineral, rock and soil [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRLUS EPA Elementary Flow Guidance, EPA/600/R-19/092].</p> <p>Acronym: Flow exchange property</p>
<p>Gliocladium virens</p> <p>Definition: A naturally occurring fungus with spores that prevent harmful fungi from infecting roots and other parts of plants. [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=135658]</p>
<p>Grassland</p> <p>Definition: Areas dominated by graminoid or herbaceous vegetation, generally accounting for greater than 80% of total vegetation cover. These areas are not subject to intensive management such as tilling, but can be utilized for grazing. This class occurs across Canada, United States and highlands of Mexico. [Original Source: https://www.fao.org/3/x0596e/x0596e00.htm; https://www.fs.usda.gov/rmrs/tools/landscape-change-monitoring-system-lcms]</p>
<p>Gravel</p>

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Term
<p>Definition: An unconsolidated, natural accumulation of rounded rock fragments resulting from erosion, consisting predominantly of particles larger than sand (diameter greater than 2 mm or 1/12 in), such as boulders, cobbles, pebbles, granules, or any combination of these [Original source: https://www.mindat.org/min-49404.html].</p>
<p>Ground</p> <p>Definition: Emissions or resources from the solid phase of the earth's crust [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Ground-level</p> <p>Definition: Describes air emissions that are emitted at ground level. This is the default context for air flows in the Federal Commons Elementary Flow list [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Groups of chemicals</p> <p>Definition: A group of chemicals. This can include undefined mixtures, although it is recommended that individual chemicals or compounds be used in preference of mixtures. Groups are defined using the US EPA Substance registry services (SRS) and Chemistry Dashboard [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/LandingPage.do Chemistry Dashboard - https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard].</p>
<p>GS-omega/kappa-Hctx-Hv1a</p> <p>Definition: A biological insecticide and miticide. [Original Source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selected</p>

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Term
SubstanceId=129927]
Hardwood
Definition: Wood that comes from angiosperms (flowering) trees. This term has no reference to the actual hardness of the wood [Original source: adapted from https://www.wood-database.com/wood-articles/what-is-wood/#hard-soft]
Harpin alpha beta protein
Definition: A combination of four harpin protein fragments derived from naturally occurring bacteria; used as a biochemical pesticide to enhance growth and suppress disease. [Original source: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/registration/decision_PC-006506_31-Jan-05.pdf]
Harpin Ea
Definition 1: A protein secreted by the gram negative bacterium Erwinia amylovora. It is used as a preventative treatment for controlling fire blight, a common and destructive disease on fruit trees [Original source: https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard/dsstoxdb/results?search=DTXSID60894962] Definition 2: CAS No. 151438-54-9
Heat-Killed Burkholderia sp strain A396 cells and spent fermentation media
Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://sor.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107894]
Helicoverpa zea ABA-NPV-U

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Term
<p>Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=129857]</p>
<p>High</p>
<p>Definition: Emission release height from 25m to 100m [Original source: Humbert et al., 2011].</p>
<p>Homobrassinolide</p>
<p>Definition 1: pesticide [Original source: https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard/dsstoxdb/results?search=DTXSID30897329] Definition 2: CAS No.: 74174-44-0; chemical formula: C₂₉H₅₀O₆</p>
<p>Human-dominated</p>
<p>Definition: Ecosystems dominated by agriculture or the built environment [Original source: Biomes of Earth' (Woodward, 2003)].</p>
<p>Indoor</p>
<p>Definition: The air inside of a building or enclosed structure (e.g. home, school, office, or other building environment) [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Indoor (secondary flow context)</p>
<p>Definition: Describes the indoor or outdoor context of an air flow. [Original source: US EPA Elementary Flow Guidance, PA/600/R-19/092]</p>

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Term
<p>Industrial</p> <p>Definition: Occupation of land characterized by industrial infrastructure [Original source: (US Geological Survey et al.). (Di Gregorio and Jansen 2000)].</p>
<p>Lake</p> <p>Definition: Natural water body where the inlet flows moving under the force of gravity are greater than the outlet flows and fed by surface and underground runoff [Original source: adapted from http://www.eolss.net/sample-chapters/c07/e2-03-01-03.pdf].</p>
<p>Land</p> <p>Definition: Flows that represent the earths surface, including water bodies [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Land use</p> <p>Definition: All occupation and use of land. The type of land is determined by the flow context associated with this flowable [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Land use (secondary flow context)</p> <p>Definition: Primary use based on human activity or naturally occurring community of flora and fauna in a habitat [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Lava</p>

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Term
<p>Definition: An extrusive magma, or a molten rock that has flowed onto the surface of the earth or other planetary bodies. Such rocks are usually basaltic or mafic in composition, but can form many different rock types [Original source: https://www.mindat.org/glossary/lava].</p>
LCA nomenclature glossary
<p>Definition: Terms related to the nomenclature, but not necessary part of the organizational structure.</p>
Life cycle assessment
<p>Definition: Compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle [Original source: ISO 14040:2006].</p>
Life cycle impact assessment
<p>Definition: Phase of life cycle assessment aimed at understanding and evaluating the magnitude and significance of the potential environmental impacts of a product system. [Original source: ISO 14040:2006]</p>
Low
<p>Definition: Release height of an emission at less than 25m [Original source: Humbert et al., 2011].</p>
Myrothecium verrucaria
<p>Definition 1: A common plant fungus, myrothecium verrucaria, is highly adept at decomposing cellulose. It has been used as a biopesticide against weeds and nematodes [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selected</p>

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Term
SubstanceId=23513] Definition 2: CAS No. 67892-16-4
Natural gas
Definition: A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being methane [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary].
Nomenclature
Definition: Set of rules to name and classify data in a consistent and unique way [Original source: International Organization for Standardization. 2002. Environmental Management — Life Cycle Assessment — Data Documentation Format. Standard Reference Number: ISO/TS 14048:2002(E)].
Nosema locustae
Definition: A microbial insecticide used to control grasshoppers and crickets in field crops, lawns and turf, grass way drains, fencerows and hedgerows. It is made from the spores of the protozoan, N. locustae and must be consumed by the target insect to be effective [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=23608]
Ocean
Definition: Large unenclosed waterbody that is farther than one nautical mile from a baseline defined by the land points where territorial waters are measured [Original source: adapted from http://www.wiser.eu/background/coastal-waters/].
Oil sand

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Term
<p>Definition: A naturally occurring mixture of sand, clay, silt, rocks, other minerals and bitumen, also known as tar sands or bituminous sands. If the oil sands deposits are close to the surface, bitumen can be recovered from the oil sands by open-pit mining and hot-water processing methods. Deeper deposits require in situ methods. Alberta's oil sands are found mainly in three areas—Athabasca, Peace River and Cold Lake [Original source: http://www.history.alberta.ca/energyheritage/sands/glossary.aspx].</p>
<p>Oil shale</p> <p>Definition: A sedimentary rock containing kerogen, a solid organic material [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary].</p>
<p>Other</p> <p>Definition: Flows such as water properties such as biological oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand or total organic carbon [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRML].</p>
<p>Outdoor</p> <p>Definition 1: The air outside of buildings, from ground level to several miles above the Earth's surface [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRML]. Definition 2: This is a default context for air emissions.</p>
<p>Paecilomyces fumosoroseus</p> <p>Definition: A naturally occurring fungus that infects and kills several kinds of insects. [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=136359]</p>

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Term
<p>Paecilomyces lilacinus</p> <p>Definition: A naturally occurring fungus, that infects eggs, juveniles, and adult females of various plant pathogenic nematodes. [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=136360]</p>
<p>Pantoea agglomerans strain E325; NRRL B-21856</p> <p>Definition: Used to control fire blight in apples and pears through air blast spray application. [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?synId=1265823&displaySynonym=]</p>
<p>Peat</p> <p>Definition: A biological product from mires, mainly formed by the un-decomposed dead plant debris of mire vegetation under waterlogged and poorly aerated conditions [Original source: adapted from Xuehui M, Jinming H (2004) PEAT AND PEATLANDS in Coal, Oil Shale, Natural Bitumen, Heavy Oil and Peat. Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS). EOLSS, Paris, France].</p>
<p>Population density</p> <p>Definition: Describes the population density of the area of a release. This context can describe air, water or ground emissions [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Primary flow context</p>

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Term
<p>Definition: Consisting of the flow directionality and the environmental compartment [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Process</p> <p>Definition: Set of interrelated or interacting activities that transforms inputs into outputs [Original source: International Organization for Standardization. 2005. Quality management systems -- Fundamentals and vocabulary. Standard Reference Number: ISO 9000:2005].</p>
<p>Pseudomonas fluorescens</p> <p>Definition 1: Pseudomonas fluorescens is a gram negative, rod shaped bacterium, which can be used to control soil pathogens in an agricultural setting [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=23410] Definition 2: CAS No: 68332-93-4</p>
<p>Pseudomonas fluorescens A506</p> <p>Definition: Some bacteria normally found on plant surfaces initiate formation of frost, which damages crops. However, if these harmful bacteria are displaced by other bacteria that do not cause frost to form, plants can withstand temperatures several degrees lower without harm. To prevent frost damage, pesticide products containing one or more of the bacteria above are applied to newly emerging leaves and flowers to crowd out the frost-forming bacteria that would otherwise flourish [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107936]</p>
<p>Release height</p>

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Term
<p>Definition: The height at which an air release occurs. Ground level is the default presumed context for the Federal Commons Elementary Flow list [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Residential</p> <p>Definition: Occupation of land characterized by residential infrastructure [Original source: (US Geological Survey et al.). (Di Gregorio and Jansen 2000)].</p>
<p>Resource</p> <p>Definition: Material or energy entering the system being studied that has been drawn from the environment without previous human transformation [Original source: https://ilca.es/teaching-materials/common-glossary/#E1].</p>
<p>Reynoutria sachalinensis</p> <p>Definition: Causes the plants to activate an internal defense system that prevents growth of certain fungi, especially powdery mildew and gray mold. [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=23630]</p>
<p>Reynoutria sachalinensis extract</p> <p>Definition: (giant knotweed) is to be used as a spray on greenhouse grown ornamental plants for the purpose of boosting their natural defense mechanisms against certain fungal diseases. The product should be used as a preventive application mainly for the control of powdery mildew. The use is classified as a greenhouse, non-food crop application [Original source:</p>

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Term
https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=23630].
River Definition: Natural water flows moving under the force of gravity along their channels and fed by surface and underground runoff are called rivers [Original source: http://www.eolss.net/sample-chapters/c07/e2-03-01-03.pdf].
Rock Definition: A naturally-occurring solid aggregate of one or more minerals, mineraloids or, in some cases, organic material [Original source: https://www.mindat.org/min-50468.html].
Rural Definition: Low population density, <390 people per square kilometer [Original source: adopted from Humbert et. al, 2011, pg. 4811].
Saline water body Definition: Water body with greater than 10,000ppm to 35,000 ppm dissolved salt. [Original source: https://water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html]
Sand Definition: A rock fragment or detrital particle smaller than a granule and larger than a coarse silt grain, having a diameter in range of 1/16 to 2 mm (62 to 2,000 mu m, or 0.0025 to 0.08 in, or 4 to 1 phi units, or a size between that at the lower limit of visibility of an individual particle with the unaided eye and that of the head of a small wooden match), being somewhat rounded by abrasion in the

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Term
<p>course of transport. In Great Britain, the range of 0.1 to 1 mm has been used [Original source: https://www.mindat.org/min-49414.html].</p>
<p>Saponins, Quillaja saponaria</p> <p>Definition 1: A new active ingredient that is extracted from the wood and bark of the soapbark tree also known as Quillaja saponaria. The end-use product Quillaja Extract is intended to inhibit the growth of pathogenic fungi and nematodes in ornamental plants, food crops and turfgrasse. [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=26810] Definition 2: CAS No. 74499-23-3</p>
<p>Secondary flow context</p> <p>Definition: Information that provides additional context to the flowable [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Shale</p> <p>Definition: Natural gas produced from wells that are open to shale formations. Shale is a fine-grained, sedimentary rock composed of mud from flakes of clay minerals and tiny fragments (silt-sized particles) of other materials. The shale acts as both the source and the reservoir for the natural gas. See natural gas [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary].</p>
<p>Shale gas</p> <p>Definition: Natural gas produced from wells that are open to shale formations. Shale is a fine-grained, sedimentary rock composed of mud from flakes of clay minerals and tiny fragments (silt-sized particles) of other materials. The shale acts as both the source and the</p>

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Term
<p>reservoir for the natural gas [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary].</p>
<p>Shrubland</p> <p>Definition: Areas dominated by woody perennial plants with persistent woody stems less than 3 meters tall and typically greater than 20% of total vegetation. This class occurs across the southern & northern United States, Canada and highlands of Mexico [Original Source: https://www.fao.org/3/x0596e/x0596e00.htm & https://www.fs.usda.gov/rmrs/tools/landscape-change-monitoring-system-lcms]</p>
<p>Silt</p> <p>Definition: Fine sand, clay, or other material carried by running water and deposited as a sediment, especially in a channel or harbor [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary].</p>
<p>Slate</p> <p>Definition: A compact, fine-grained metamorphic rock that possesses slaty cleavage and hence can be split into slabs and thin plates. Most slate was formed from shale [Original source: https://www.mindat.org/min-48638.html].</p>
<p>Snow and ice</p> <p>Definition: Areas characterized by a perennial cover of ice and/or snow, generally greater than 25% of total cover. [Original Source: https://www.fao.org/3/x0596e/x0596e00.htm; https://www.fs.usda.gov/rmrs/tools/landscape-change-monitoring-system-lcms]</p>
<p>Softwood</p> <p>Definition: Wood that comes from conifers (cone-bearing) trees. This term has no reference to the actual hardness of the wood</p>

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Term
<p>[Original source: adapted from https://www.wood-database.com/wood-articles/what-is-wood/#hard-soft].</p> <p>Soil</p> <p>Definition: All unconsolidated materials above bedrock. This is the meaning of the term as used by early geologists and in some recent geologic reports, and has been vigorously advocated by Legget (1967, 1973). It is the common usage among engineering geologists (see, e.g., compaction; soil mechanics). In recent years the approx. syn. regolith has come into wide geological use [Original source: https://www.mindat.org/min-50966.html].</p>
<p>Spodoptera frugiperda</p> <p>Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=134023].</p>
<p>Stone</p> <p>Definition: A mineral or group of consolidated minerals either in mass or in a fragment of pebble or larger size [Original source: https://www.mindat.org/glossary/stone].</p>
<p>Stratosphere</p> <p>Definition: Extends from 4 to 12 miles (6 to 20 km) above the Earth's surface to around 31 miles (50 km) [Original source: https://www.weather.gov/jetstream/layers].</p>
<p>Streptomyces griseus</p>

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Term
<p>Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107796].</p>
<p>Streptomyces lydicus WYEC 108</p>
<p>Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107939].</p>
<p>Substance</p>
<p>Definition: The most basic component of a flowable that clarifies the different component s that make up a flowable. For example, “Carbon” and “Oxygen” are substances of the flowable “Carbon dioxide.” A material can be both a flowable and a substance depending on the context [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMLR].</p>
<p>Subterranean</p>
<p>Definition: Existing, situated or operating below the earths surface [Original source: https://www.dictionary.com/browse/subterranean].</p>
<p>Synonyms</p>
<p>Definition: One of two or more words or expressions of the same language that have the same or nearly the same meaning in some or all senses. [Original source: https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/synonym]</p>
<p>Terrestrial</p>

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Term
<p>Definition: Soil-based environments characterized by similar vegetation structure under similar regional climatic conditions [Biomes of Earth' (Woodward, 2003)].</p>
<p>Tight gas</p> <p>Definition: Natural gas produced from reservoir rocks with such low permeability that massive hydraulic fracturing is necessary to produce the well at economic rates. Tight gas reservoirs are generally defined as having less than 0.1 millidarcy (mD) matrix permeability and less than ten percent matrix porosity [Original source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary].</p>
<p>Total dissolved solids</p> <p>Definition: The weight of solids remaining after a well-mixed sample has been filtered through a standard glass filter and the resultant filtrate is evaporated and dried to a constant weight at 180 deg C [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=79555].</p>
<p>Total organic carbon</p> <p>Definition: The amount of carbon found in an organic compound and is often used as a non-specific indicator of water quality or cleanliness of pharmaceutical manufacturing equipment [TOC] [Original source: https://agclass.nal.usda.gov/mtwdk.exe?k=default&l=60&w=324650&s=5&t=2].</p>
<p>Trichoderma asperellum Strain ICC 012</p> <p>Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selected</p>

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Term
SubstanceId=107887].
Trichoderma gamsii Strain ICC 080
Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107889].
Trichoderma harzianum,67892-31-3
Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=23683].
Trichoderma virens strain G-4
Definition: pesticide [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=108153].
Troposphere
Definition: Begins at the Earth's surface and extends from 4 to 12 miles (6 to 20 km) high [Original source: https://www.weather.gov/jetstream/layers].
Ulocladium oudemansii U3 Strain

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Term
<p>Definition: A naturally occurring soil fungus existing as a saprophyte of dead and decaying plant matter. As a biofungicide, it is intended to protect fruit and vegetable crops, and ornamental plants from plant pathogenic diseases by competing for the same ecological niches [Original source: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?details=displayDetails&selectedSubstanceId=107892].</p>
<p>Unconfined aquifer</p> <p>Definition: An aquifer whose upper water surface (water table) is at atmospheric pressure, and thus is able to rise and fall. [Original source: https://water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html#S]</p>
<p>Unique identifier</p> <p>Definition: A unique string of letters and numbers associated with a term. Unique identifiers (UUIDs) are source specific and may vary from one source to another [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Urban</p> <p>Definition: High population density, >390 people per square kilometer [Original source: Humbert et. al, 2011, pg. 4811].</p>
<p>Vertical strata</p> <p>Definition: Describes the height/depth from the earths surface at which a resource or emission occurs [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Very high</p>

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Term
<p>Definition: Emission release height greater than 150m [Original source: https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-11-473].</p>
<p>Water</p>
<p>Definition: Unspecified flowable for H2O, not a preferred term [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Water, brackish</p>
<p>Definition: Water body that is transitional from the fresh water and saline water that contain between 1,000 ppm to 10,000 ppm dissolved salt [Original source: https://www.usgs.gov/special-topic/water-science-school/science/saline-water-and-salinity?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects].</p>
<p>Water (environmental media)</p>
<p>Definition: Emissions or resources that exist in a liquid phase [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Water (flow class)</p>
<p>Definition: Forms of water (H2O) classified by salinity [Original source: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=347251&Lab=NRMRL].</p>
<p>Water, fresh</p>
<p>Definition: Water body with less than 1,000 parts per million (ppm) dissolved salt [Original source: https://www.usgs.gov/special-topic/water-science-school/science/saline-water-and-salinity?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects].</p>

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Term
<p>Water, saline</p> <p>Definition: Water body with greater than 10,000ppm to 35,000 ppm dissolved salt [Original source: https://www.usgs.gov/special-topic/water-science-school/science/saline-water-and-salinity?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects].</p>
<p>Wetland</p> <p>Definition: Areas dominated by perennial herbaceous and woody wetland vegetation which is influenced by the water table at or near surface over extensive periods of time. This includes marshes, swamps, bogs, mangroves etc either coastal or inland where water is present for a substantial period annually [Original source: https://www.fao.org/3/x0596e/x0596e00.htm & https://www.fs.usda.gov/rmrs/tools/landscape-change-monitoring-system-lcms].</p>
<p>Wood</p> <p>Definition: Raw resource from trees and other woody plants.</p>