

Reference

1. Laurie, M. (1986). *Introduction to landscape architecture*. American Elsevier Pub. Co..
2. Miller, G., & Spoolman, S. (2011). *Living in the environment: principles, connections, and solutions*. Nelson Education.

Ecology: Ecology is the study of the relationships between living organisms and their physical environment.

Ecological Succession: Process in which communities of plant and animal species in a particular area are replaced over time by a series of different and often more complex communities.

Ecosystem : An ecosystem is a collection of all the organisms that live in a particular area along with their nonliving, physical environment.

Ecotone: The transition zone from one to another type of ecosystem

Habitat fragmentation: Breakup of a habitat into smaller pieces, usually as a result of human activities.

Hydrologic Cycle: Biogeochemical cycle that collects, purifies, and distributes the earth's fixed supply of water from the environment to living organisms and then back to the environment.

Land Degradation: Decrease in the ability of land to support crops, livestock, or wild species in the future as a result of natural or human-induced processes.

Limiting factor: Any factor or condition that limits the growth, abundance, or distribution of the population of a species in an ecosystem.