

Environment: the surrounding conditions or forces (as soil, climate, and living things) that influence a plant's or animal's characteristics and ability to survive.



Deforestation: is the clearing, or cutting down, of forests.



Population: a group of people or animals living in a certain place.



Natural reserve: is a protected area where wildlife, flora (plants) and fauna (animals), are left undisturbed.



Mosses: are small, seedless plants that often grow in moist, shady places.



Ferns: are flowerless green plants. They are usually easy to recognize by the featherlike shape of their leaves, which are called fronds.



Nonflowering plants: plants that do not use flowers to reproduce.

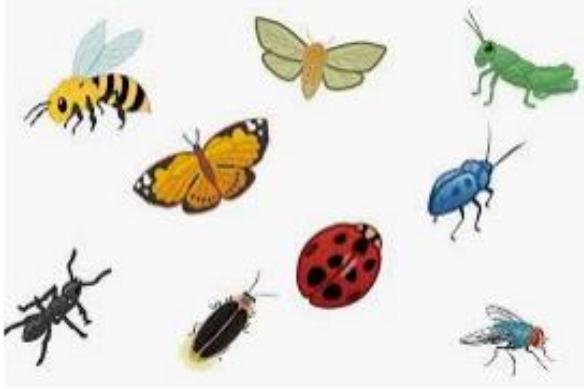


Flowering plants: any plant that makes a flower to reproduce.



Insects: any of a group of small and often winged animals that are arthropods having six

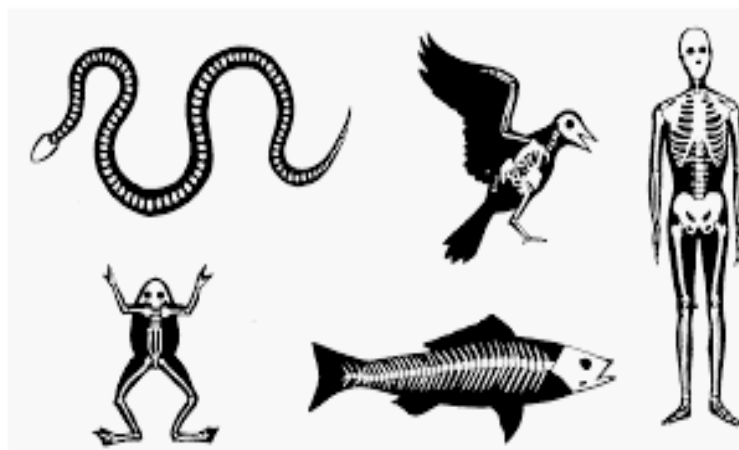
jointed legs and a body formed of a head, thorax, and abdomen e.g. Flies, bees, and lice.



Animals: are living things. Like plants, animals need food and water to live. Unlike plants, which make their own food, animals feed themselves by eating plants or other animals.



Vertebrates: is an animal with a backbone.



Invertebrates: an animal without a backbone.



Mammals: An animal that breathes air, has a backbone and grows hair at any point in its life.



Reptiles: a cold-blooded animal (as a snake, lizard, turtle, or alligator) that breathes air and usually has the skin covered with scales or bony plates.



Amphibians: any of a group of cold-blooded vertebrate animals (as frogs and toads) that have gills and live in water as larvae but breathe air as adults.

