



Green Dictionary

Biomass- Any organic material made from plants or animals. Domestic biomass resources include agricultural and forestry residues, municipal solid wastes, and industrial wastes. Biomass can be converted to other usable forms of energy and is an attractive petroleum alternative.

Brownfield Remediation- Practice of redeveloping previous industrial sites to be used for a variety of options.

Carbon Footprint- A measure of the impact human activities have on the environment in terms of the amount of greenhouse gases produced, measure in units of carbon dioxide.

Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) - Compact Fluorescent Lamps combine the energy efficiency of fluorescent lighting with the convenience and popularity of incandescent lamps. CFLs can replace incandescents that are roughly three-to-four times their wattage, saving up to 75 percent of the initial lighting energy. Although CFLs cost 3-10 times more than comparable incandescent bulbs, they last 6-15 times as long.

Energy efficient- Energy efficient is a joint program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S Department of Energy helping us all save money and protect that environment through energy efficient products and practices. In 1992 EPA introduced ENERGY EFFICIENT as a voluntary labeling program designed to identify and promote energy-efficient products to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Green- Practices that are environmentally friendly

Incandescent Lamps- Lamps that operate without ballast. They light up instantly, providing a warm light and excellent color rendition. Light is emitted when electricity flows through-and heats-a tungsten filament. These lamps have a low efficacy compared to other lighting options, and a short operating life.

LEED- Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, a benchmark standard used to evaluate high-performance green buildings. LEED gives building owners and operators the tools they need to have an immediate and measurable impact on their buildings' performances. LEED promotes a whole-building approach to sustainability by recognizing performance in five key areas of human and environmental health: sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection, and indoor environmental quality.

New Urbanism- Promotes mixed-use communities which have a diverse population and uses. They should be designed to be walker and biker friendly. These places should also preserve local architecture and ecology.

Renewable Energy- Refers to electricity supplied from renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, geothermal, hydropower, and various forms of biomass. These energy sources are considered renewable sources because their fuel sources are continuously replenished.

Smart Growth- Promotes growth in city center to prevent urban sprawl and preserve land

Sustainability- A lifestyle that meets present needs without compromising the needs of future generations