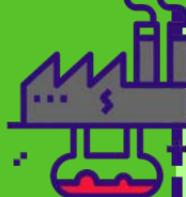




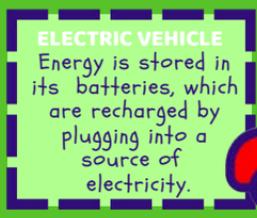
HYDROELECTRIC ENERGY

Energy derived from the movement of water.



GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

Heat that is generated within the Earth. This renewable resource can be harvested for human use.



ELECTRIC VEHICLE

Energy is stored in its batteries, which are recharged by plugging into a source of electricity.



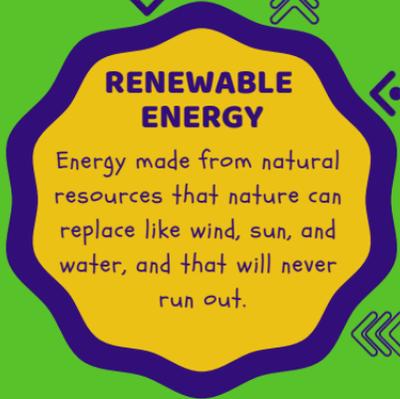
WAVE ENERGY

Renewable power that captures the energy that is generated naturally by waves.



WIND ENERGY

The process of converting energy in the wind to usable electricity with the use of a turbine.



RENEWABLE ENERGY

Energy made from natural resources that nature can replace like wind, sun, and water, and that will never run out.



NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY

Energy that comes from sources that will run out or will not be replenished for thousands or even millions of years.

Ex.: fossil fuels (coal, oil, and natural gas)

SOLAR ENERGY

Any type of energy generated by the sun. Solar energy can be converted into usable heat or electricity.





ENERGY STAR

A program which provides certification to buildings and consumer products that meet certain standards of energy efficiency.



LED

Or Light-Emitting Diode. An LED is a semiconductor device that emits light.

LED lights are highly efficient, working with only a fraction of the energy needed by fluorescent lights and offering much higher luminescence (brightness).

PEAK LOAD

The maximum power demand on an electrical system.



PHANTOM LOAD

Electricity used by devices that are turned off but still plugged into an outlet...



...which costs the average US household \$100 per year!

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Using less energy to provide the same amount of power needed.

Ex: A LED light bulb is more efficient than a traditional (incandescent) bulb as it uses much less electrical energy to produce the same amount of light.

ELECTRICITY

A type of energy created by charged particles (electrons and protons). Electricity can be static or dynamic (moving as current).

Electricity is widely used for providing power to buildings, electric devices, and even some automobiles.





FOSSIL FUELS

Hydrocarbons, primarily coal, oil or natural gas, formed from the remains of dead plants and animals.

The burning of fossil fuels by humans is the largest source of carbon dioxide emissions. Carbon dioxide is one of the greenhouse gases that contributes to global warming.

CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂)

A heavy colorless gas that is produced by burning fossil fuels, by the breakdown or burning of animal and plant matter, and by the act of breathing.



Extra carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increases the greenhouse effect. More thermal energy is trapped by the atmosphere, causing the planet to become warmer than it would be naturally. This increase in the Earth's temperature is called global warming.

CLIMATE CHANGE

A change in global or regional long-term weather patterns. It is attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT

A warming of the earth's surface and the air above it. It is caused by gases in the air that trap energy from the Sun. These heat-trapping gases are called greenhouse gases. The most common are water vapor, carbon dioxide, and methane.

GLOBAL WARMING

An increase in the earth's average atmospheric temperature caused by the greenhouse effect, resulting in changes to the climate.

The greenhouse effect can cause sea level rise, extreme weather events, and threatens the survival of many plant & animals.

