

RENEWABLE ENERGY VOCABULARY

Renewable:

The capacity to renew itself; the ability of something (such as time, light, or energy) to be replaced by the same or similar process that creates it over time, returning after a period of time.

Renewable Energy Source:

Energy source which is used, not consumed, so it can be used again.

Renewable Resource:

Resource which is found in nature that we cannot use up.

Renewable Energy:

Energy source that is "renewable" or supply-renewable they can't be used up.

Renewable Resources:

Hydroelectric:

Energy that comes from the flow of moving water.

Geothermal Energy:

Energy that comes through molten rock.

Solar Energy:

Energy that comes from the sun that is reflected and collected via panels by solar panels.

Wind Energy:

Energy that comes from the movement of air (the wind) converted into electricity by wind turbines or wind farms.

Hydrothermal Energy:

The most common type of geothermal energy; energy produced by decomposing oceanic floor material containing organic remains.

Energy Efficiency:

The amount of energy needed to do a certain amount of work.

Energy Conservation:

Action taken to reduce energy waste, increase energy efficiency, provide more energy efficiency.

Secondary Energy Source:

An energy source that is produced by another source, such as electricity, oil, coal, natural gas, propane, natural gas, etc.

"Sharing" energy:

To use less energy resources; reducing energy usage is a way of saving energy.

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Carbon Footprint:

The total amount of CO₂ emissions per person caused directly or indirectly by an individual, organization, event or product.