Solar wind: stream of charged particles ejected from the upper atmosphere of the Sun.

Climate change: changes of climate in general, usually with no presumption of human influence. Note, however, that there is one important exception to this: the UNFCCC defines "climate change" as anthropogenic

Earth atmosphere

Anti-greenhouse effect: the cooling effect an atmosphere has on the ambient temperature of the planet.

Adaptation: in the climate change context, adaptation implies an adjustment in natural or human systems in response to a changing/changed climate.

Historical temperature record: very high to the point of making history

Carbon sink: a natural or artificial reservoir that accumulates and stores some carbon-containing chemical compound for an indefinite period

Heiligendamm Process:

Koyoto Protocol: modification to UNFCCC. See also Post–Kyoto Protocol negotiations on greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate refugee: a displaced person caused by climate change induced environmental disasters.

Atmospheric sciences: an umbrella term for the study of the atmosphere, its processes, the effects other systems have on the atmosphere, and the effects of the atmosphere on these other systems.

Arctic shrinkage: the marked decrease in Arctic sea ice and the observed melting of the Greenland Ice Sheet in recent years.

Methane: a greenhouse gas released by enteric fermentation in livestock, rice production, and fossil fuel extraction.

Environmental crime: crime against environmental legislation that is liable for prosecution.

Desertification: the degradation of land in arid and dry sub-humid areas, resulting primarily from natural activities and influenced by climatic variations

Ozone depletion:

Climatology: the study of climate, scientifically defined as weather conditions averaged over a period of time.

Paleoclimatology: the study of climate change taken on the scale of the entire history of Earth.

Runaway greenhouse effect: somewhat ill-defined term, associated with the idea of large irreversible temperature rises

Carbon diet: the act of reducing the output of CO2 to reduce impact on the environment.

Climate justice: term used for viewing climate change as ethical issue, and considering how its causes and effects relate to concepts of justice

Eco-efficiency: creating more goods and services while using fewer resources and creating less waste and pollution.

Fossil fuel: fossil source fuels, that is, hydrocarbons found within the top layer of the earth’s crust.

Anthropogenic: literally, man-made.

Anthropogenic climate change: climate change with the presumption of human influence, usually warming.

Carbon tax: a tax on energy sources which emit carbon dioxide.

Carbon footprint: the total set of greenhouse gas emissions caused by an organization, event or product.

Tex-86: a paleothermometer based on the composition of membrane lipids of the marine picoplankton Crenarchaeota

Holocene: a geological period, which began approximately 11,550 calendar years BP (about 9600 BC) and continued to the Anthropocene.

Climate ethics: an area of research that focuses on the ethical dimensions of climate change.