#8
Plant Growth and Decay

The cycle involving annual growth and decay, and the cycle involving long-term storage of carbon in wood and in the plant remains in soil and surface-near organic deposits.

#11
Terrestrial Vegetation

A plant that grows on or in or from land

#18
Land use Changes

A process by which human activities transform the landscape. An example is deforestation.

#5
Soils and Organic Matter

Matter composed of soil, consisting of plant and animal residues at various stages of decomposition, cells and tissues of soil organisms, and substances synthesized by soil organisms.

#12
Exchange Soil – Atmosphere

Exchange of gases between soil and atmosphere

#9
Atmosphere

A layer of gases surrounding the planet

#1
Fossil Fuel Emissions

Emissions formed by natural processes such as decomposition of buried dead organisms.

#13
Fossil Fuel and Cement Production

Emissions associated with burning fossil fuels and producing cement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#13</th>
<th>Fossil Fuel Emissions</th>
<th>Gas resulting from the burning of fossil fuels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#4</td>
<td>Coal Deposits</td>
<td>Layer or body of coal in the Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>Oil and Gas Deposit</td>
<td>Pockets of oil reserves in earth and natural seeps of crude oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7</td>
<td>Marine Sediment and Sedimentary Rocks</td>
<td>Rock that are formed by the deposition of material at the Earth's surface and within bodies of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>Dissolved Organic Carbon</td>
<td>Broad classification for organic molecules of varied origin and composition within marine systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#14</td>
<td>Exchange Ocean – Atmosphere</td>
<td>Carbon dioxide is continuously exchanged between the atmosphere and the ocean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#6</td>
<td>Marine Organisms</td>
<td>Living systems within or in proximity in bodies of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#16</td>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td>Water on the surface of the planet such as in a stream, river, lake, wetland, or ocean; as apposed to groundwater and atmospheric water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#17</td>
<td>Intermediate and deep Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Water, ocean water mass found in oceans at depths of about 1,650 to 4,000 ft. (500 to 1,200 m). Deep water falls below this region.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#10</th>
<th>Surface Sediment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Settled substances on the upper layer of the seabed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#19</th>
<th>Gas Hydrates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gas hydrates are ice-like substances that form in deep-sea sediments. Gas hydrates form along ocean margins, leaking gases into the water, forming cold seeps on the ocean floor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>