

MODULE II - GLOSSARY

COLLETT: collet is the portion of the plant between the stem and the root of the vegetable plant.



Source: Nicola Michelin, Research fellow, Department of Agricultural and Food Sciences

COMPANION PLANTING: companion planting is a form of polyculture. It is the planting of different crops in proximity for any of several different reasons, including pest control, pollination, providing habitat for beneficial insects, maximizing use of space, and otherwise increase crop productivity. An example could be the following: Trap cropping uses alternative plants to attract pests away from the main crop. For example, nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*) is a food plant of some caterpillars which feed primarily on members of the cabbage family (brassicas).

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Companion_planting

COMPOST: compost is made of organic residues, or a mixture of organic residues and soil, which have been piled, moistened, and allowed to undergo biological decomposition for use as a fertilizer.

Source: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

CROP ROTATION: crop rotation is a practice of growing different types of vegetables in the same area in sequenced seasons. It helps to reduce soil erosion and increases soil fertility and crop yield.

Source: http://encyclopedia.kids.net.au/page/cr/Crop_rotation



GOAT MANURE: goat manure is manure produced by goats. Goat droppings can be used in nearly any type of garden.

Source: <https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/composting/manures/goat-manure-fertilizer.htm>

HOST PLANT: host plant is a plant that attracts agricultural pests, usually insects, away from nearby crops. This form of companion planting can save the main crop from decimation by pests without the use of pesticides.

Source: Wikipedia ; Kent Fothergill, Kelly V. Tindall, and Cory B. Cross "What is a host plant? Plants used by *Languria mozardi* Latreille 1807 (Coleoptera: Erotylidae: Languriinae): a review," *The Pan-Pacific Entomologist* 89(1), 43-59, (28 March 2013). <https://doi.org/10.3956/2012-59.1>

INTERCROPPING: intercropping is characterized as the production of two or more different crop species at same time on the same piece of land. Intercropping is one of the most effective methods in agricultural production with a long history. It is known as the achievement of high and stable production that not only raises complementary products in the area but also reduces the harmful effects of diseases and pests, prevents pollution, and results in an efficient use of resources — example intercropping with Maize Plant and Beans.

Source: Ertan YILDIRIM Melek EK NC , *Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Dergisi* 12 (1): 100-110, 2017 ISSN 1304-9984, Derleme.

IPM: Integrated pest management (IPM), also known as integrated pest control (IPC) is a broad-based approach that integrates practices for economic control of pests.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_pest_management

IPCC : IPCC is an acronym that stays for Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

Source: <https://www.ipcc.ch/>

LDL OXIDATION: LDL is an acronym that stays for low-density lipoprotein. LDL is a harmful type of cholesterol that is produced in your body when normal LDL cholesterol is damaged by chemical interactions with free radicals.

Source: <https://www.verywellhealth.com/what-is-oxidized-ldl-698079>





MANURE: manure is the refuse coming from stables and barnyards including both animal excreta and straw or other litter.

Source: Agriculture Terms & Definitions University of Maryland

MULCH: (verb) mulch is the application of covering material to the soil surface. Common mulches include straw, sawdust, and polyethylene film. Mulches are most commonly used to control weeds but can also modify soil temperature and can reduce water loss due to reduced evaporation from the soil surface.

Source: "Mulch". Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. 6 February 2015. Web. November 2010. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mulch>

NUTRIENT SOLUTION: plant nutrition is the study of the functions and dynamics of nutrients in plants, soils and ecosystems as well as of plant production.

Source: <https://www.pflanzenernahrung.org> › definition

PEAT MOSS: peat moss is ready to use substrate for plant growth. Peat moss is dead fibrous material that forms when mosses and other living material decompose in peat bogs. The difference between peat moss and the compost gardeners make in their backyard is that peat moss is composed mostly of moss, and the decomposition happens without the presence of air, slowing the rate of decomposition. It takes several millennia for peat moss to form, and peat bogs gain less than a millimeter in depth every year. Since the process is so slow, peat moss isn't considered a renewable resource.

Source: read more at Gardening Know How: Peat Moss And Gardening - Information About Sphagnum Peat Moss <https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/garden-how-to/soil-fertilizers/peat-moss-information.htm>

ROSE DIFFUSER (IRRIGATION): rose diffuser is a Sprinkler Head of the watering can that allows the water to be distributed in a uniformity way on the soil.

Source: Nicola Michelin, Research fellow, Department of Agricultural and Food Sciences

SYNTHESIS OF PROCOAGULANTS: coagulation is the process by which blood changes from a liquid to a gel, forming a blood clot. It potentially results in hemostasis, the cessation of blood loss from a damaged vessel, followed by repair. The mechanism of coagulation involves activation, adhesion and aggregation of platelets, as well as deposition and maturation of fibrin.

Source: Wikipedia





SUBSTRATE: substrate is a more or less inert material with a double function: to anchor and support the roots, retain and contain water and nutrients. In the nursery activity, carried out in a container or with out-soil systems, the natural soil is replaced by various substrata of cultivation.

Source: <https://agronotizie.imagelinenetwork.com/agrotecnologie/2007/07/20/caratteristiche-e-proprietà-dei-substrati-di-coltivazione-per-il-vivaismo/3897>

USDA'S PLANT HARDINESS ZONE: The 2012 USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map is the standard by which gardeners and growers can determine which plants are most likely to thrive at a location. The map is based on the average annual minimum winter temperature, divided into 10-degree F zones.

Source: <https://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/PHZMWeb/>

VERMICULITE: vermiculite is a naturally occurring mineral that expands when heated.

Source: <https://www.vermiculite.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/FAQs.pdf>

