



## Appendix V Glossary of Terms

**Anther:** a male reproductive structure of a flowering plant. Anthers hold pollen.

**Bolting:** the early flowering of a plant before its crop can be harvested. Cabbage, lettuce, radish and carrots are subject to bolting. Many cool season crops bolt when the weather gets warmer.

**Bulbs:** specialized leaves that usually grow underground, that store energy for the plant. Examples of bulbs include garlic and onions.

**Caneberries:** an aggregate fruit that grows on canes, rather than vines. Examples of caneberries include raspberries, blackberries and tayberries.

**Chafe:** the dry bracts or scales that enclose seeds in some plants, such as wheat or other cereal grains.

**Compost:** A mixture of decayed or decaying organic matter that is used as a soil amendment. The starting products for compost can include grass clippings, vegetable scraps, sawdust, fallen leaves and other organic materials.

**Cool season crop:** a vegetable that grows best at temperatures of 70 degrees Fahrenheit or lower. Cool-season crops can tolerate light to moderate frosts, but are intolerant of high summer temperatures. Examples of common cool-season garden crops are lettuce, spinach, peas, and kale.

**Expedite:** to hasten or hurry along an activity.

**Fertilization:** in plants, fertilization occurs when pollination successfully results in the growth of a pollen tube that reaches the ovule of a plant. Seed production follows successful fertilization. See pollination.

**Germination:** for seeds, the process of sprouting and beginning plant growth.

**Nectar guide:** markings on a flower that let bees, butterflies and other pollinators know where they can land to gather nectar and pollen from a flowering plant.

**Organic matter:** Matter or materials that came from organisms, either living or dead. Organic matter can be broken down and decomposed into compost. Examples of organic materials include grass clippings, vegetable scraps, animal manure, fallen leaves, sawdust, plant roots, and wood ash.

**Pantomime:** A performance or means of communication that relies on gestures and expressions, rather than words.

**Pollination:** to transfer pollen from the anthers to the stigma of a flower.

**Pollinators:** A pollinator is something, usually an animal, which helps to move pollen from the anther the stigma of a flower. Examples of animal pollinators include bees, butterflies, flies and hummingbirds. Wind and water are examples of non-living pollinating agents.

**Propagation:** The deliberate and directed reproduction of plants by collecting seeds, taking cuttings, grafting, budding or other means.

**Seed pod:** A dry, several-seeded plant fruit that opens to release its seeds. Peanuts are an example of a familiar seed pod.

**Stigma:** a female reproductive structure of a flowering plant. Stigmas receive pollen.

**Sow:** the acts of scattering seeds for growing.

**Volunteer plant:** a plant that grows from seed that wasn't deliberately planted. For example, if you compost tomato plants directly in garden soils, you will likely see many volunteer tomato plants in the next gardening season. The seeds in the tomato fruits germinate and grow volunteer plants.

**Warm season crop:** a vegetable that grows best with temperatures between 70 and 95 degrees Fahrenheit. Warm-season crops are generally intolerant of frosts. Examples of common warm-season garden crops are tomatoes, eggplant, pepper, melons, cucumbers and squash.

**Wilt:** For a plant, to droop or become limp through lack or loss of water, heat or disease.