

Glossary

aeration [NOUN-UNCOUNT-U4] **Aeration** is the action of exposing soil to air.

agriculture [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Agriculture** is the study or process of growing plants and raising animals.

animal nutritionist [N-COUNT-U10] An **animal nutritionist** is a person who prepares healthy foods for animals.

annual [N-COUNT-U7] An **annual** is a plant that completes its life in one year.

arid [ADJ-U5] If an area is **arid**, it gets very little rain each year.

bale [N-COUNT-U15] A **bale** is a bunch of crops that is tied or bundled together.

bale wrapper [N-COUNT-U15] A **bale wrapper** is a farming device that wraps bales in plastic.

baler [N-COUNT-U15] A **baler** is a farming device pulled behind a tractor that gathers and ties cut hay or straw into rectangular bundles.

barn [N-COUNT-U11] A **barn** is a building where farm animals live.

biennial [N-COUNT-U7] A **biennial** is a plant that completes its life in two years.

bone [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Bone** is the hard, white material that gives the body structure.

branch [N-COUNT-U7] A **branch** is a thick limb from which stems grow.

breeding [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Breeding** is the act of mating plants or animals to produce offspring.

breeding value [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Breeding value** is the value of an individual animal as a parent in terms of producing a specifically desired result.

broadcast seeder [N-COUNT-U14] A **broadcast seeder** is a farming device on the back of a tractor that spreads seeds and fertilizer.

bud [N-COUNT-U7] A **bud** is the small part of a plant that grows from the stem or branch and develops into a leaf or flower.

bulk [ADJ-U6] If an order is in **bulk**, it has a large quantity.

bunker silo [N-COUNT-U9] A **bunker silo** is a long, covered trench for storing agricultural products.

bushel [N-COUNT-U8] A **bushel** is a unit for measuring grain that is equal to approximately 35.2 liters.

butcher [V-T-U13] To **butcher** is to kill animals and to prepare the meat to be eaten.

by-product [N-COUNT-U3] A **by-product** is a leftover part of an animal that has been slaughtered.

carbohydrate [N-COUNT-U10] A **carbohydrate** is a substance in food that the body uses to make energy.

cereal [N-COUNT-U2] A **cereal** plant is one that makes grain.

chaff [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Chaff** is a part of a plant that cannot be eaten or used.

chaser bin [N-COUNT-U15] A **chaser bin** is a cart that carries grain or corn from a field to storage.

chisel plow [N-COUNT-U14] A **chisel plow** is a device attached to a tractor that goes deep into the earth to turn soil.

clay [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Clay** is a type of sticky soil used to make pots, bricks, or tiles.

cold stress [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Cold stress** is when cold temperatures have a negative effect on animals or plants.

combine harvester [N-COUNT-U15] A **combine harvester** is a farming machine that harvests crops of grain.

comfort zone [N-COUNT-U11] A **comfort zone** is the environment in which one feels comfortable.

conveyor belt [N-COUNT-U15] A **conveyor belt** is a moving strip of material that transports objects to other areas.

cool [V-I or T-U9] To **cool** something is to decrease its temperature.

coop [N-COUNT-U11] A **coop** is a special building where chickens or other small animals live.

critical temperature [N-COUNT-U11] A **critical temperature** is a temperature above or below which some important change happens.

crop [N-COUNT-U1] A **crop** is a field of plants grown for food, fuel or any other economic purpose.

cultipacker [N-COUNT-U14] A **cultipacker** is a farming machine that flattens soil so that seeds can be planted.

cultivate [V-T-U1] To **cultivate** is to grow food with care.

cultivator [N-COUNT-U14] A **cultivator** is a farm tool that breaks apart soil and weeds so that seeds can be planted.

cut [N-COUNT-U13] A **cut** is meat taken from a particular area of a butchered animal.

days to maturity [N-COUNT-U6] **Days to maturity** are the number of days it takes a seedling to become a harvestable adult plant.

ditch [N-COUNT-U5] A **ditch** is a long, narrow cut in the ground used to hold or move water.

domesticate [V-T-U1] To **domesticate** is to tame an animal or adapt a plant for human use.

dormancy [N-COUNT-U6] **Dormancy** is the state of not being active now with the possibility of being active later.

drought [N-COUNT-U5] **Drought** is when an area gets less rain or snow than is typical.

drought-resistant [ADJ-U5] If a plant is **drought-resistant**, it can survive in a drought.

dry [V-I or T-U9] To **dry** something is to remove moisture from it.

expected progeny difference (EPD) [N-COUNT-U12] An **expected progeny difference** is the likelihood an offspring will inherit a particular trait from its parents.

farm [V-T-U1] To **farm** is to grow plants or raise animals.

farmer's market [N-COUNT-U2] A **farmer's market** is a market where local farmers sell produce directly to customers.

fat [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Fat** is an oily substance found in plants and animals.

feed [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Feed** is food given to animals.

flowering [ADJ-U7] If a plant is **flowering**, it produces flowers.

forage harvester [N-COUNT-U15] A **forage harvester** is a device attached to tractors that cuts up plants which will be turned into silage.

fruit [N-COUNT-U2] A **fruit** is the part of an edible plant that has seeds.

germinate [V-I /T-U6] To **germinate** is for a seed to begin to grow.

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- gleaner** [N-COUNT-U15] A **gleaner** is a harvest machine that does not require gas for fuel.
- grain auger** [N-COUNT-U15] A **grain auger** is a farming device that moves grain from trucks and carts into storage bins.
- gravity wagon** [N-COUNT-U15] A **gravity wagon** is an angled cart pulled behind a tractor that allows crops to be easily unloaded.
- groundwater** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Groundwater** is the water that is underground.
- growth chart** [N-COUNT-U7] A **growth chart** is a graph that shows the change in growth of a population of a group of plants.
- hard coat** [N-COUNT-U6] A **hard coat** is the hard outer layer of some seeds.
- harrow** [N-COUNT-U14] A **harrow** is a plow that breaks apart soil, removes weeds, and smoothes the earth.
- harvest** [N-COUNT-U2] A **harvest** is a group of mature plants.
- harvest** [N-COUNT-U8] A **harvest** is a process of gathering crops.
- harvest** [V-I or T-U1] To **harvest** is to collect a crop.
- hay conditioner** [N-COUNT-U15] A **hay conditioner** is a farming device that cuts hay so it will dry quickly.
- head** [N-COUNT-U13] **Head** is a word used to describe groups of farm animals where each animal counts as one head.
- heat stress** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Heat stress** is when hot temperatures have a negative effect on animals or plants.
- hemp** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Hemp** is a type of plant that produces tough fibers.
- heritability** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Heritability** is the likelihood an offspring will inherit a trait from a parent.
- hide** [N-COUNT-U13] **Hide** is the skin of animals that can be treated and made into furniture and clothing.
- hooves** [N-COUNT-U3] **Hooves** are the hard feet of an animal.
- humane** [ADJ-U13] If slaughter is **humane**, it is done so the animal feels little pain.
- humus** [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Humus** is a type of soil made of dead plants or other organic matter.
- hybrid** [ADJ-U6] If a plant is **hybrid**, it is made by parents of different breeds.
- industrial crop** [N-COUNT-U2] An **industrial** crop is a plant grown for manufacture or production purposes instead of food.
- inspect** [V-T-U13] To **inspect** is to carefully check products for flaws.
- irrigate** [V-T-U5] To **irrigate** is to provide water to crops.
- irrigation** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Irrigation** is the practice of bringing clean water to plants.
- kill fee** [N-COUNT-U13] A **kill fee** is what a farmer pays to have an animal slaughtered.
- leaf** [N-COUNT-U7] A **leaf** is the flat part of a plant that grows from the stem or branch.
- leather** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Leather** is animal skin that can be dried and treated and then made into clothes or furniture.
- legume** [N-COUNT-U2] A **legume** is an edible plant that has pods.

leveling [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Leveling** is the process of flattening the top of a stored pile of grain.

loam [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Loam** is a type of soil that has silt, clay and sand.

mature [V-I-U8] To **mature** is to become more developed.

meat [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Meat** is the edible flesh of an animal.

melon [N-COUNT-U2] A **melon** is a large, sweet kind of fruit.

milk [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Milk** is white liquid produced by mammals as a food source.

mineral [N-COUNT-U10] A **mineral** is an inorganic substance that can be found in food, such as potassium, that the body uses to stay healthy.

moisture [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Moisture** refers to the tiny amounts of water in the air or on something.

mold [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Mold** is a substance that grows on rotting organic material.

nutrient [N-COUNT-U10] A **nutrient** is any substance in food that helps plants or animals live and grow.

nutrition [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Nutrition** is the process of nourishing an organism.

offal [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Offal** are the parts of an animal that can't be eaten by humans.

parent material [N-COUNT-U4] **Parent material** is the rock or mineral from which soil forms.

pedigree [N-COUNT-U12] A **pedigree** is the line of relationships from an offspring to its parents and their parents and so forth.

pen [N-COUNT-U11] A **pen** is a small enclosure for farm animals.

photosynthesis [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Photosynthesis** is a process in which a plant uses light to convert water and carbon dioxide into food.

plant [V-T-U1] To **plant** is to put seeds in the soil and help them grow.

planter [N-COUNT-U14] A **planter** is a device pulled behind a tractor that lays down seeds in rows and covers them.

poultry [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Poultry** are domesticated birds, usually chickens and turkeys.

process [V-T-U13] To **process** is to prepare animal products for eating or manufacture.

produce [V-I or T-U1] To **produce** is to make something that can be sold.

progeny [N-COUNT-U12] **Progeny** are the descendants of a specific individual.

protein [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Protein** is a chemical in plant or animal material that helps the body grow.

rainfall [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Rainfall** is the amount of rain that falls on a place during a given period of time.

rain-fed [ADJ-U5] If crops are **rain-fed**, they get water from rain.

rate of gain [N-COUNT-U12] The **rate of gain** is the rate at which an offspring gains weight.

ration [N-COUNT/NONCOUNT-U10] A **ration** is a selected amount of food.

reap [V-T-U8] To **reap** a crop is to collect it from the field.

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rendering [V-T-U3] To **render** animal fat is to melt it for use in a product.

root [N-COUNT-U7] A **root** is the underground part of a plant that draws water and minerals from the surrounding soil.

rototiller [N-COUNT-U14] A **rototiller** is a farming machine that turns soil so that seeds can be planted.

sand [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Sand** is a type of soil made of very small pieces of rock or mineral that is often found on the beach or in the desert.

seed [N-COUNT-U6] A **seed** is a small, usually hard, object from which a plant grows.

seed drill [N-COUNT-U14] A **seed drill** is a device pulled behind a tractor that plants seeds.

seed vigor [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Seed vigor** is how likely a seed is to grow and how strong its seedling will be.

seedling [N-COUNT-U6] A **seedling** is a baby plant that comes from a seed.

shortage [N-COUNT-U1] A **shortage** is a lack or lower than usual amount of something that is wanted or needed.

silage bag [N-COUNT-U9] A **silage bag** is large plastic bag for storing agricultural products.

silt [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Silt** is made when soil mixes with a body of water and then is deposited.

sire summary [N-COUNT-U12] A **sire summary** is a list of genetic predictions for a male animal used for breeding purposes.

slaughter [V-T-U13] To **slaughter** is to kill animals for food or manufacture.

slotted floor [N-COUNT-U11] A **slotted floor** is a floor with long narrow holes that allow air to circulate.

soil [N-UNCOUNT/COUNT-U4] **Soil** is the layer of the earth's surface in which plants grow.

soil structure [N-COUNT-U4] **Soil structure** is how the particles in soil are connected to each other and how much space is between them.

soil texture [N-COUNT-U4] **Soil texture** is the classification of the size of particles within soil.

sow [V-T-U6] To **sow** is to plant seeds on or into the ground.

sowing method [N-COUNT-U6] The **sowing method** is the way in which you plant a seed.

space requirement [N-COUNT-U1] A **space requirement** is the amount of space an animal needs for living.

stack [N-COUNT-U8] A **stack** is an organized group or pile of something.

stem [N-COUNT-U7] A **stem** is the long, narrow part of a plant that supports the leaves and flowers.

stone picker [N-COUNT-U14] A **stone picker** is a farming device that separates rocks from good soil.

storage [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Storage** is the act of keeping something somewhere while it is not in use.

tallow [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Tallow** is fat from an animal that can be made into soap or candles.

threshing [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Threshing** is the process of removing seeds or grain from a plant.

ton [N-COUNT-U8] A **ton** is a unit of weight measurement that is equal to 2000 pounds or 907 kilograms.

tower silo [N-COUNT-U9] A **tower silo** is a tall, round structure for storing agricultural products.

tractor [N-COUNT-U14] A **tractor** is a vehicle with large wheels that pulls farm machinery.

trait selection [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Trait selection** is the process of breeding to achieve a certain trait or traits in the offspring.

transplanter [N-COUNT-U14] A **transplanter** is a device pulled behind a tractor that places small plants in the soil.

tuber [N-COUNT-U2] A **tuber** is an edible plant that grows completely underground.

vegetable [N-COUNT-U2] A **vegetable** is part of an edible plant that doesn't have seeds.

ventilation [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Ventilation** is the circulation of air through an enclosed space.

vitamin [N-COUNT-U10] A **vitamin** is a organic substance in food, such as thiamine, that the body uses to stay healthy.

waste management [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Waste management** is the process of storing and removing animal waste.

water cycle [N-COUNT-U5] The **water cycle** is the continuous process of water changing form and moving on, in, and over the earth.

water supply [N-UNCOUNT-U1] A **water supply** is the amount of clean water in one area.

wool [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Wool** is animal hair that you can make into clothes.

yield [N-COUNT-U8] **Yield** is the amount or quantity of a crop that is produced.