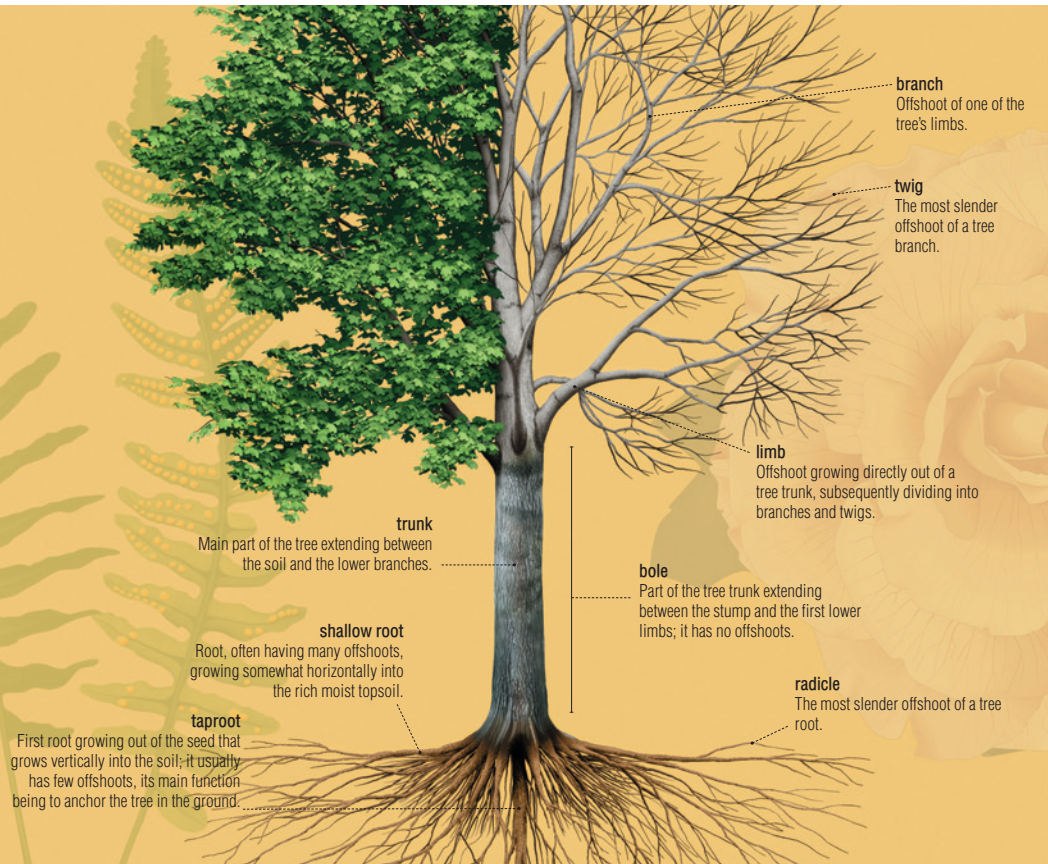
THE VISUAL DICTIONARY OF

PLANTS & GARDENING



PLANTS & GARDENING

Jean-Claude **Corbeil**
Ariane **Archambault**

QA INTERNATIONAL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our deepest gratitude to the individuals, institutions, companies, and businesses that have provided us with the latest technical documentation for use in preparing this dictionary.

Arcand, Denys (motion picture director); International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authority; Canadian Payments Association (Charlie Clarke); Canadian Bankers Association (Lise Provost); Automobiles Citroën; Automobiles Peugeot; Bank of Canada (Lyse Brousseau); Royal Bank of Canada (Raymond Chouinard, Francine Morel, Carole Trottier); Barrett Xplore inc.; Bazarin, Christine; Library of Canadian Parliament (Information Services); Bibliothèque nationale du Québec (Jean-François Palomino); Bluechip Kennels (Olga Gagne); Bombardier Aerospace; Bridgestone-Firestone; Brother (Canada); Canadian National; Casavant Frères ltée; C.O.J.O. ATHENS 2004 (International Media Service); Centre Eaton de Montréal; Centre national du costume (Recherche et diffusion); Cetacean Society International (William R. Rossiter); Chagnon, Daniel (architect D.E.S. - M.E.Q.); Cohen et Rubin Architectes (Maggy Cohen); Commission scolaire de Montréal (École St-Henri); Hudson Bay Company (Nunzia Iavarone, Ron Oyama); Corporation d'hébergement du Québec (Céline Drolet); National Theatre School of Canada (Library); Élevage Le Grand Saphir (Stéphane Ayotte); Atomic Energy of Canada; Eurocopter; Famous Players; Fédération bancaire française (Védi Hékiman); Fontaine, PierreHenry (biologist); Future Shop; Garaga; Groupe Jean Coutu; Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur de Montréal; Hôtel Inter-Continental; Hydro-Québec; I.P.I.Q. (Serge Bouchard); IGA Barcelo; International Entomological Society (Dr. Michael Geisthardt); Irisbus; Jérôme, Danielle (O.D.); La Poste (Colette Gouts); Le Groupe Canam Manac inc.; Lévesque, Georges (urgentologist); Lévesque, Robert (chief machinist); Manutan; Marriott SpringHill Suites; MATRA S.A.; Métro inc.; National Defence of Canada (Public Affairs); ministère de la Défense, République Française; ministère de la Justice du Québec (Service de la gestion immobilière - Carol Sirois); ministère de l'Éducation du Québec (Direction de l'équipement scolaire - Daniel Chagnon); Muse Productions (Annick Barbery); National Aeronautics and Space Administration; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Nikon Canada inc.; Normand, Denis (telecommunications consultant); Office de la langue française du Québec (Chantal Robinson); Paul Demers & Fils inc.; Phillips (France); Pratt & Whitney Canada inc.; Prévost Car inc.; Radio Shack Canada ltée; Réno-Dépôt inc.; Robitaille, Jean-François (Department of Biology, Laurentian University); Rocking T Ranch and Poultry Farm (Pete and Justine Theer); RONA inc.; Sears Canada inc.; Public Works and Government Services Canada: Translation Bureau; Correctional Service Canada; Société d'Entomologie Africaine (Alain Drumont); Société des musées québécois (Michel Perron); Société Radio-Canada; Sony du Canada ltée; Sûreté du Québec; Théâtre du Nouveau Monde; Transport Canada (Julie Poirier); Urgences-Santé (Éric Berry); Ville de Longueuil (Direction de la Police); Ville de Montréal (Service de la prévention des incendies); Vimont Lexus Toyota; Volvo Bus Corporation; Yamaha Motor Canada Ltd.

Plants & Gardening was created and produced by

QA International
329 De la Commune West, 3rd Floor
Montreal (Quebec) H2Y 2E1 Canada
T 514.499.3000 F 514.499.3010
www.qa-international.com

ISBN 978-2-7644-0886-5

Printed and bound in Singapore
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 12 11 10 09
www.qa-international.com
Version 3.5.1

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QA International wishes to extend a special thank you to the following people for their contribution to this book:

Jean-Louis Martin, Marc Lalumière, Jacques Perrault, Stéphane Roy, Alice Comtois, Michel Blais, Christiane Beauregard, Mamadou Togola, Annie Maurice, Charles Campeau, Mivil Deschênes, Jonathan Jacques, Martin Lortie, Frédérick Simard, Yan Tremblay, Mathieu Blouin, Sébastien Dallaire, Hoang Khanh Le, Martin Desrosiers, Nicolas Oroc, François Escalmel, Danièle Lemay, Pierre Savoie, Benoît Bourdeau, Marie-Andrée Lemieux, Caroline Soucy, Yves Chabot, Anne-Marie Ouellette, Anne-Marie Villeneuve, Anne-Marie Brault, Nancy Lepage, Daniel Provost, François Vézina, Guylaine Houle, Daniel Beaulieu, Sophie Pellerin, Tony O'Riley, Mac Thien Nguyen Hoang, Serge D'Amico.

INTRODUCTION

EDITORIAL POLICY

The Visual Dictionary takes an inventory of the physical environment of a person who is part of today's technological age and who knows and uses a large number of specialized terms in a wide variety of fields.

Designed for the general public, it responds to the needs of anyone seeking the precise, correct terms for a wide range of personal or professional reasons: finding an unknown term, checking the meaning of a word, translation, advertising, teaching material, etc.

The target user has guided the choice of contents for *The Visual Dictionary*, which aims to bring together in 12 thematic books the technical terms required to express the contemporary world, in the specialized fields that shape our daily experience.

STRUCTURE

Each tome has three sections: the preliminary pages, including the table of contents; the body of the text (i.e. the detailed treatment of the theme); the index.

Information is presented moving from the most abstract to the most concrete: sub-theme, title, subtitle, illustration, terminology.

TERMINOLOGY

Each word in *The Visual Dictionary* has been carefully selected following examination of high-quality documentation, at the required level of specialization.

There may be cases where different terms are used to name the same item. In such instances, the word most frequently used by the most highly regarded authors has been chosen.

Words are usually referred to in the singular, even if the illustration shows a number of individual examples. The word designates the concept, not the actual illustration.

DEFINITIONS

Within the hierarchical format of *The Visual Dictionary*'s presentation, the definitions fit together like a Russian doll. For example, the information within the definition for the term *insect* at the top of the page does not have to be repeated for each of the insects illustrated. Instead, the text concentrates on defining the distinguishing characteristics of each insect (the *louse* is a parasite, the female *yellow jacket* stings, and so forth).

Since the definition leaves out what is obvious from the illustration, the illustrations and definitions complement one another.

The vast majority of the terms in the *Visual Dictionary* are defined. Terms are not defined when the illustration makes the meaning absolutely clear, or when the illustration suggests the usual meaning of the word (for example, the numerous *handle*s).

METHODS OF CONSULTATION

Users may gain access to the contents of *The Visual Dictionary* in a variety of ways:

- From the TABLE OF CONTENTS at the end of the preliminary pages, the user can locate by title the section that is of interest.
- With the INDEX, the user can consult *The Visual Dictionary* from a word, so as to see what it corresponds to, or to verify accuracy by examining the illustration that depicts it.
- The most original aspect of *The Visual Dictionary* is the fact that the illustrations enable the user to find a word even if he or she only has a vague idea of what it is. The dictionary is unique in this feature, as consultation of any other dictionary requires the user first to know the word.

TITLE

Its definition is found below. If the title refers to information that continues over several pages, after the first page it is shown in a shaded tone with no definition.

DEFINITION

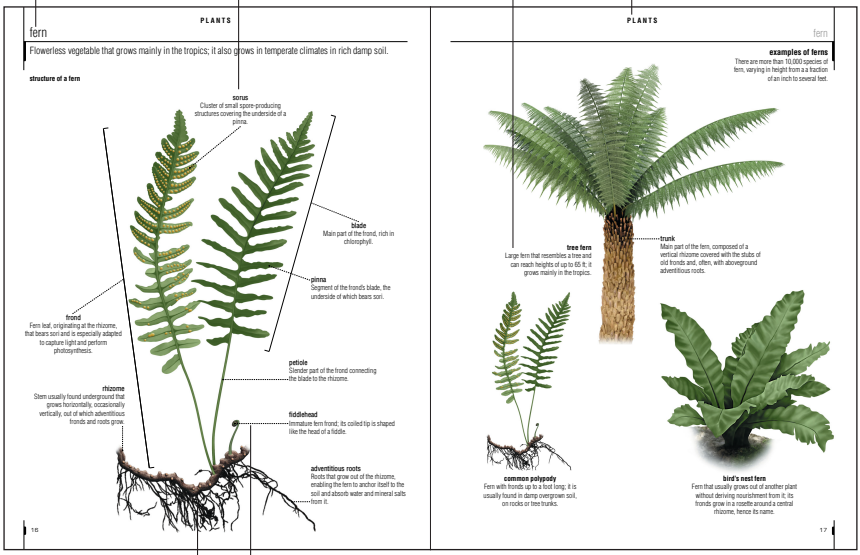
It explains the inherent qualities, function, or characteristics of the element depicted in the illustration.

SUB-THEME

These are shown at the end of the preliminary pages along with their definitions. They are then repeated on each page of a section, but without the definition.

TERM

Each term appears in the index with a reference to the pages on which it appears.



ILLUSTRATION

It is an integral part of the visual definition for each of the terms that refer to it.

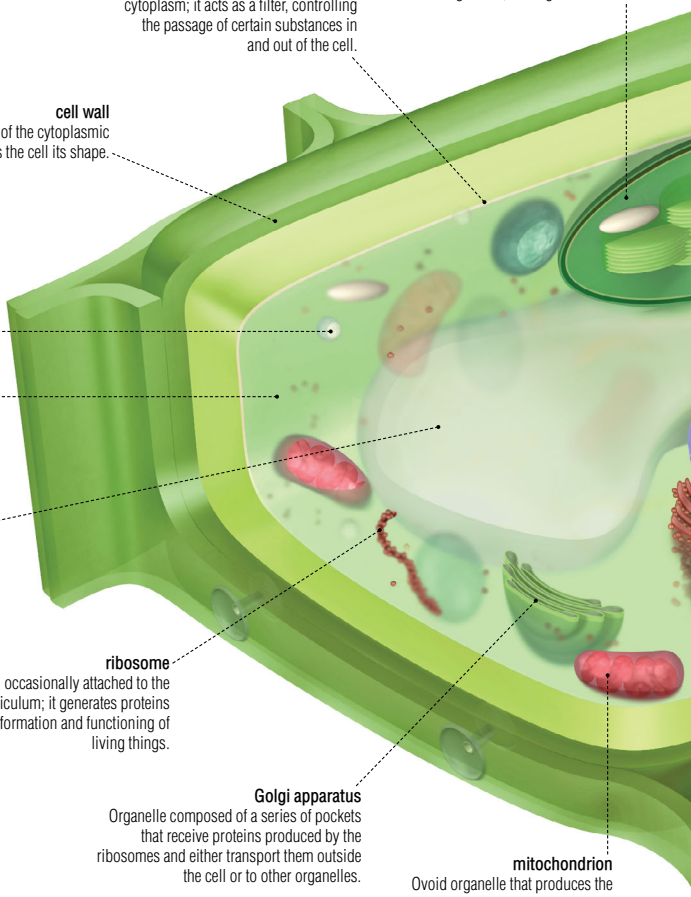
NARROW LINES

These link the word to the item indicated. Where too many lines would make reading difficult, they have been replaced by color codes with captions or, in rare cases, by numbers.

CONTENTS

plant cell

Smallest living structure and the constituent element of all vegetables; it varies in size and shape depending on its function.



chloroplast
Small structure, containing a green pigment called chlorophyll, which absorbs solar energy and uses it to produce glucose, the vegetable's food.

cell membrane
Casing that covers the cell's cytoplasm; it acts as a filter, controlling the passage of certain substances in and out of the cell.

cell wall
Stiff exterior surface of the cytoplasmic membrane that gives the cell its shape.

lipid droplet
Small sac filled with essential fatty acids that are produced by the cell and stored for food.

cytoplasm
Clear gelatinous substance surrounding the various cellular structures.

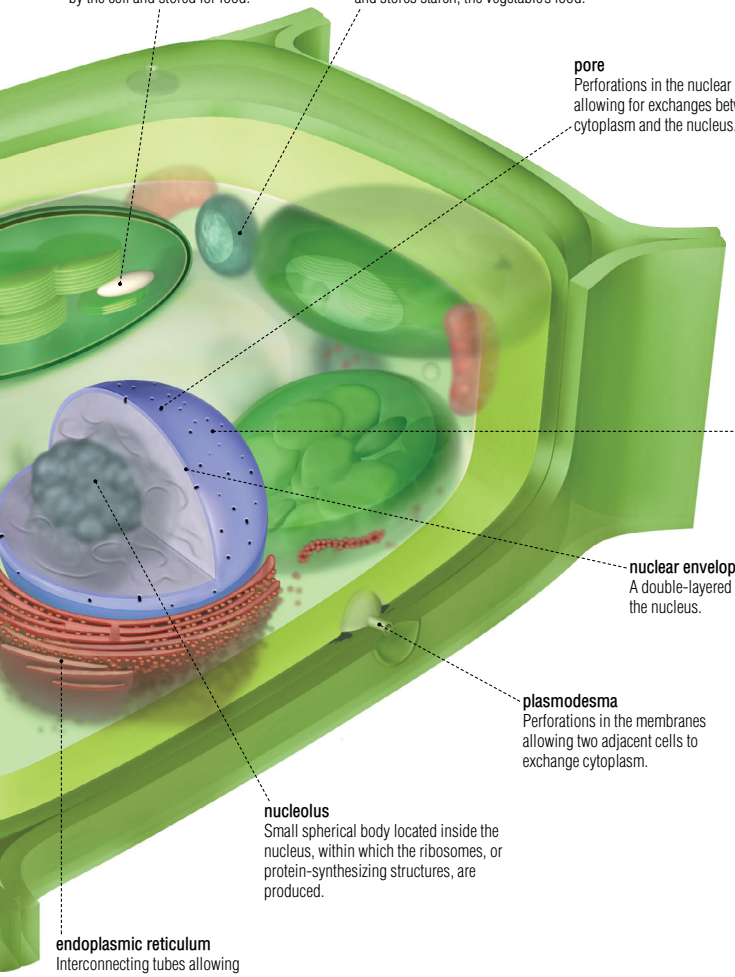
vacuole
Spherical cavity containing water, waste and various substances required by the cell.

ribosome
Small structure, occasionally attached to the endoplasmic reticulum; it generates proteins essential to the formation and functioning of living things.

Golgi apparatus
Organelle composed of a series of pockets that receive proteins produced by the ribosomes and either transport them outside the cell or to other organelles.

mitochondrion
Ovoid organelle that produces the energy necessary for cell activity.

plant cell



starch granule
Concentric layers of starch produced by the cell and stored for food.

leucoplast
Small colorless structure that produces and stores starch, the vegetable's food.

pore
Perforations in the nuclear envelope allowing for exchanges between the cytoplasm and the nucleus.

nucleus
Organelle containing a cell's genes and controlling its activities.

nuclear envelope
A double-layered membrane enveloping the nucleus.

plasmodesma
Perforations in the membranes allowing two adjacent cells to exchange cytoplasm.

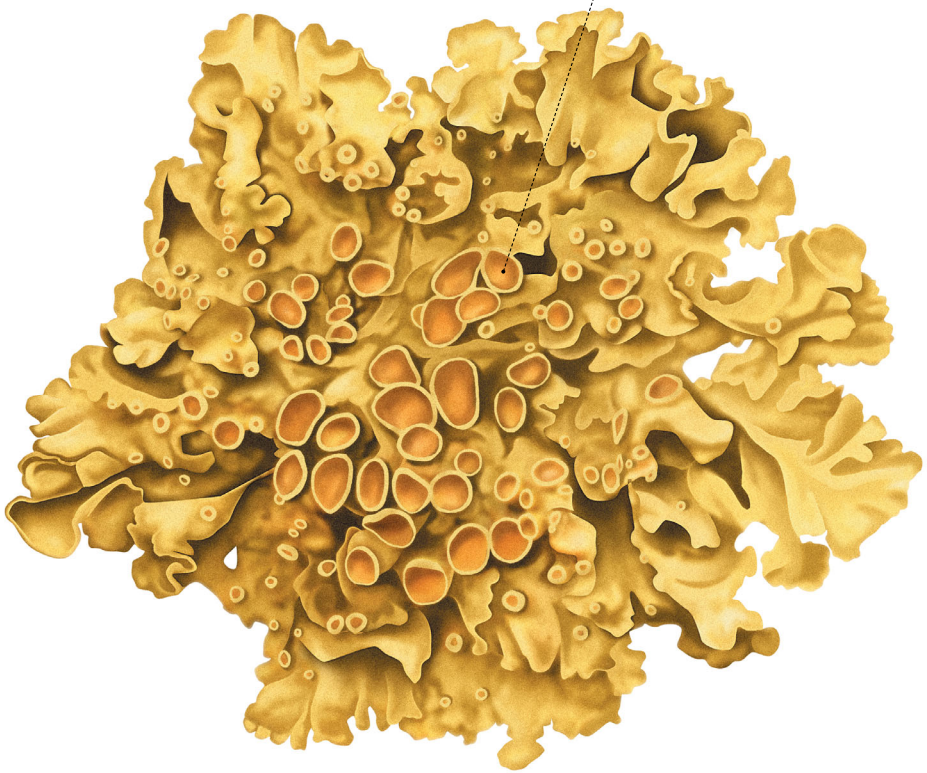
nucleolus
Small spherical body located inside the nucleus, within which the ribosomes, or protein-synthesizing structures, are produced.

endoplasmic reticulum
Interconnecting tubes allowing substances to be transported within the cell or between the cell and its exterior environment.

lichen

Vegetable formed from the symbiotic association of an alga and a fungus.

structure of a lichen

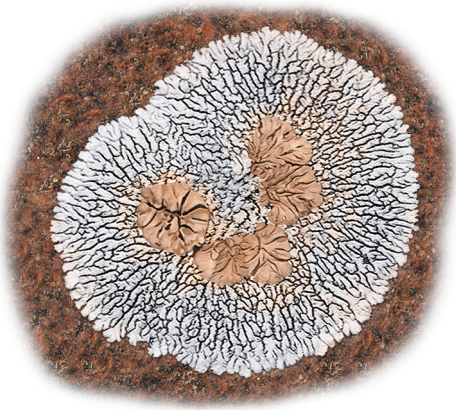


apothecium
Reproductive organ of the fungus that is a part of the lichen.

thallus
Lichen's main structure formed by the imbrication of fungal filaments and alga cells.

examples of lichens

There are more than 20,000 species of lichen, found growing out of the soil, on tree trunks or on rocks; they grow in all climatic zones.



crustose lichen
Lichen whose thallus forms a crust that is firmly attached to its substrate.

fruticose lichen
Lichen whose thallus resembles a small tree; it is attached to its substrate at a single point.

foliose lichen
Lichen whose thallus resembles leaves or lobes that are loosely attached to their substrate and can be easily removed.

moss

Flowerless vegetable, usually small in size, that grows in large tightly packed tufts to create a veritable soft carpet.

structure of a moss

examples of mosses

There are more than 13,000 species of moss; they generally grow in damp soil, on rocks or tree trunks and occasionally in fresh water.

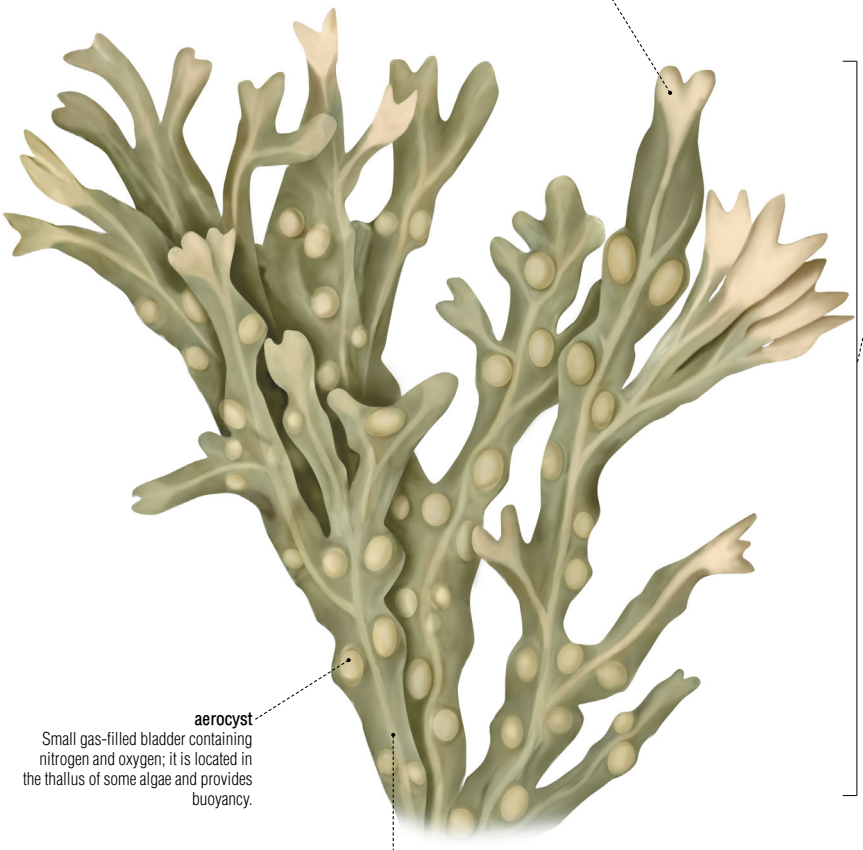
prickly sphagnum
Bog moss that has no rhizoid and rarely bears a capsule; it has a high water content and its decomposition helps to form peat.

common hair cap moss
Ground moss with an erect stem and stiff leaves that grows in tufts, mostly in wooded areas; the capsule emerges from the end of a very long stalk.

alga

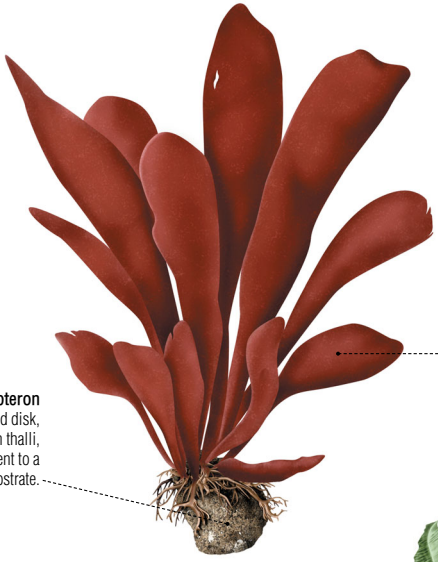
Flowerless vegetable that usually lives in aquatic environments; it produces oxygen and is at the base of the food chain.

structure of an alga



examples of algae

More than 25,000 species of algae live in aquatic environments or in some regions with damp soil; they vary in size from microscopic to 60 ft in length.



lamina
Part of the thallus that is shaped like a blade; it is quite wide and looks like a leaf.

hapteron
Small, occasionally branched disk, located at the base of certain thalli, enabling their attachment to a substrate.

red alga
Red-pigmented alga that generally lives in salt water and at greater depths than other algae; there are 4,000 species of red algae.

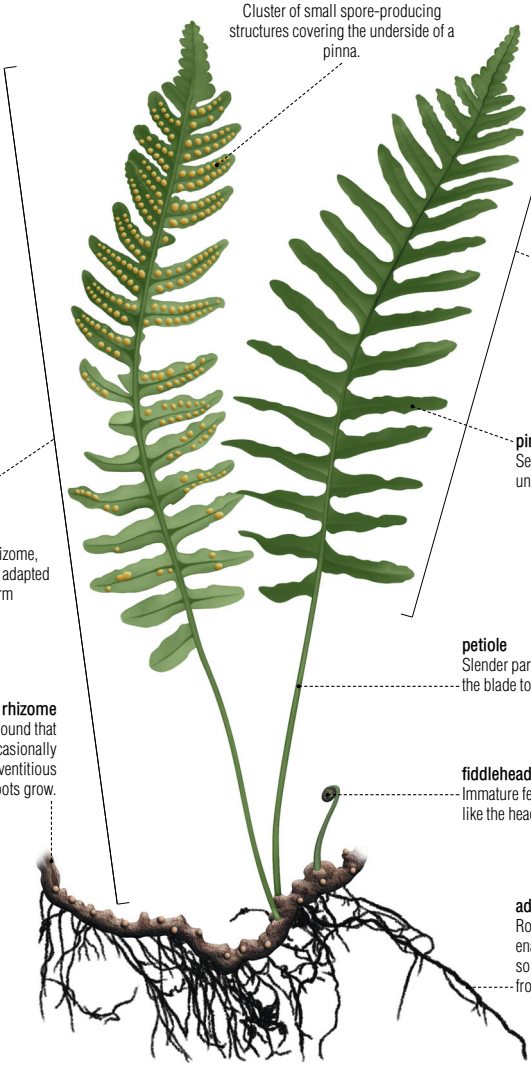
brown alga
Brown-pigmented alga that usually lives in the sea, often in cold water; there are more than 1,500 species of brown alga.

green alga
Alga often found in freshwater, but also in seas and some nonaquatic environments; there are 6,000 species of green algae.

fern

Flowerless vegetable that grows mainly in the tropics; it also grows in temperate climates in rich damp soil.

structure of a fern



sorus
Cluster of small spore-producing structures covering the underside of a pinna.

blade
Main part of the frond, rich in chlorophyll.

pinna
Segment of the frond's blade, the underside of which bears sori.

frond
Fern leaf, originating at the rhizome, that bears sori and is especially adapted to capture light and perform photosynthesis.

petiole
Slender part of the frond connecting the blade to the rhizome.

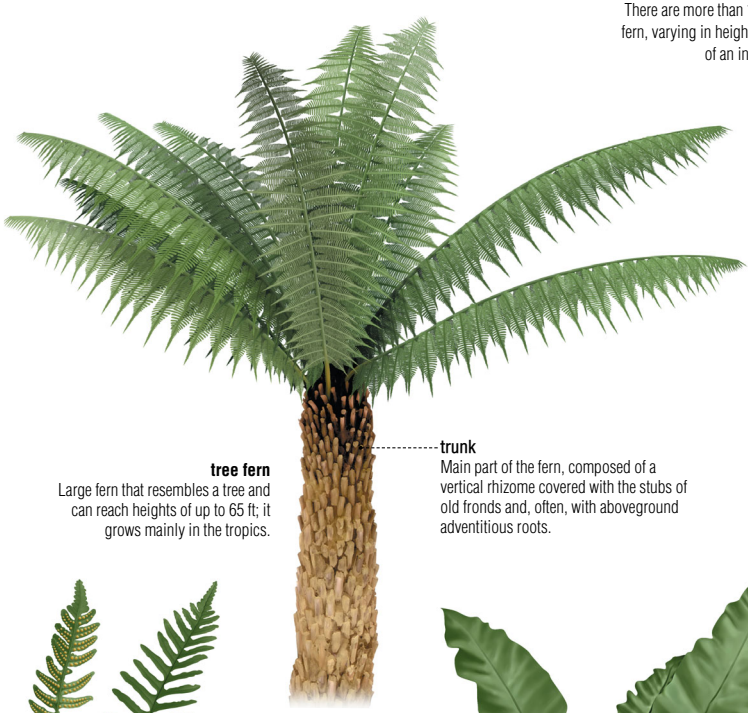
rhizome
Stem usually found underground that grows horizontally, occasionally vertically, out of which adventitious fronds and roots grow.

fiddlehead
Immature fern frond; its coiled tip is shaped like the head of a fiddle.

adventitious roots
Roots that grow out of the rhizome, enabling the fern to anchor itself to the soil and absorb water and mineral salts from it.

examples of ferns

There are more than 10,000 species of fern, varying in height from a a fraction of an inch to several feet.



tree fern
Large fern that resembles a tree and can reach heights of up to 65 ft; it grows mainly in the tropics.

trunk
Main part of the fern, composed of a vertical rhizome covered with the stubs of old fronds and, often, with aboveground adventitious roots.

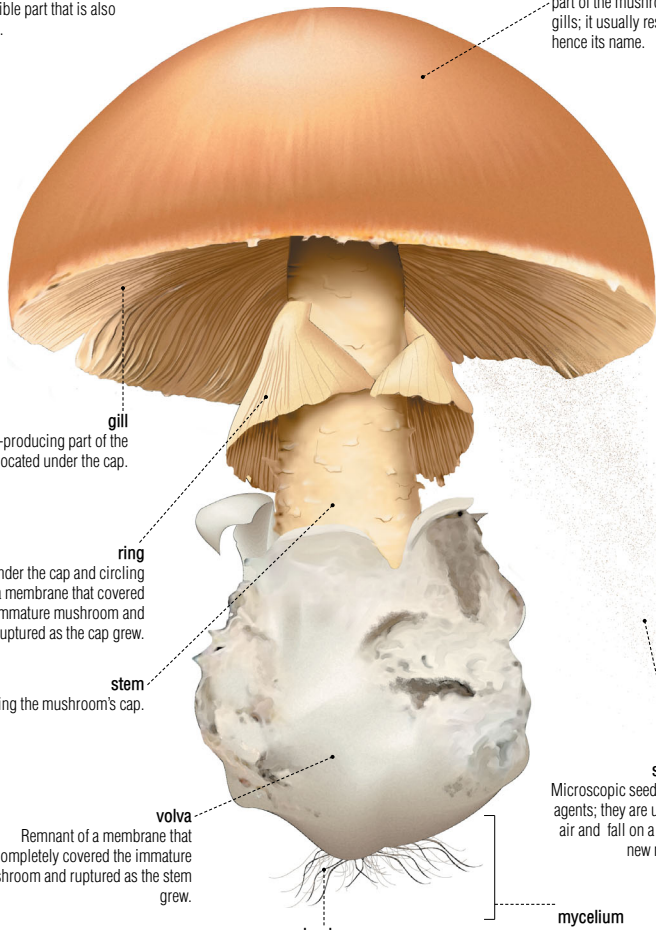
common polypody
Fern with fronds up to a foot long; it is usually found in damp overgrown soil, on rocks or tree trunks.

bird's nest fern
Fern that usually grows out of another plant without deriving nourishment from it; its fronds grow in a rosette around a central rhizome, hence its name.

mushroom

Organism that exists parasitically or symbiotically with other living things or grows on dead organic matter.

structure of a mushroom
The mushroom is composed of an underground part (mycelium) and an aboveground, often edible part that is also the reproductive organ.



cap
Differently shaped and colored upper part of the mushroom that protects the gills; it usually resembles a headdress, hence its name.

gill
Fertile spore-producing part of the mushroom, located under the cap.

ring
Membrane located under the cap and circling the stem; remnant of a membrane that covered the gills of the immature mushroom and ruptured as the cap grew.

stem
Axis supporting the mushroom's cap.

volva
Remnant of a membrane that completely covered the immature mushroom and ruptured as the stem grew.

hypha
Microscopic filament, often white, that draws water and the organic matter necessary for mushroom development.

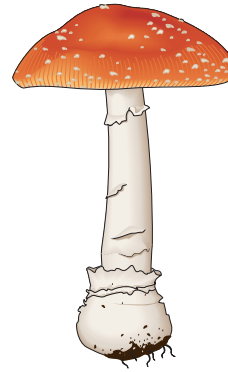
spores
Microscopic seeds acting as reproductive agents; they are usually released into the air and fall on a substrate to produce a new mushroom.

mycelium
Tangle of hyphae created through spore germination, from which the aboveground part of the mushroom develops.

deadly poisonous mushroom
Mushroom containing a toxin that, following contact or ingestion, produces serious effects on humans, generally resulting in death.

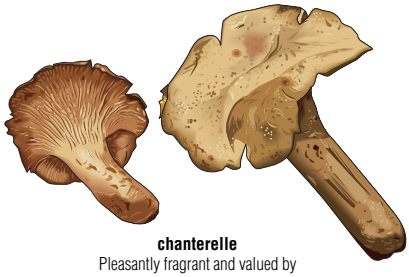
destroying angel
White ground mushroom with an unpleasant smell, growing in wooded areas; the effects of its often-deadly toxin act in a delayed manner, mainly attacking the liver.

poisonous mushroom
Mushroom containing a toxin that, following contact or ingestion, produces a range of usually nonfatal effects on humans.

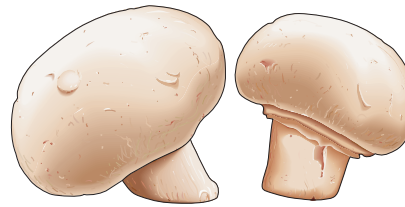


fly agaric
The cap of this woodland mushroom is covered with white warts; its toxin primarily attacks the nervous system, causing hallucinations, among other symptoms.

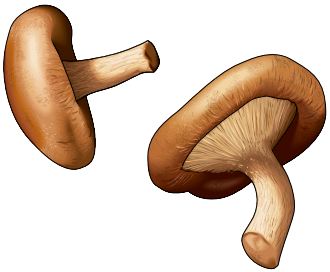
edible mushrooms
Mushrooms that can be eaten without danger by human beings.



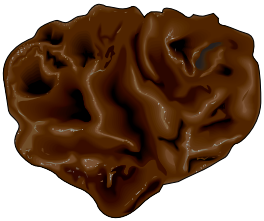
chanterelle
Pleasantly fragrant and valued by gourmets, especially those in Europe; it is served most often with meat or omelettes.



cultivated mushroom
The most widely cultivated and consumed mushroom; it is eaten raw, in salads or with dips, or cooked, primarily in sauces and on pizza.



shiitake mushroom
The equivalent of the cultivated mushroom in Japan, where it is widely grown for use in Oriental dishes and sauces and for its therapeutic value.



wood ear
Its tasteless gelatinous flesh is popular in Asia; it is usually eaten in soups or with vegetables.

truffle
Underground mushroom hard to find and perceived as a luxury food; it is usually associated with game and poultry.

oyster mushroom
Grows on trees or on dead wood; its soft white flesh is a valued ingredient in sauces, where it can substitute for the cultivated mushroom.

morel
The darker the specimen, the more flavorful its thin fragrant flesh; it should be thoroughly cooked to eliminate toxic substances.

delicious lactarius
Secretes an orange milk when broken open; it is used primarily in spicy sauces, especially in Spain and the south of France.

green russula
Its white brittle flesh has an aroma of hazelnut; it can be eaten raw or cooked, preferably grilled.

enoki mushroom
Long-stemmed, soft-fleshed resistant mushroom very popular in Asia; it is eaten raw, in salads, or cooked, in soups and Oriental dishes.

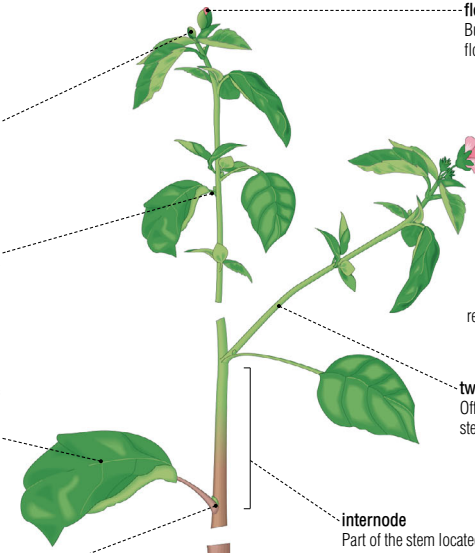
royal agaric
Equally flavorful raw or cooked, it has been famous since ancient times; it is not to be confused with the poisonous fly agaric, which it resembles.

edible boletus
Squat, it can grow up to 10 in in height and diameter; it is usually cooked in oil, braised or served in an omelette.

plant

Vegetable rooted in the soil, the upper part of which grows aboveground or in freshwater; it produces oxygen and is at the bottom of the food chain.

structure of a plant



flower bud
Bud that opens and from which a flower grows.

terminal bud
Bud that grows at the end of the stem, enabling it to grow longer.

axillary bud
Bud that appears where an older leaf attaches to the stem; a twig will grow out of it.

flower
Often colorful and fragrant part of certain vegetables that holds the reproductive organs; first it produces fruit, then seeds.

twig
Offshoot growing out of the plant's stem.

leaf
Usually thin and flat part of a vegetable that grows out of the stem and is specially adapted to capturing light and performing photosynthesis.

internode
Part of the stem located between two nodes.

leaf node
Point at which a leaf or twig attaches to the stem.

stem
Main part of the plant, extending from the soil to the terminal bud.

collar
Point where root and stem meet.

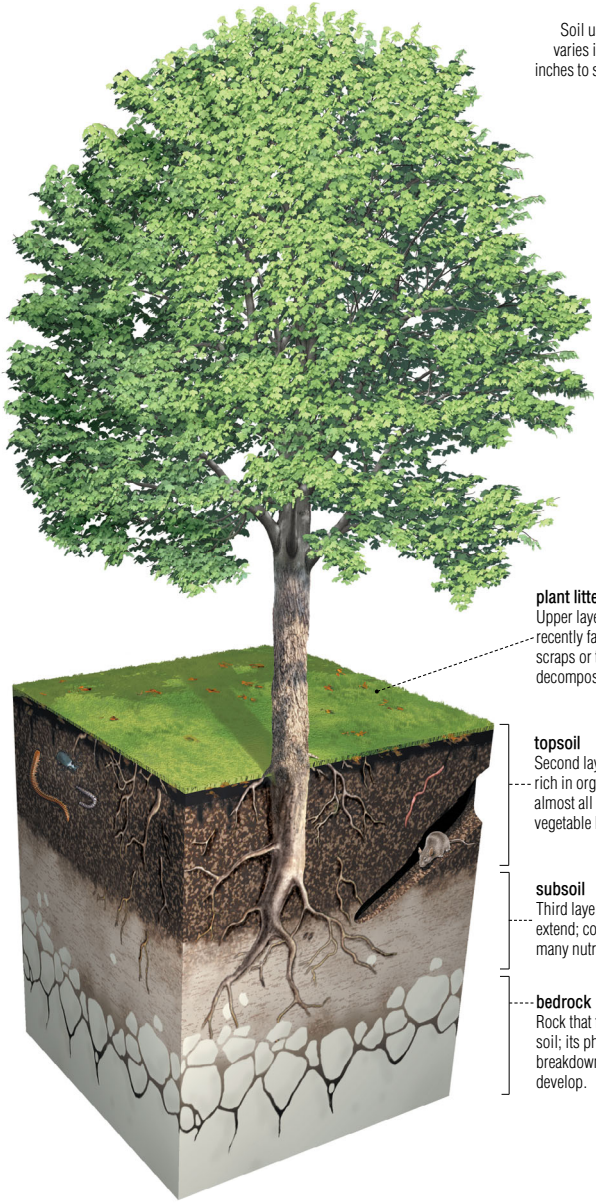
secondary root
Offshoot growing out of the primary root.

radicle
Smallest offshoot of a plant's root.

primary root
Underground extension of the stem resulting from growth of the radicle.

root system
The aggregate of the roots that anchor a plant to the soil and enable it to absorb water and mineral salts from it.

soil profile
Soil usually has four main layers; it varies in total thickness from several inches to several feet, depending on the area.



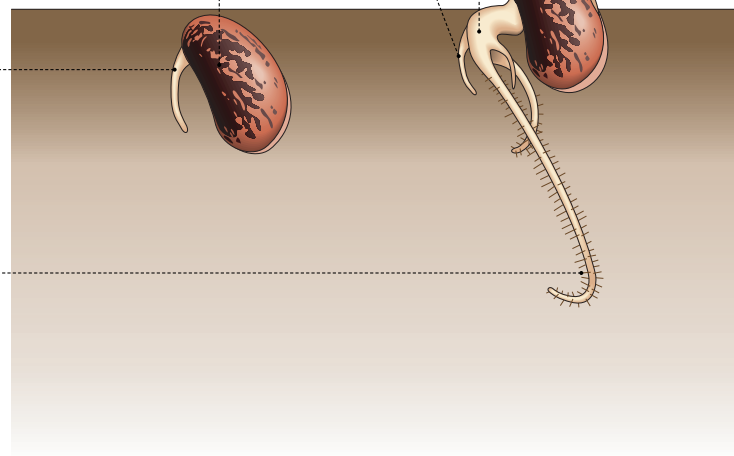
plant litter
Upper layer of soil, composed of recently fallen animal and vegetable scraps or those in the early stages of decomposition.

topsoil
Second layer of soil, dark in color and rich in organic matter; it contains almost all of the soil's animal and vegetable life.

subsoil
Third layer of soil to which the roots extend; contains little organic matter but many nutrients leached from the topsoil.

bedrock
Rock that forms the bottom layer of soil; its physical and chemical breakdown enables the upper layers to develop.

germination
Phenomenon by which, given favorable conditions, a seed will develop and grow into a plant.



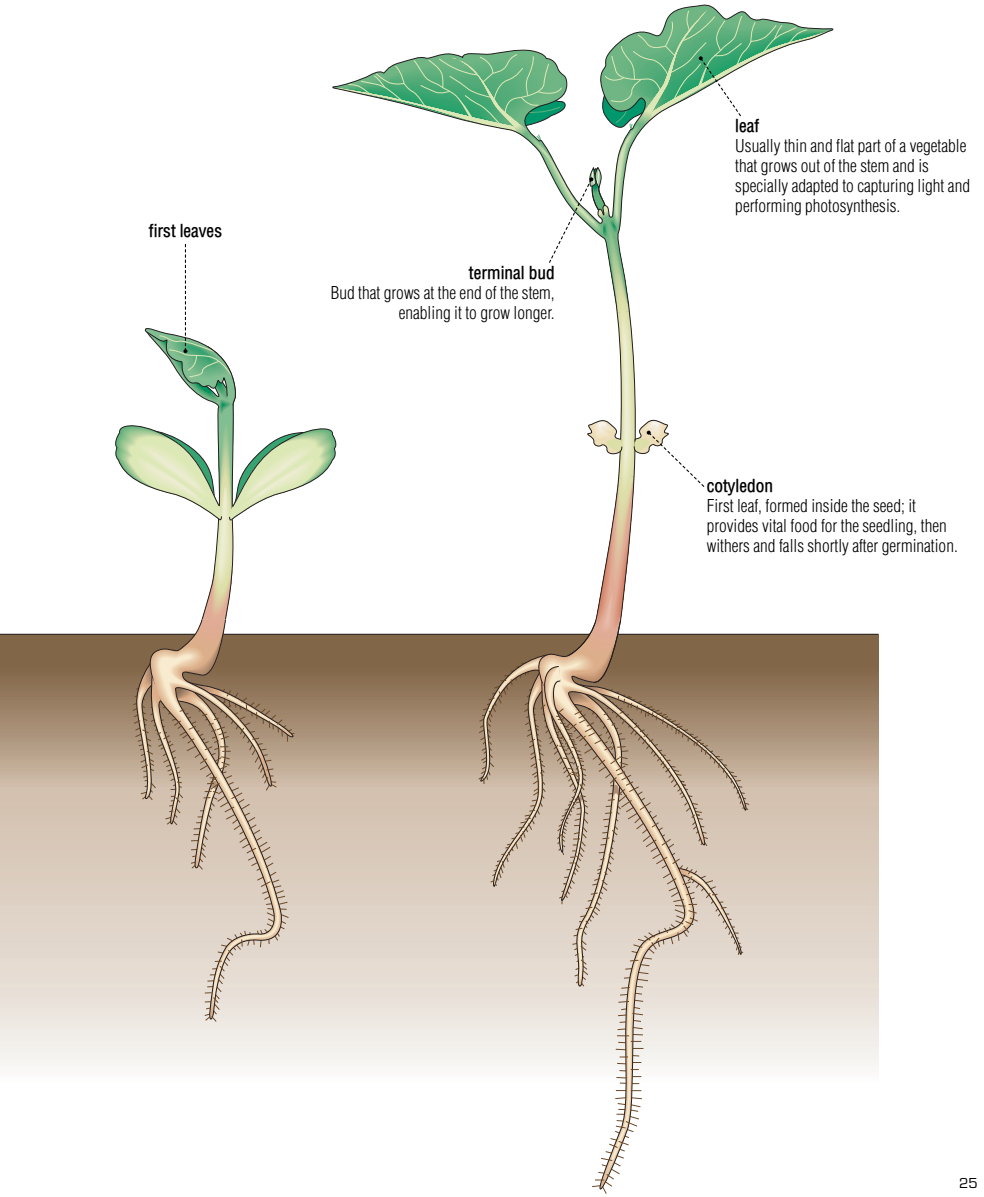
primary root
Root that emerges as the radicle develops; many secondary offshoots rapidly grow out of it.

secondary root
Offshoot growing out of the primary root.

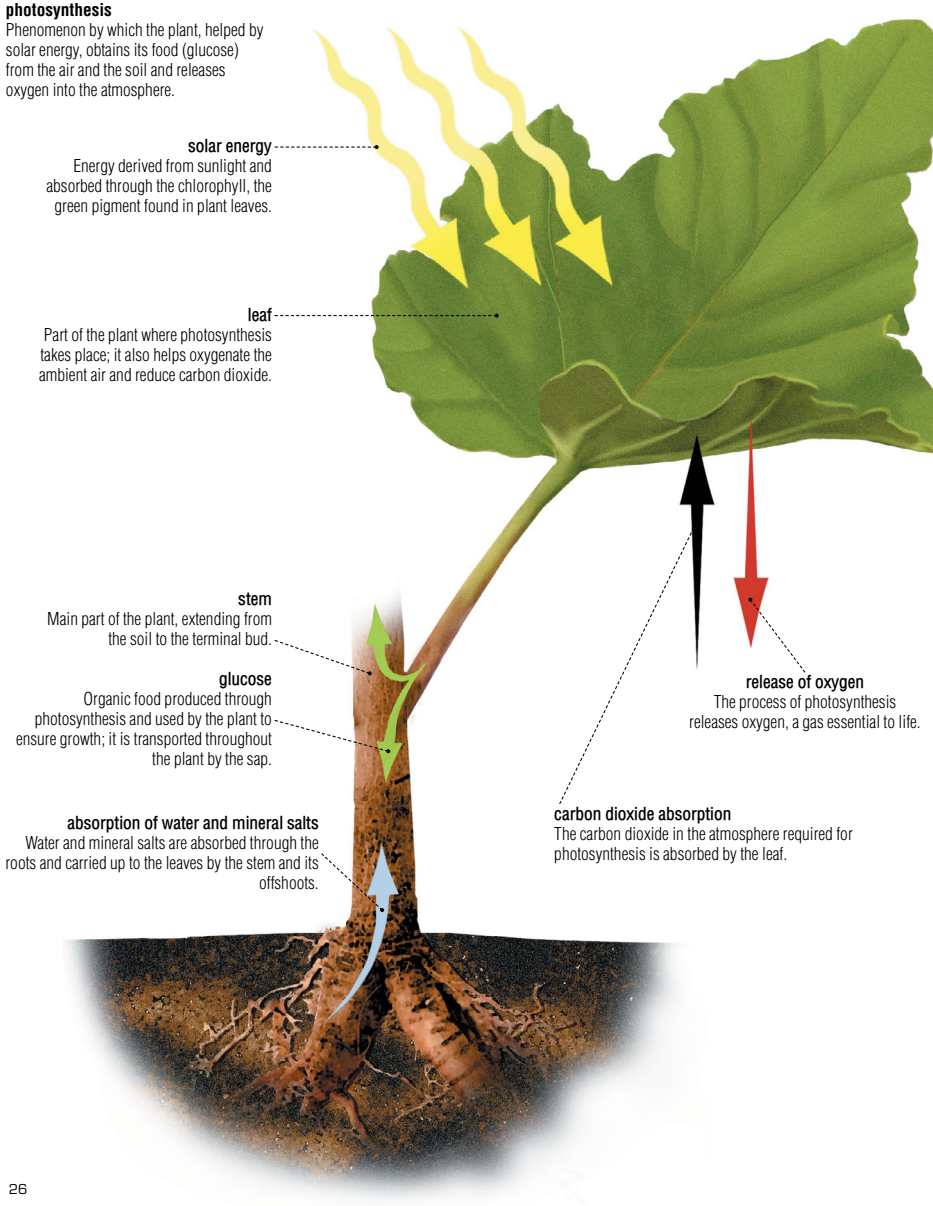
seed
Structure formed by the development of a fertile ovule; it contains an embryo and nutrient reserves that enable a new plant to grow.

radicle
First root produced by the seed; it quickly breaks through the seed coat and grows downward into the soil.

root hairs
Root cell extensions that ensure the provision of water and mineral salts; they increase the surface area available for absorbing nutrients.


leaf
Usually thin and flat part of a vegetable that grows out of the stem and is specially adapted to capturing light and performing photosynthesis.
first leaves
terminal bud
Bud that grows at the end of the stem, enabling it to grow longer.
cotyledon
First leaf, formed inside the seed; it provides vital food for the seedling, then withers and falls shortly after germination.

photosynthesis
Phenomenon by which the plant, helped by solar energy, obtains its food (glucose) from the air and the soil and releases oxygen into the atmosphere.



solar energy
Energy derived from sunlight and absorbed through the chlorophyll, the green pigment found in plant leaves.

leaf
Part of the plant where photosynthesis takes place; it also helps oxygenate the ambient air and reduce carbon dioxide.

stem
Main part of the plant, extending from the soil to the terminal bud.

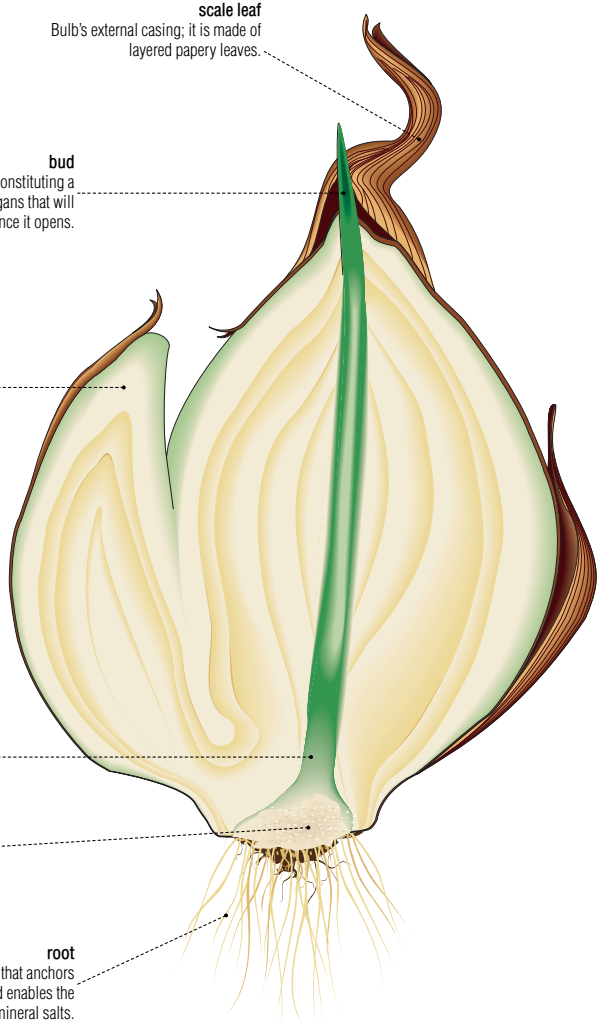
glucose
Organic food produced through photosynthesis and used by the plant to ensure growth; it is transported throughout the plant by the sap.

absorption of water and mineral salts
Water and mineral salts are absorbed through the roots and carried up to the leaves by the stem and its offshoots.

release of oxygen
The process of photosynthesis releases oxygen, a gas essential to life.

carbon dioxide absorption
The carbon dioxide in the atmosphere required for photosynthesis is absorbed by the leaf.

section of a bulb
Bulb: underground structure of certain plants where nutrients are stored; it ensures seasonal regrowth of the aboveground part of the plant.



scale leaf
Bulb's external casing; it is made of layered papery leaves.

bud
Small plantlike structure constituting a collection of immature organs that will develop once it opens.

fleshy leaf
Nutrient-rich leaf underneath the scale leaf.

bulbil
A secondary bulb that develops from a bud growing out of the side of the main bulb; it can break away and grow into a new plant.

underground stem
Main part of the bulb extending from the base to the bud and protected by fleshy leaves.

base
Round part located at the bulb's base from which the stem, roots and fleshy leaves grow.

root
Underground structure that anchors the plant to the soil and enables the plant to absorb water and mineral salts.

root

Underground structure that anchors the plant to the soil and enables the plant to absorb water and mineral salts.

primary root
Underground extension of the stem resulting from growth of the radicle.

ramification zone
Part of the root that produces secondary roots.

feeder root zone
Part of the root covered with absorbent hairs. It is always the same length, since the hairs degenerate as others form near the tip.

growth zone
Part of the root where the new cells produced by the growing point extend and differentiate into specialized tissues.

secondary root
Offshoot growing out of the primary root.

root hairs
Root cell extensions that ensure the provision of water and mineral salts; they increase the surface area available for absorbing nutrients.

growing point
Tip of the root, composed of cells that are in constant division.

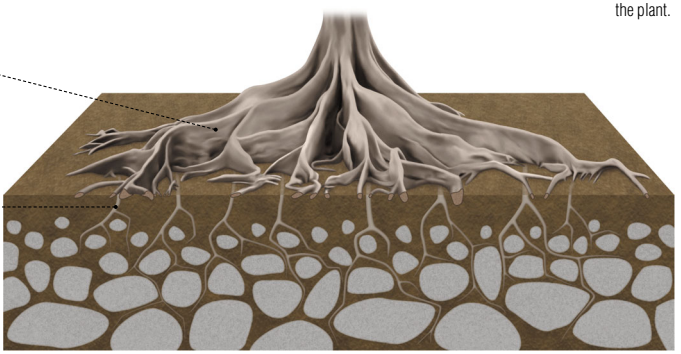
root cap
Casing that covers the root tip and protects the root from abrasion as it grows downward into the soil.

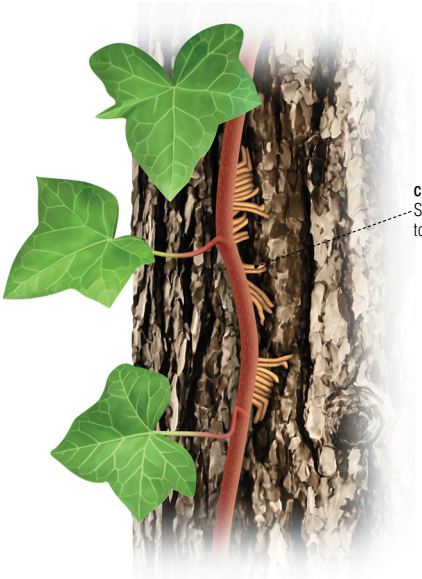
examples of roots

Roots, which usually grow underground, sometimes show major changes in structure in order to fill varied roles in the plant.

buttress roots
Large aboveground roots that support the trunk of certain trees growing in shallow soil.

underground roots
Roots that grow downward in the soil to absorb water and minerals. This is the most common type of root.

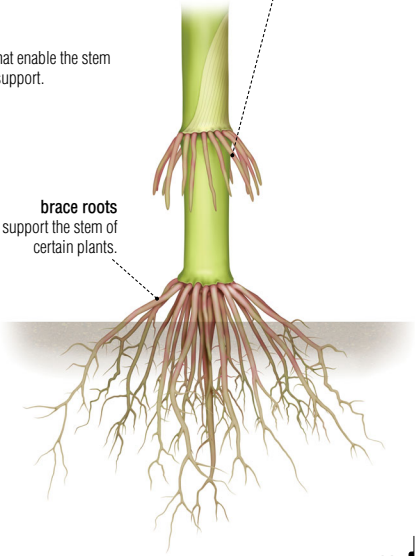




claspers
Small aerial roots that enable the stem to attach itself to a support.

aerial roots
Roots that develop above the ground.

brace roots
Aerial roots that support the stem of certain plants.

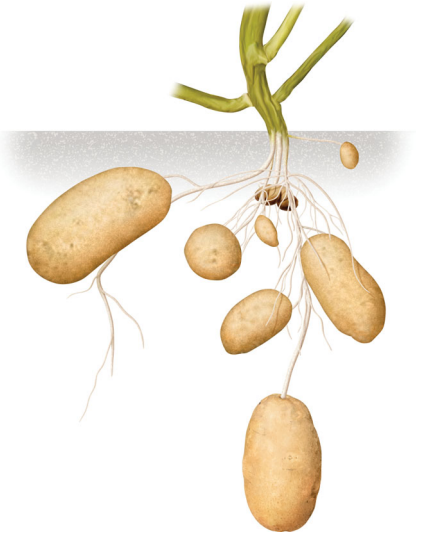


stem

Main part of the plant, extending from the soil to the terminal bud.

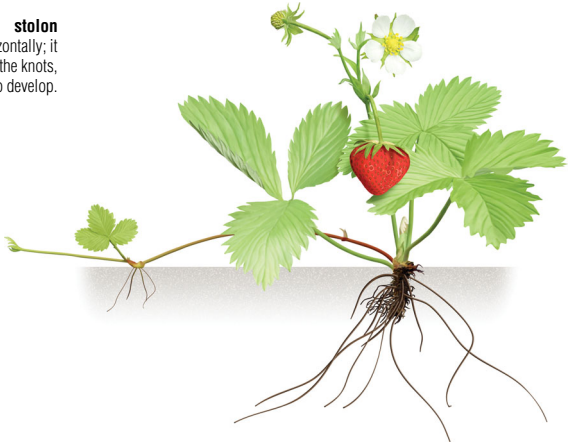
examples of stems
There are several types of roots, aerial and underground, that perform a wide variety of tasks.

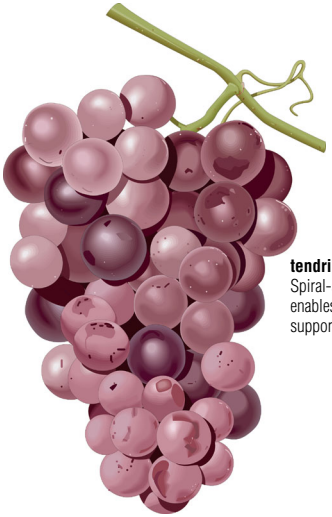
rhizome
Underground stem where the plant stores nutritive elements.



tuber
Underground protuberance of the stem containing the plant's nutritive reserves.

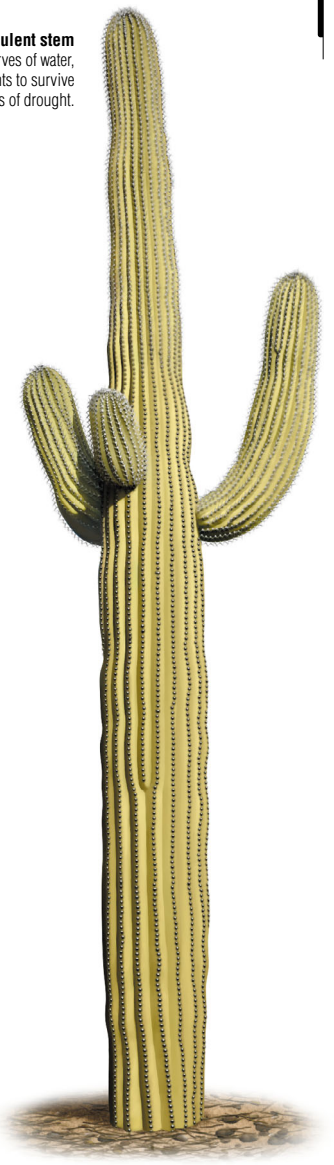
stolon
Thin stem that grows horizontally; it may send out roots at the knots, enabling a new plant to develop.





tendril
Spiral-shaped excrescence that enables the stem to attach itself to a support.

succulent stem
Stem engorged with reserves of water, enabling certain plants to survive during long periods of drought.

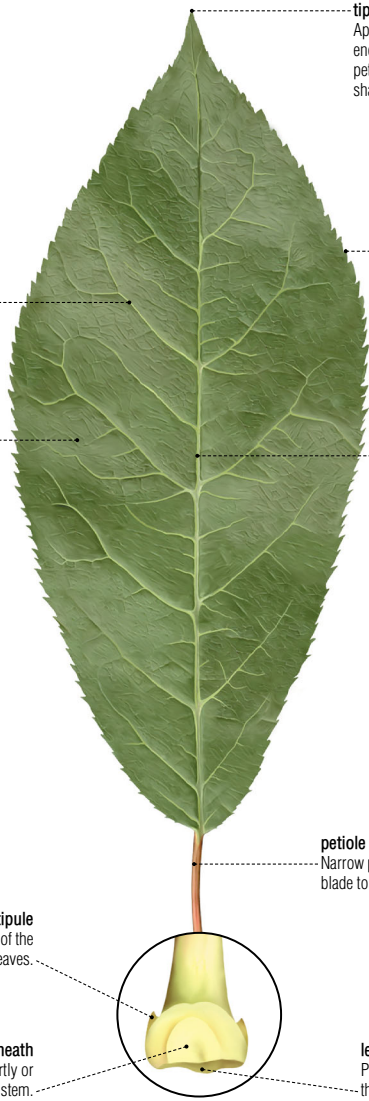


spiny stem
Stem with hard, pointy protuberances designed to fend off animals.

leaf

Usually thin and flat part of a vegetable that grows out of the stem and is specially adapted to capturing light and performing photosynthesis.

structure of a leaf



tip
Apex of the leaf blade, at the opposite end from the part attached to the petiole; this part can vary markedly in shape.

margin
Part that forms the outline of the leaf blade.

vein
Branching of the midrib that carries sap to the various parts of the blade; it also functions as the leaf's skeleton.

blade
Main part of the leaf, rich in chlorophyll; it can vary markedly in shape, depending on the type of rib and size of indentation.

midrib
Hollow projection that extends the petiole into the blade and carries sap; it forms the basis of the leaf's skeleton.

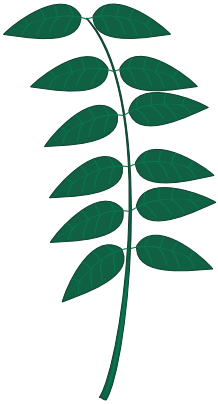
petiole
Narrow part of the leaf connecting the blade to the stem.

stipule
Small outgrowth at the base of the petiole in certain leaves.

sheath
Distension of the petiole, partly or completely surrounding the stem.

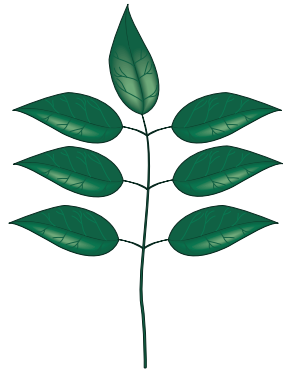
leaf axil
Point at which the petiole attaches to the stem node.

compound leaves
Leaves with blades divided into several distinct sections, called folioles, the arrangement of which determines the leaf type.

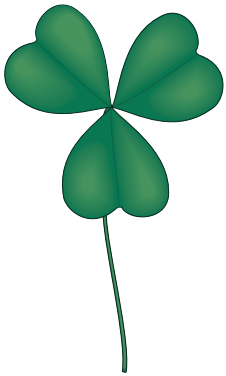


abruptly pinnate
Compound feathered leaf ending in two folioles on each side of the main petiole.

pinnatifid
Compound leaf with folioles on both sides of a common petiole.



odd pinnate
Compound feathered leaf with a main petiole ending in a single foliole.

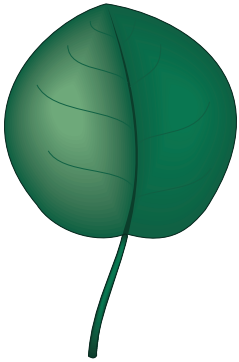


trifoliolate
Leaf having three distinct folioles.

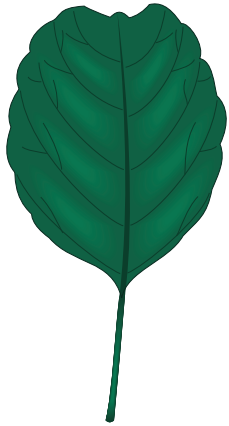
palmate
Compound leaf with all its folioles attached at the same point, at the apex of the petiole.

simple leaves

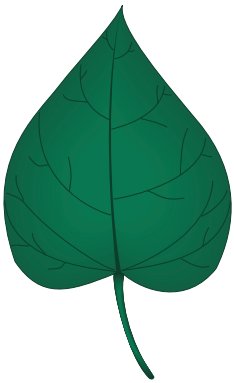
Leaves with an undivided blade; there are many types, grouped according to shape.



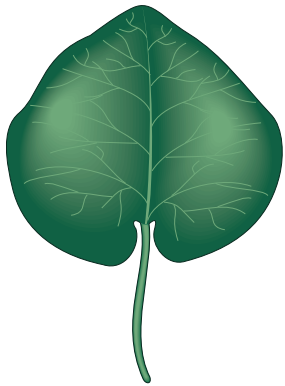
orbiculate
Simple leaf with a somewhat rounded blade.



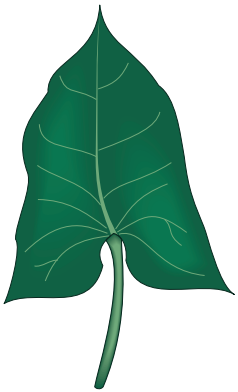
spatulate
Simple leaf in which the blade widens, taking the shape of a spatula.



cordate
Simple leaf with a heart-shaped blade.

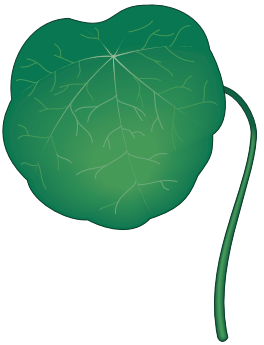


reniform
Simple leaf with a kidney-shaped blade.

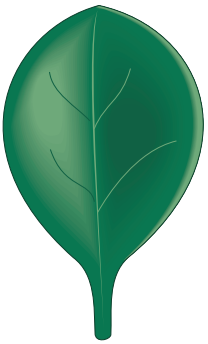


hastate
Simple leaf with a spear-shaped blade.

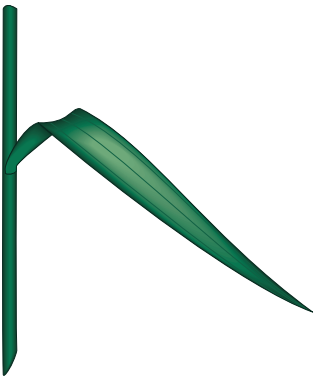
lanceolate
Simple leaf with a narrow blade that is longer than it is wide, ending in a point.



peltate
Simple leaf with a petiole attached perpendicularly to the center of the blade's underside.



ovate
Simple leaf with an egg-shaped blade.

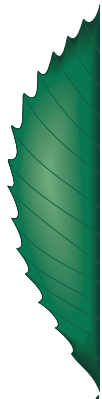


linear
Simple leaf with a long and very narrow blade and almost parallel margins.

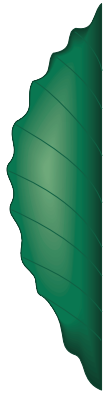
leaf margin

Leaf edges vary markedly, depending on the shape and depth of their indentations.

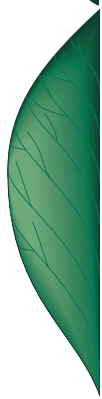
dentate
Leaf edged with pointy teeth of similar size.



crenate
Leaf edge with rounded teeth.

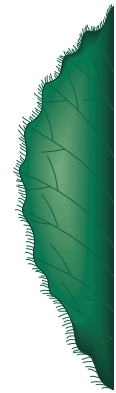


entire
Leaf edge with no indentations.



doubly dentate
Leaf edged with teeth of different sizes, the main tooth often having smaller teeth.

ciliate
Leaf edge surrounded by short thin hairs called cilia.



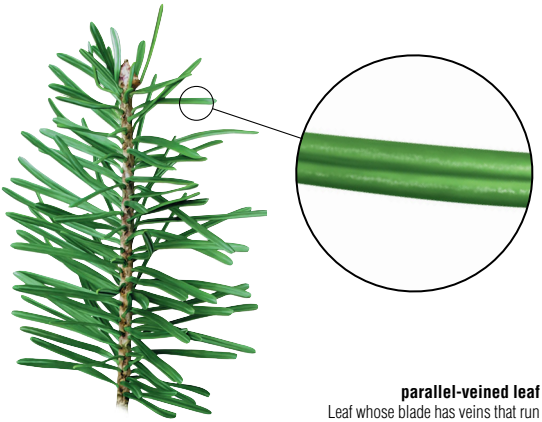
lobate
Leaf edge indented with deep notches.

leaf venation

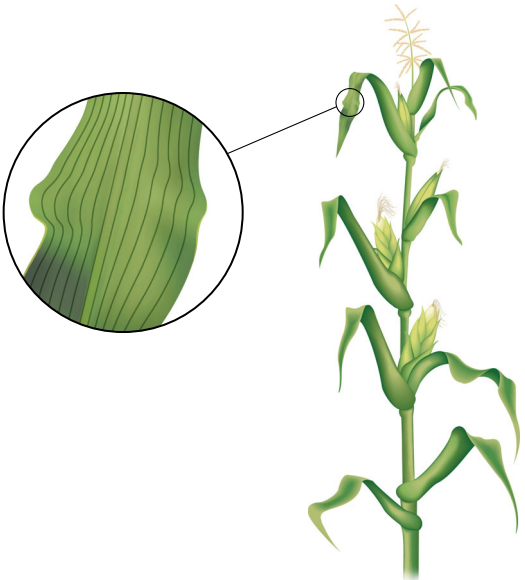
Shape of the vein network in the blade of a leaf.

palmate leaf
Leaf whose petiole is divided into an odd number of veins, all spreading from a single point.

single-veined leaf
Leaf whose blade has only one vein.



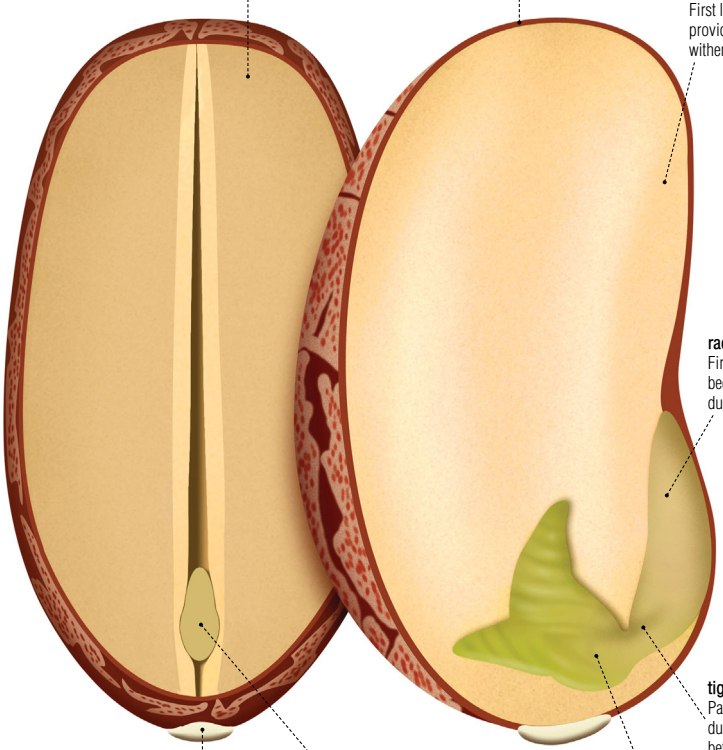
parallel-veined leaf
Leaf whose blade has veins that run parallel to each other.



pinnate leaf
Leaf whose blade has a principal median vein and secondary veins arranged evenly on each side.

seed

Structure formed by the development of a fertile ovule; it contains an embryo and nutrient reserves that enable a new plant to grow.



endosperm
Tissue responsible for storing nutrients used in development of embryos and plantlets.

seed coat
Protective casing covering the endosperm and the embryo.

cotyledon
First leaf, formed inside the seed; it provides vital food for the seedling, then withers and falls shortly after germination.

radicle
First root produced by the seed; it will become the main root of the plant during germination.

tigelle
Part of the embryo that will form, during germination, a primitive stem between the soil and the cotyledons.

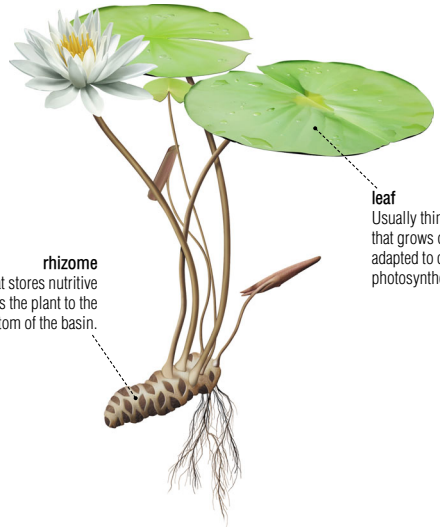
hilium
Scar marking the point of attachment between the seed and the fruit.

embryo
Young plant contained in the seed, formed of a plumule, a tigelle, a radicle, and one or two cotyledons.

plumule
Part of the embryo that will form, during germination, the leafy stem.

aquatic plant

Plant that lives totally or partially submerged in water.



leaf
Usually thin and flat part of a vegetable that grows out of the stem and is specially adapted to capturing light and performing photosynthesis.

rhizome
Underground stem that stores nutritive elements and anchors the plant to the bottom of the basin.

succulent plant

Plant with organs engorged with water that enable it to endure arid conditions; cacti are the best-known examples.

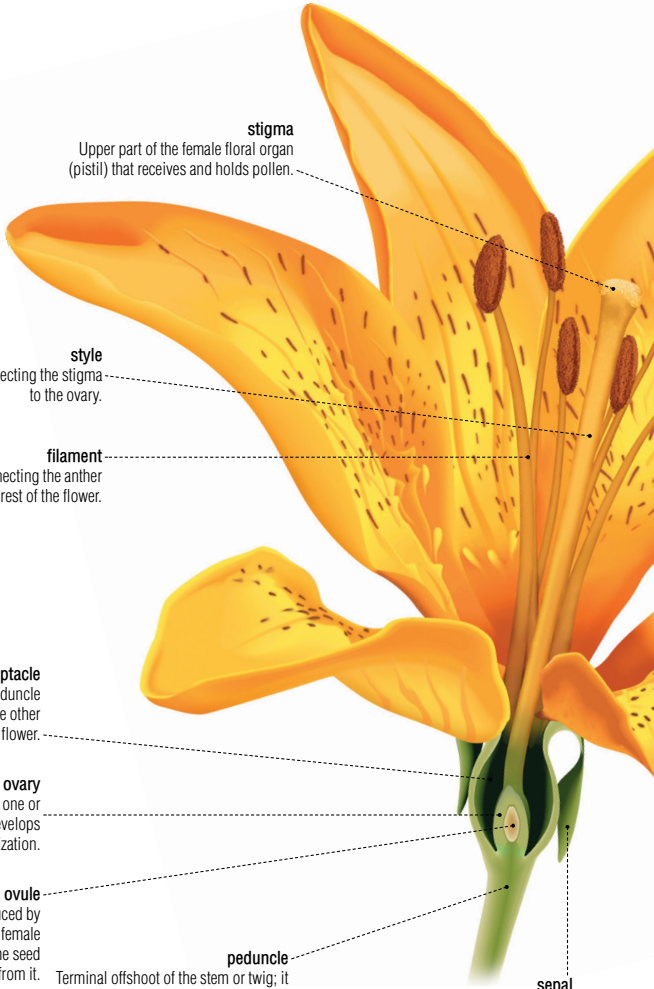
stem
Main part of the plant, storing water and containing chlorophyll, necessary to perform photosynthesis.

spine
Leaf of the succulent plant, whose small size limits water loss.

flower

Often colorful and fragrant part of certain vegetables that holds the reproductive organs; first it produces fruit, then seeds.

structure of a flower



stigma
Upper part of the female floral organ (pistil) that receives and holds pollen.

style
Cylindrical axis connecting the stigma to the ovary.

filament
Cylindrical axis connecting the anther to the rest of the flower.

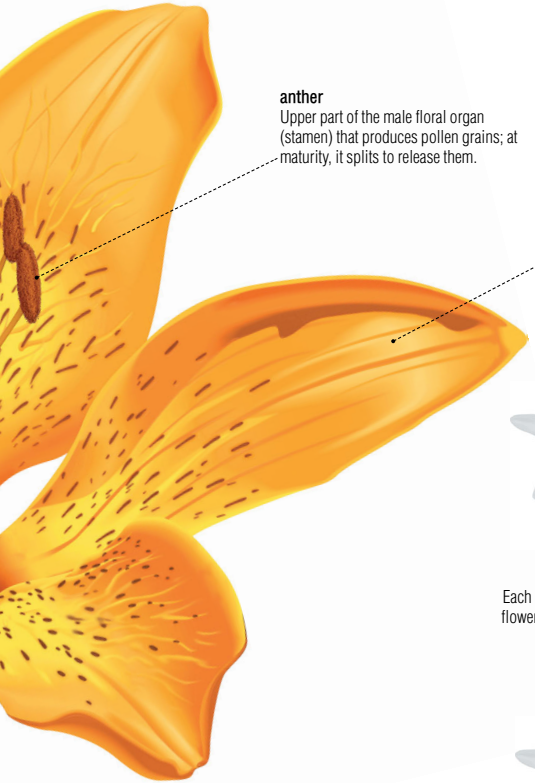
receptacle
Enlarged portion of the peduncle containing and supporting the other parts of the flower.

ovary
Hollow structure containing one or more ovules; the fruit usually develops from it after fertilization.

ovule
Small rounded structure produced by the ovary and containing the female cell; after fertilization, the seed develops from it.

peduncle
Terminal offshoot of the stem or twig; it first connects the flower, then the fruit, to the plant.

sepal
Usually green part of the flower that protects the flower's internal structures; it may fall after flowering occurs or remain until the fruit has ripened.



anther
Upper part of the male floral organ (stamen) that produces pollen grains; at maturity, it splits to release them.

petal
Usually colorful and scented part of the flower that surrounds the male and female reproductive organs; it often helps attract pollinators.

pistil
Each of the female floral organs at the flower's center, consisting of an ovary, a stylus and a stigma.

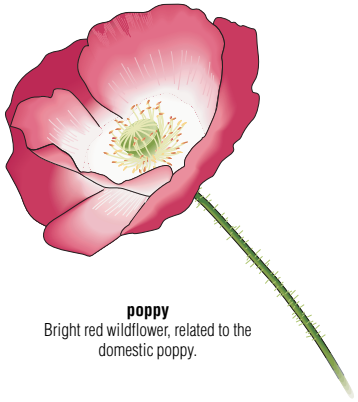
corolla
Part of the flower composed of all its petals.

stamen
Each of the male floral organs, consisting of a filament and an anther.

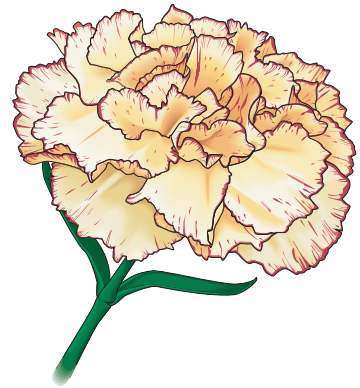
calyx
Part of the flower composed of all its sepals.

examples of flowers

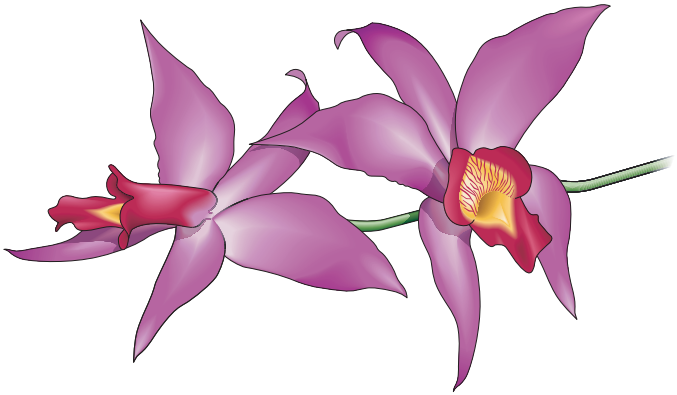
Flowers: there are more than 250,000 varieties of flowers, prized for their shapes, colors and great range of scents.



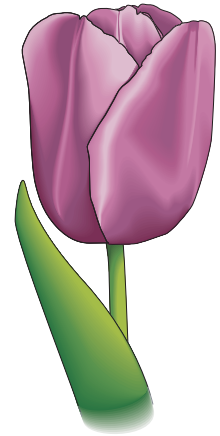
poppy
Bright red wildflower, related to the domestic poppy.



carnation
Strongly scented flower of various colors; it is sometimes worn as a boutonniere on special occasions.



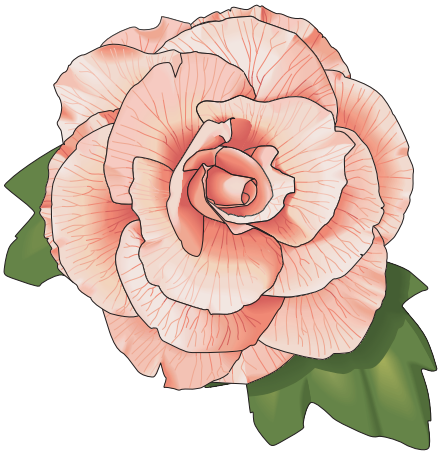
orchid
Flower prized for the variety of its delicate shapes and colors; there are more than 15,000 species.



tulip
Flower whose petals grow in the shape of a rounded vase; there are approximately 100 differently colored species.

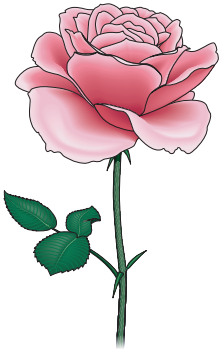
violet
Small flower with several ornamental varieties; it is also cultivated for perfume production and cooking.

lily of the valley
Small strongly scented bell-shaped white flower that grows in clusters.

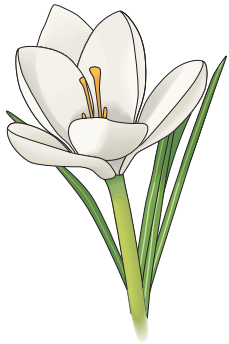


begonia
Decorative flower that is native to South America and prized for its vibrant colors.

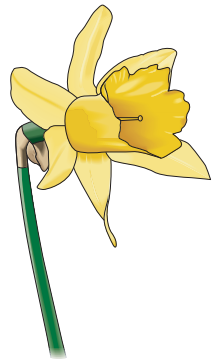
lily
Large flower of various colors, prized for its beauty; the white lily is the symbol of French royalty and the emblem of Quebec.



rose
Flower cultivated for its beauty, scent and range of colors; it is used in floral arrangements.



crocus
Small white flower that blooms with the first warm rays of spring sunshine.



daffodil
Fairly tall bright yellow flower that blooms in the spring.

buttercup
Wildflower with usually bright-yellow petals, widespread in fields and prairies.

sunflower
Tall flower whose seeds provide a high-quality cooking oil. The head always turns toward the Sun, hence its name.

primrose
Small decorative flower in various colors that blooms early in the spring.

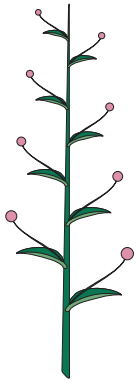
daisy
Flower with a yellow center and usually white petals, common in fields and woodlands.

dandelion
Very common flower composed of dozens of small, tightly bunched florets.

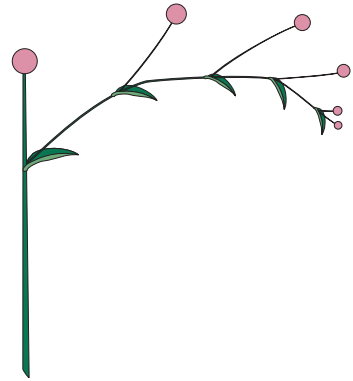
thistle
Wildflower whose receptacle is covered with modified leaves covered with spines.

types of inflorescences

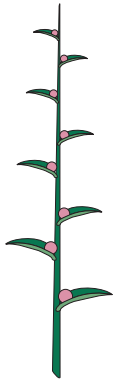
Inflorescence: the arrangement of flowers on the stem or twig of a plant.



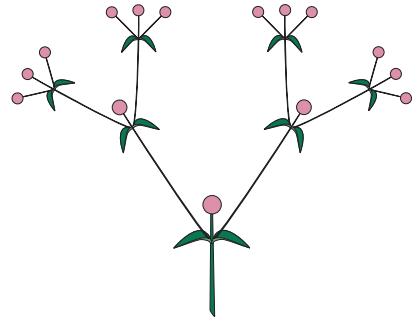
raceme
Inflorescence composed of a main axis and laterally borne flowers with pedicels of equal length.



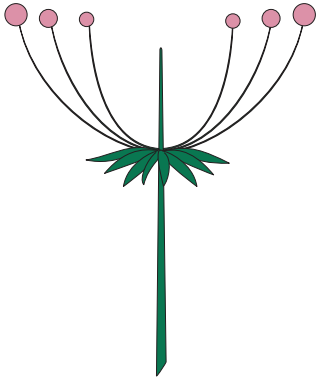
uniparous cyme
Inflorescence whose main axis ends in a flower under which a single lateral twig develops; the process is repeated under each terminal flower.



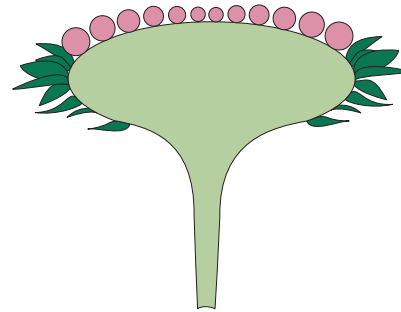
spike
Inflorescence composed of a main axis and laterally borne flowers with no pedicel.



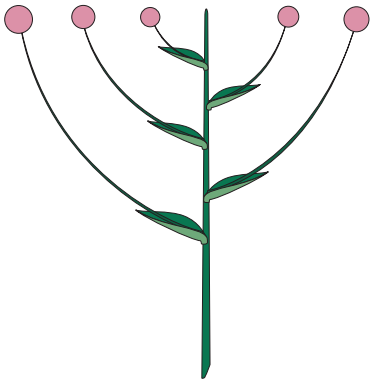
biparous cyme
Inflorescence whose main axis ends in a flower under which two lateral twigs develop; the process is repeated under each terminal flower.



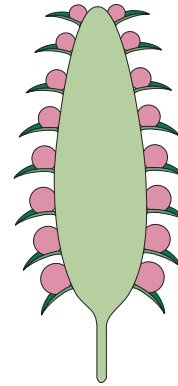
umbel
Inflorescence composed of a main axis and laterally borne flowers with pedicels of equal length, all originating from the same point.



capitulum
Inflorescence composed of flowers with no pedicel, all embedded in a flat receptacle.



corymb
Inflorescence composed of a main axis and laterally borne flowers with pedicels of unequal length, all ending at the same height.



spadix
Inflorescence composed of flowers with no pedicel, all embedded in an elongated ovoid receptacle.

fruits

Vegetable structures usually resulting from the development of one or several floral ovaries that, once mature, contain seeds; they are often edible.

stone fleshy fruit
Fruit whose seed is surrounded by three distinct layers: an exocarp, a fleshy mesocarp and an extremely hard stone, or endocarp.

technical terms

peduncle
Part of the fruit that once attached it to the terminal offshoot of the twig or branch.

exocarp
Fruit's outer layer, covering the mesocarp.

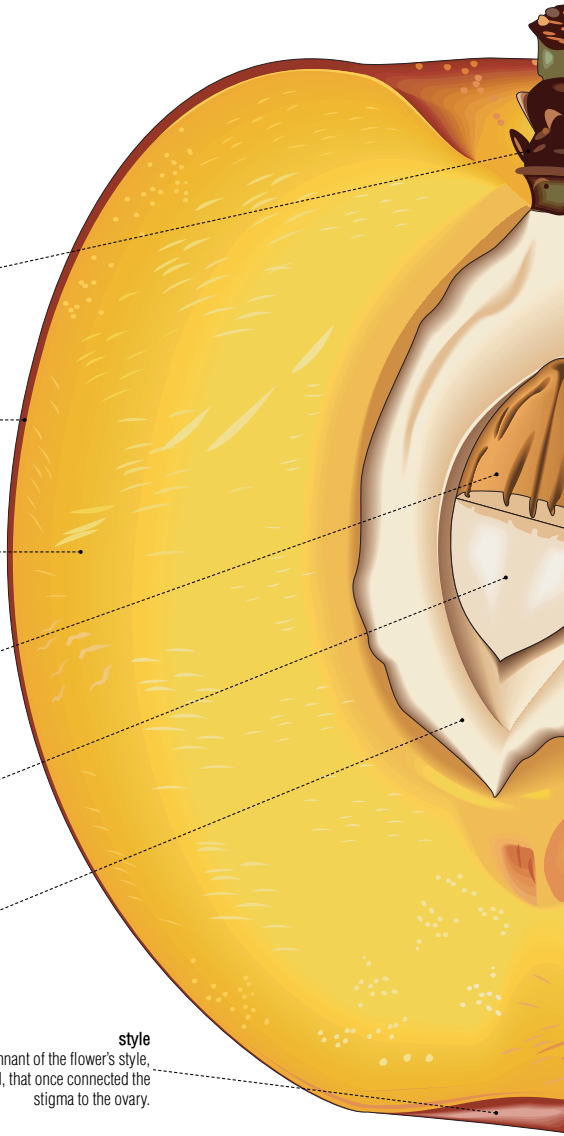
mesocarp
Plump part of the fruit, usually sweet and juicy.

seed coat
Protective casing covering the embryo and the nutrients stored in the seed.

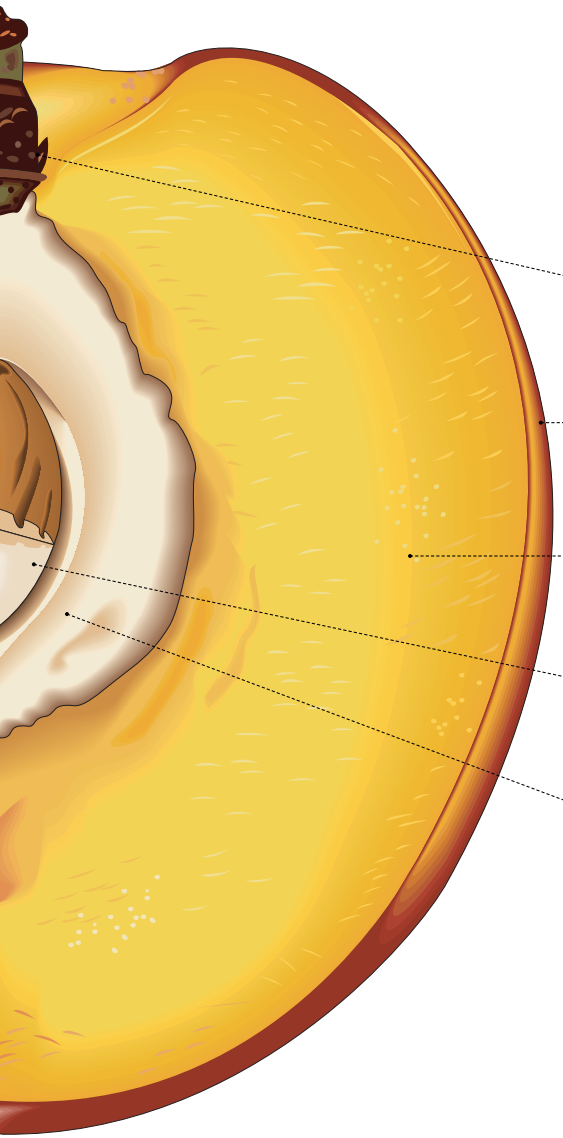
seed
Structure formed by the development of a fertile ovule; it contains an embryo and nutrient reserves that enable a new plant to grow.

endocarp
Fruit's interior layer that surrounds and protects the seed; it is rough and extremely hard.

style
Visible remnant of the flower's style, now withered, that once connected the stigma to the ovary.



section of a peach



usual terms

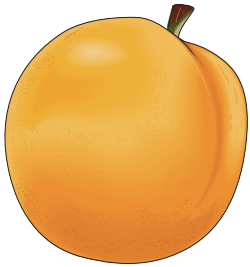
stalk
Part of the fruit that once attached it to the terminal offshoot of the twig or branch.

skin
Fruit's outer layer, covering the flesh.

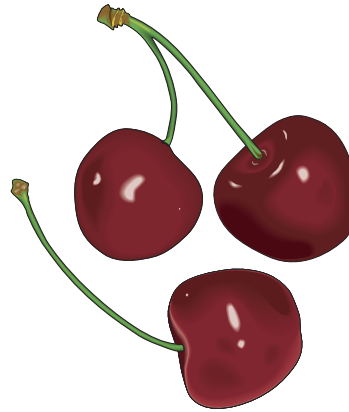
flesh
Plump part of the fruit, usually sweet and juicy.

kernel
Structure formed by the development of a fertile ovule; it contains an embryo and nutrient reserves that enable a new plant to grow.

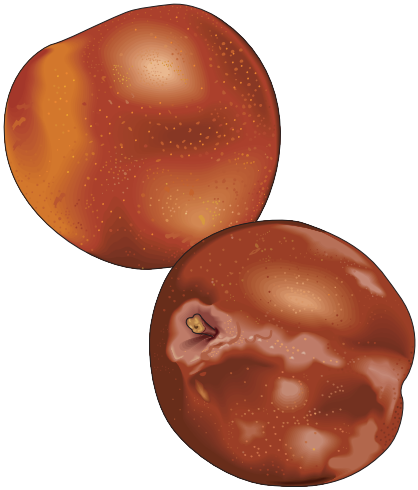
stone
Fruit's interior layer that surrounds and protects the seed; it is rough and extremely hard.



apricot
Often eaten dried or candied, its orange flesh can be mushy if picked before fully ripe; the kernel inside the stone contains a toxic substance.

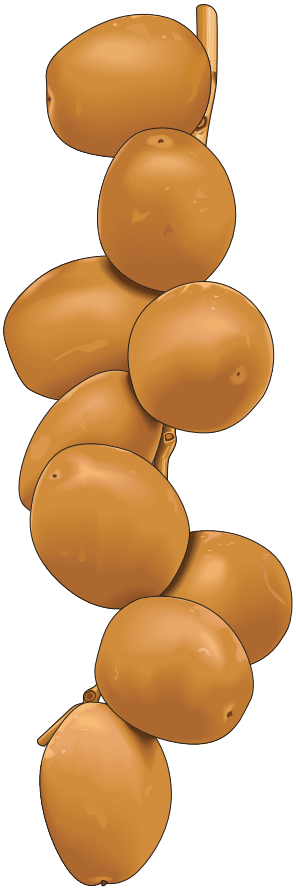


cherry
An essential ingredient in Black Forest cake and, candied, in fruitcake; when artificially colored and flavored, it is used as a cocktail garnish.

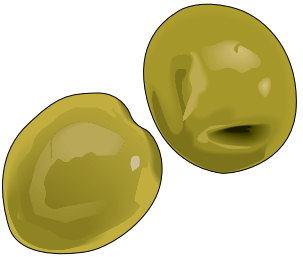


plum
Of various colors and sizes, it is excellent either raw or cooked and is used especially to make chutney; the dried plum is called a prune.

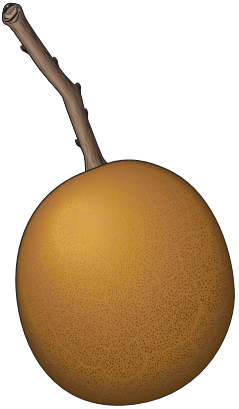
nectarine
Differentiated from the peach by its smooth, more colorful skin and by its more flavorful flesh; like the peach, it is eaten raw or used in certain desserts.



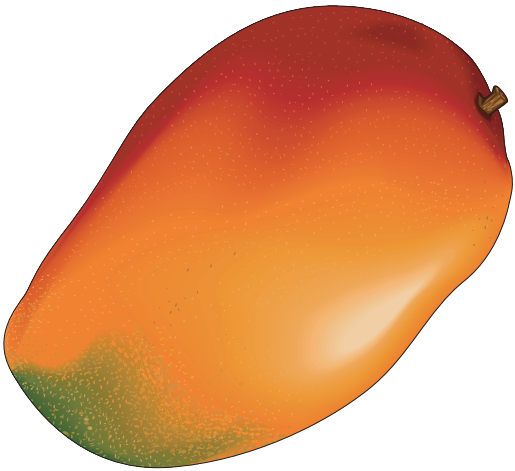
date
Has a high sugar content and is often sold dried; in North America, it is primarily associated with baked goods, such as squares, muffins and cakes.



olive
Inedible when raw, the olive is treated to reduce its bitter taste, then cured in brine or sometimes in oil.



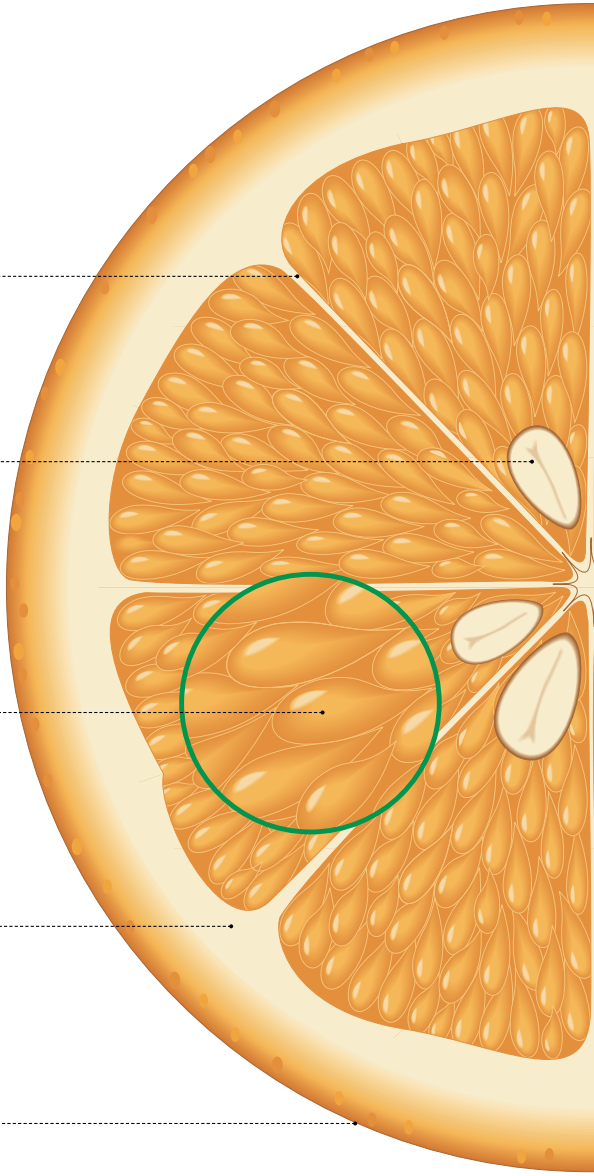
longan
Stone fruit, related to the litchi, whose whitish translucent flesh is sweet and juicy; the peeled and stoned fruit is often eaten plain.



mango
Fruit with a flattened stone and a skin that should be discarded, as it irritates the mouth; it is mostly eaten ripe, but sometimes used green, as a vegetable.

fleshy fruit: citrus fruit

Fruit composed of several segments, each one enclosing seeds that are in direct contact with the pulp.



technical terms

wall
Thin membrane separating the citrus fruit into segments.

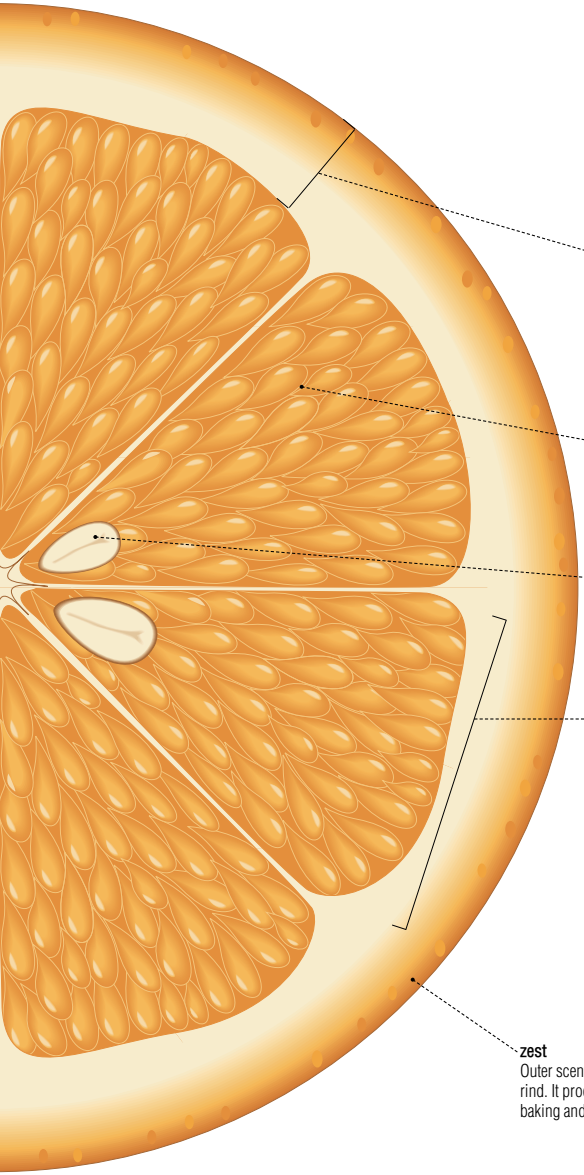
seed
Structure formed by the development of a fertile ovule; it contains an embryo and nutrient reserves that enable a new plant to grow.

juice sac
Each of the small juice-filled pockets that combine to make up the fruit's pulp.

mesocarp
Designates the whitish part of the rind of a citrus fruit.

exocarp
Fruit's outer layer, covering the mesocarp.

section of an orange



usual terms

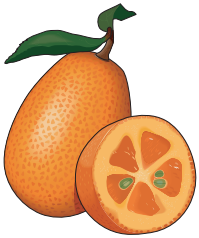
rind
Fruit's outer layer covering the pulp, composed of an outer colored part and an inner part made of whitish tissue.

pulp
Fleshy portion of the citrus fruit, composed of small juice-filled pockets in every segment.

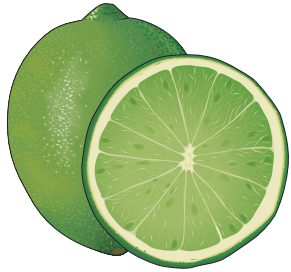
pip
Structure formed by the development of a fertile ovule; it contains an embryo and nutrient reserves that enable a new plant to grow.

segment
Part of a citrus fruit surrounded by a thin membrane containing the pulp and seeds; each segment derives from separate ovaries within a single flower.

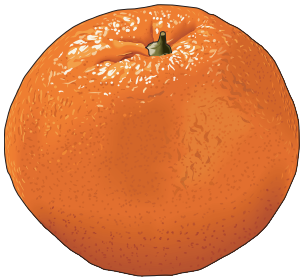
zest
Outer scented layer of the citrus fruit's rind. It produces an essence used in baking and an essential oil.



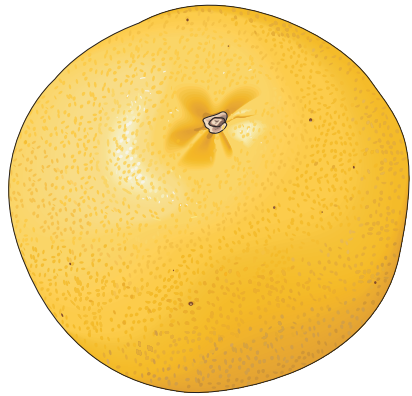
kumquat
Small citrus fruit, .75 to 2 in long with a sweet tender rind that can be eaten unpeeled; its flavor is enhanced through light steeping.



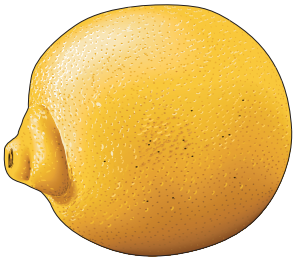
lime
Intensely fragrant and used like the lemon; it is an essential ingredient in ceviche, a raw marinated fish dish.



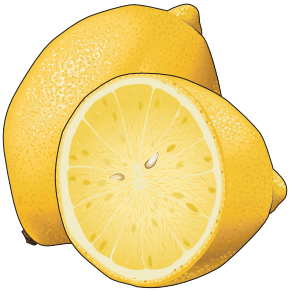
mandarin
Similar to a small, slightly flattened orange, it is less acidic than most citrus fruits and is often eaten as is; it peels easily.



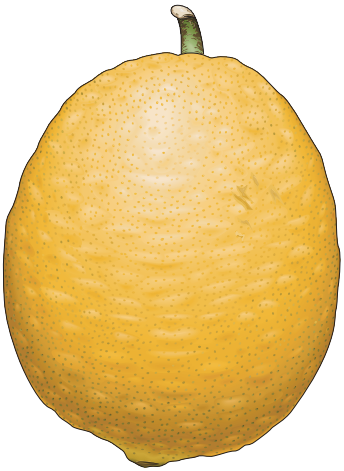
grapefruit
The pink grapefruit is sweeter and less bitter than the white one that has yellow flesh; it is often cut in half and eaten plain, with a spoon.



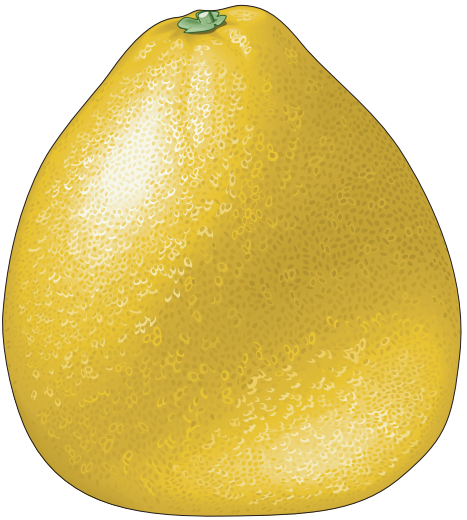
bergamot
Because its greenish flesh is inedible, it is primarily used for the zest and essential oil derived from its rind, especially in Earl Grey tea.



lemon
Highly acidic, it is especially used to flavor various recipes and enhance the flavor of certain foods; it is the main ingredient in lemonade.



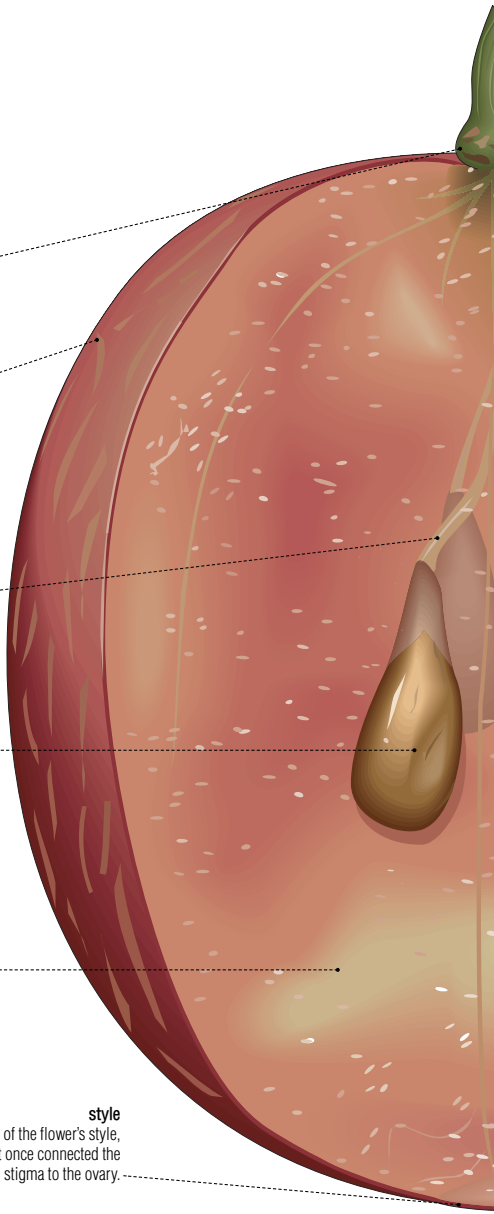
citron
Extensively grown in Corsica and Israel, this somewhat dry fruit is rarely found fresh and is mostly sold candied.



pomelo
Extremely popular in many Asian countries, it has only recently become available in the West; less juicy than the grapefruit, it is mostly cooked or candied.

fleshy fruit: berry fruit

Fruit in which the seed is surrounded by two distinct layers: an exocarp and a fleshy mesocarp that is in direct contact with the seed.



technical terms

pedicel
Part of the fruit that once connected it to the cluster's peduncle.

exocarp
Fruit's outer layer, covering the mesocarp.

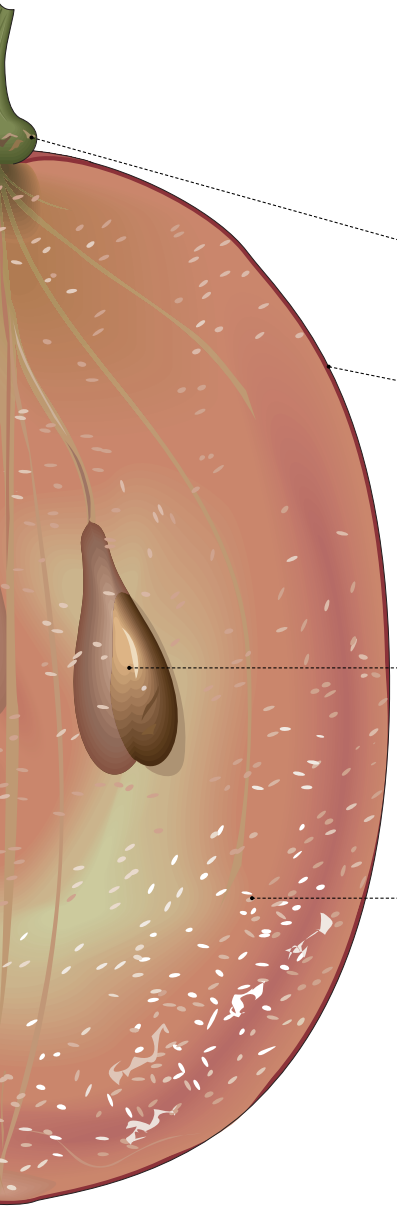
funiculus
Slender strand that connects the seed to the grape's pedicel; it is used to transport food to the developing seed.

seed
Structure formed by the development of a fertile ovule; it contains an embryo and nutrient reserves that enable a new plant to grow.

mesocarp
Plump part of the fruit, usually sweet and juicy.

style
Visible remnant of the flower's style, now withered, that once connected the stigma to the ovary.

section of a grape



usual terms

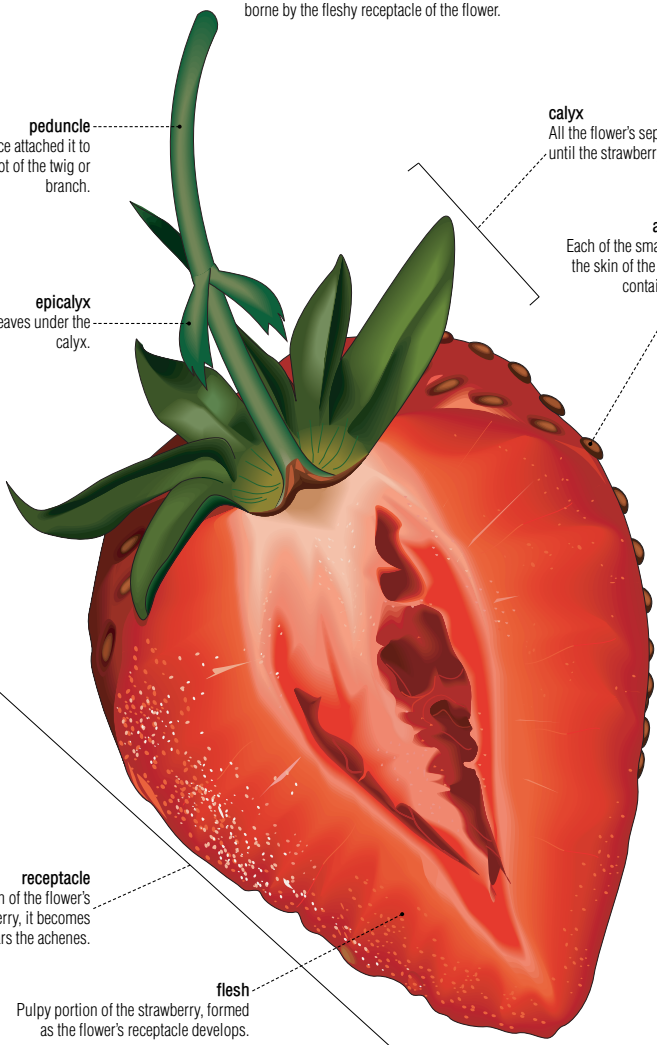
stalk
Part of the fruit that once connected it to the cluster's peduncle.

skin
Fruit's outer layer, covering the flesh.

pip
Structure formed by the development of a fertile ovule; it contains an embryo and nutrient reserves that enable a new plant to grow.

flesh
Plump part of the fruit, usually sweet and juicy.

section of a strawberry
The strawberry is a complex fruit, with achenes borne by the fleshy receptacle of the flower.



peduncle
Part of the fruit that once attached it to the terminal offshoot of the twig or branch.

epicalyx
All the small green leaves under the calyx.

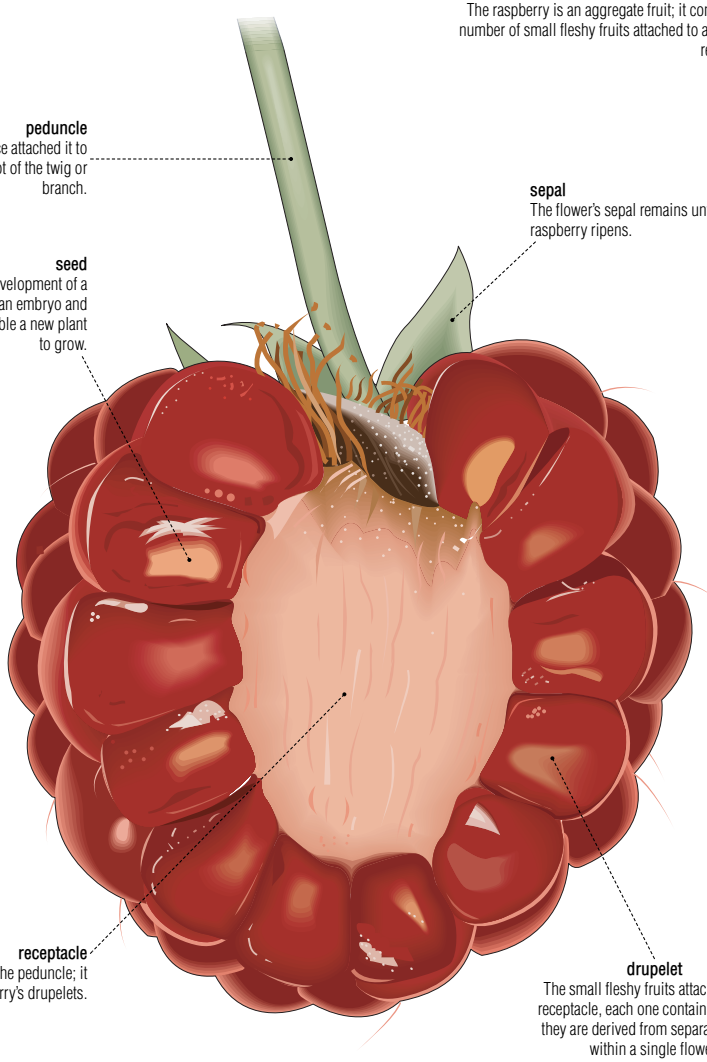
calyx
All the flower's sepals, which remain until the strawberry ripens.

achene
Each of the small dry fruits that cover the skin of the strawberry, each one containing a seed.

receptacle
Enlarged portion of the flower's peduncle; in the strawberry, it becomes fleshy and bears the achenes.

flesh
Pulpy portion of the strawberry, formed as the flower's receptacle develops.

section of a raspberry
The raspberry is an aggregate fruit; it consists of a number of small fleshy fruits attached to a common receptacle.



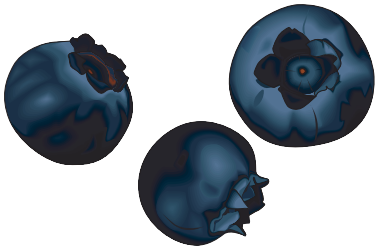
peduncle
Part of the fruit that once attached it to the terminal offshoot of the twig or branch.

sepal
The flower's sepal remains until the raspberry ripens.

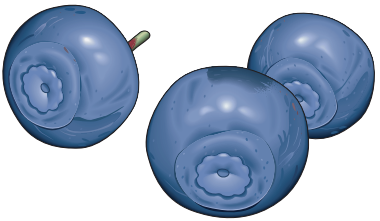
seed
Structure formed by the development of a fertile ovule; it contains an embryo and nutrient reserves that enable a new plant to grow.

receptacle
Enlarged portion of the peduncle; it holds the raspberry's drupelets.

drupelet
The small fleshy fruits attached to the receptacle, each one containing a seed; they are derived from separate ovaries within a single flower.

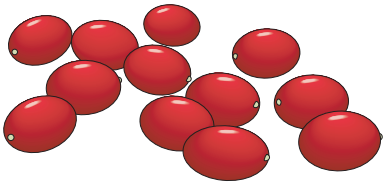


blueberry
Little known outside its native North America, it is primarily eaten plain or in desserts; the lowbush variety is the sweetest.

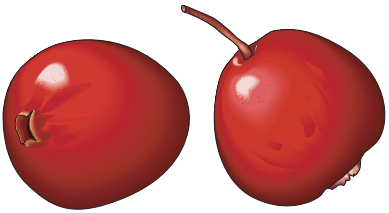


bilberry
Although not related to it, this berry of Europe and Asia resembles the blueberry and is used like it.

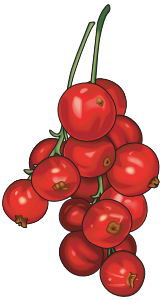
blackberry
Grows on canes as does the raspberry, and is used like that fruit; not to be confused with the fruit of the bramble bush, which grows several meters high.



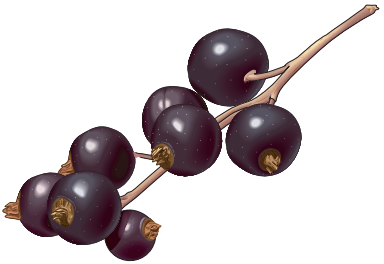
red whortleberry
Closely related to the cranberry, this small tart berry is somewhat bitter and rarely eaten raw; it is used instead to make sauces, jams and desserts.



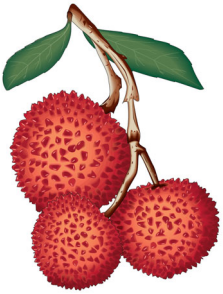
cranberry
Too tart to be eaten raw, it is primarily used for making desserts, sauces or juice; a traditional accompaniment to turkey in North America.



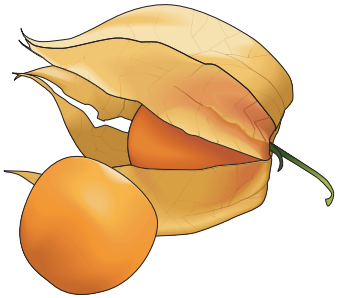
currant
Small red or white currant primarily eaten cooked due to its sour taste; its juice can replace vinegar in salad dressing.



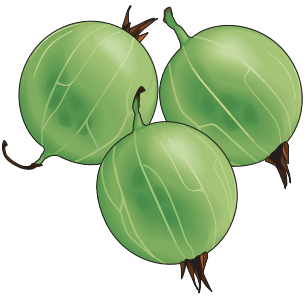
black currant
Black berry primarily used to make coulis, jellies, wine and liqueurs such as crème de cassis, an ingredient in kir.



arbutus berry
Fruit from the Mediterranean region, with a granular skin; it is used mainly in the manufacture of jams and jellies.



alkekengi
Covered in a thin, inedible membrane, it is slightly tart and not very sweet; it is often used to make jams and jellies because of its high pectin content.



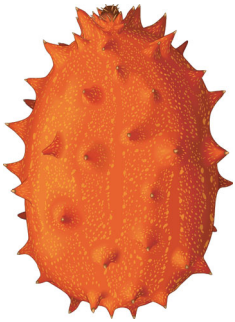
gooseberry
Larger than the clustered berries, it is especially popular in Europe; the British use it to make a chutney that is served with mackerel.

Japanese persimmon
This national fruit of Japan is often eaten plain, with a spoon; the fuyu variety is eaten like an apple.

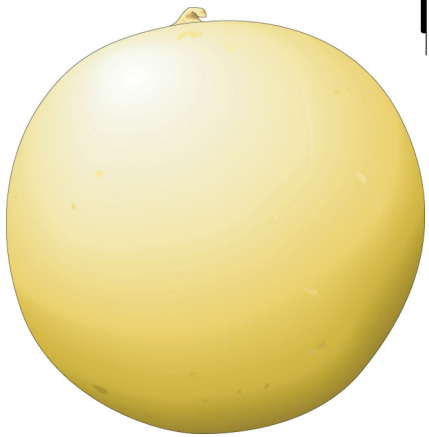
kiwi
Its juicy, slightly acidic green flesh has a high vitamin C content; delicious plain, its downy skin is generally discarded, although it can be eaten.

carambola
Within the delicate edible skin is a juicy, slightly acidic flesh that can be eaten raw or cooked, as a fruit or vegetable.

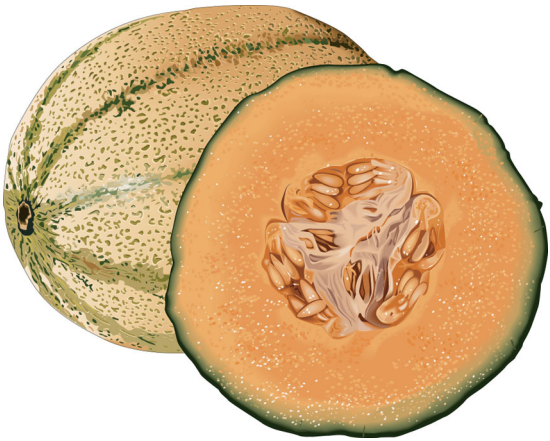
watermelon
This thirst-quenching fruit, named for its high water content, is primarily eaten plain, in slices.



horned melon
Its green flesh contains soft edible seeds, similar to those of the cucumber; it is often peeled and then made into juice.

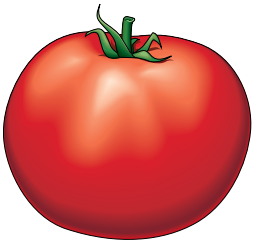


honeydew melon
Owes its name to its very sweet, green flesh; its smooth firm rind turns creamy-yellow as it ripens.

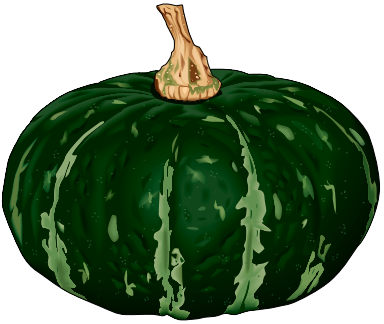


muskmelon
Named for the characteristic musky smell of its flesh; it has a textured rind and its flavorful flesh is pink or orange.

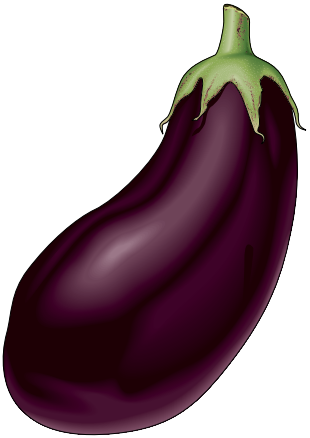
cantaloupe
This orange-fleshed melon is characterized by its patterned textured ribs; the most widely cultivated variety is the charentais.



tomato
Native to Central America, this fruit is essential to Italian, Provençal, Greek and Spanish cooking.



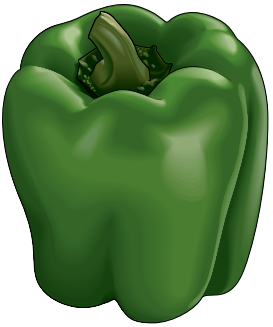
autumn squash
The rind can be yellow, orange or green; often confused with the pumpkin, it can be recognized by its pedicel, which is soft and enlarged where it attaches to the vegetable.



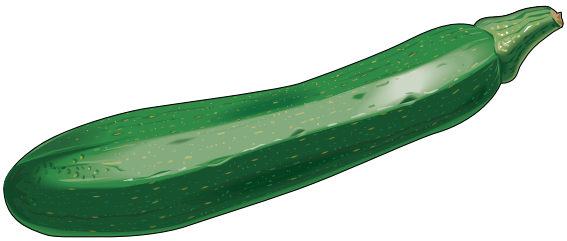
eggplant
Yellowish and spongy-fleshed vegetable that is sometimes sweated with salt to alleviate its bitter taste.

pumpkin
Used primarily in North America, it can be recognized by its hard fibrous pedicel; its flesh is widely used in soups and desserts and its edible seeds are dried.

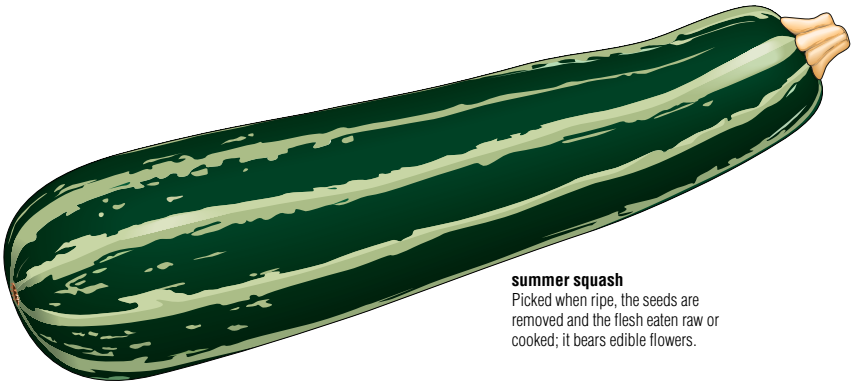
cucumber
Related to squash and melons, it bears seeds and is usually eaten raw.



green sweet pepper
Mild pepper picked before fully ripe, it is used in many typical Mexican and Portuguese dishes.



zucchini
Small white-fleshed squash picked before fully ripe; it is an essential ingredient in ratatouille.



summer squash
Picked when ripe, the seeds are removed and the flesh eaten raw or cooked; it bears edible flowers.

pome fleshy fruit

Fruit with a seed, or pip, surrounded by three distinct layers: an exocarp, a fleshy mesocarp and a stiff endocarp containing loculi.

technical terms

peduncle
Part of the fruit that once attached it to the terminal offshoot of the twig or branch.

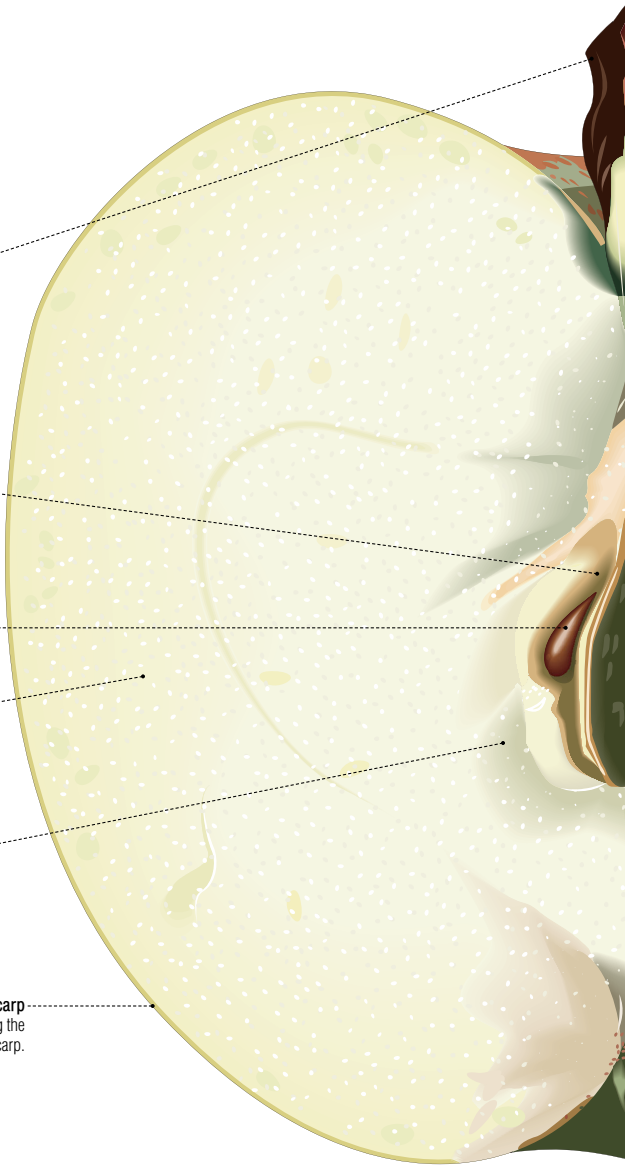
loculus
Small cavity located under the endocarp, usually containing two seeds.

seed
Structure formed by the development of a fertile ovule; it contains an embryo and nutrient reserves that enable a new plant to grow.

mesocarp
Plump part of the fruit, usually sweet and juicy.

endocarp
The stiff inner layer of the fruit, surrounding and protecting the seed and covering the loculi.

exocarp
Fruit's outer layer, covering the mesocarp.



section of an apple

usual terms

stalk
Part of the fruit that once attached it to the terminal offshoot of the twig or branch.

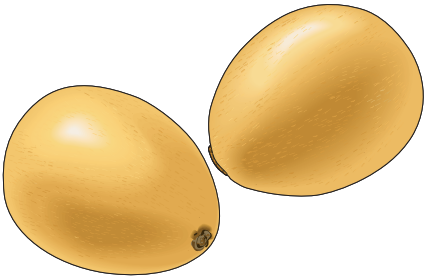
skin
Fruit's outer layer, covering the flesh.

pip
Structure formed by the development of a fertile ovule; it contains an embryo and nutrient reserves that enable a new plant to grow.

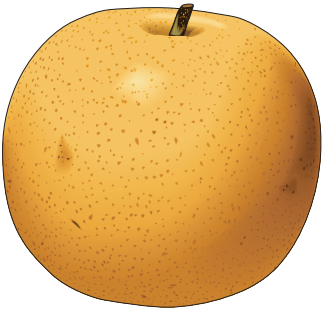
flesh
Plump part of the fruit, usually sweet and juicy.

core
Central inedible part of the apple, comprising the endocarp, the loculi and the seeds within the loculi.

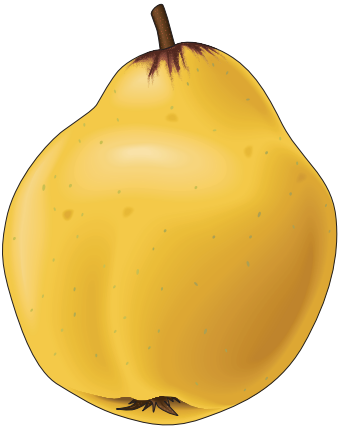
sepal
Remnant of the flower's sepal, visible as small flowers around a depression on the bottom of the fruit.



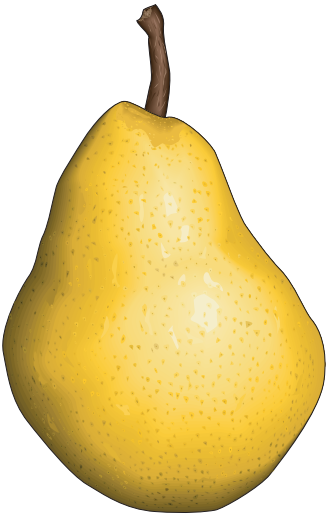
Japanese plum
Has thin skin, sometimes covered in fine hairs, that envelops juicy, somewhat sour flesh; whether raw or cooked, it tastes somewhat like cherries or plums.



Asian pear
Most popular Asian fruit, primarily eaten plain; its flesh is sweet and juicy, like the pear's, and crunchy, like the apple's.



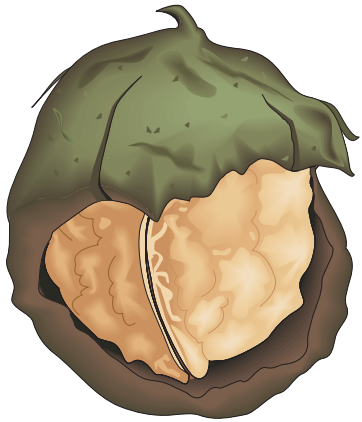
quince
Fruit of the quince tree, native to warm climates; inedible raw, it is traditionally made into jams and jellies.



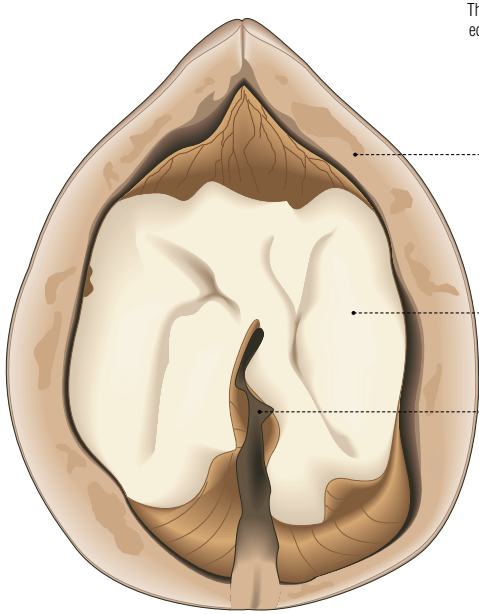
pear
Among its many and varied uses, it forms the basis for a fruit brandy; it is picked before fully ripe to prevent the flesh from acquiring a granular texture.

dry fruits
Fruits with usually edible seeds, surrounded by a single dry, somewhat rigid layer.

husk
Fleshy covering, first green then changing to brown, that protects the walnut shell. The husk is used to produce a stain that makes white wood look like walnut.



section of a walnut
The fruit of the walnut tree is the nut, which has an edible seed; its stone, or shell, is surrounded by a fleshy husk.

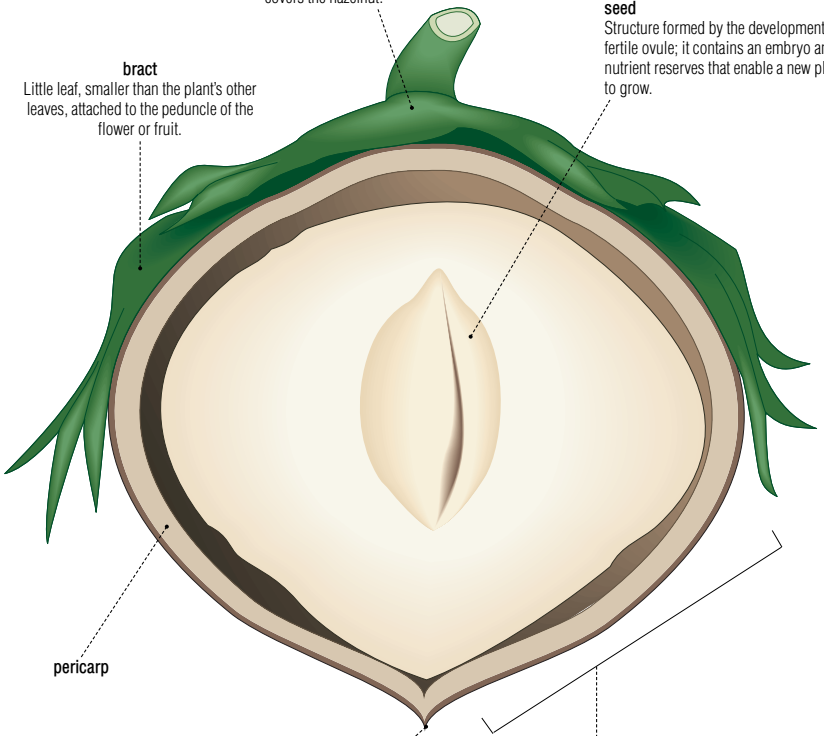


shell
Hard fibrous ovoid casing that covers and protects the green walnut.

green walnut
Kernel of the walnut, divided into two main sections by the partition.

partition
Membranous barrier that divides the walnut kernel into sections.

section of a hazelnut
The fruit of the hazelnut tree, the hazelnut is an achene; its pericarp is covered by a cupule.



cupule
Thin scaly or prickly casing made of fused bracts; it partially or completely covers the hazelnut.

seed
Structure formed by the development of a fertile ovule; it contains an embryo and nutrient reserves that enable a new plant to grow.

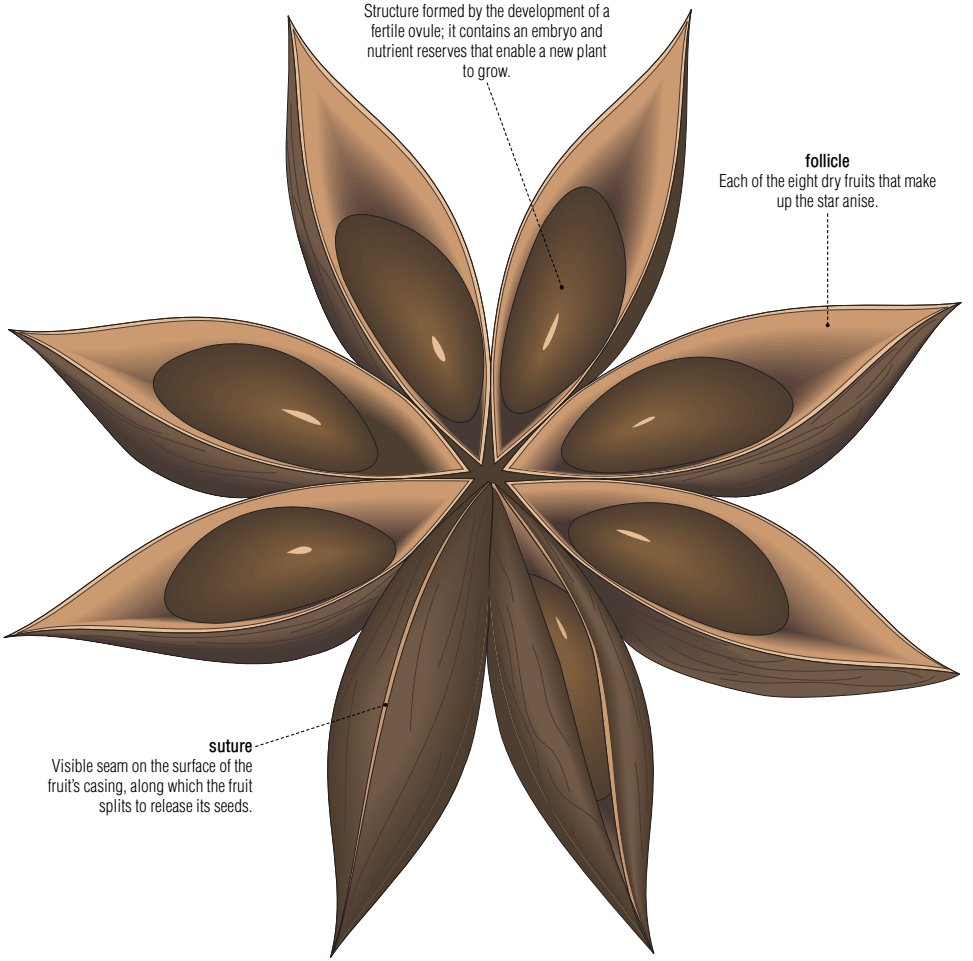
bract
Little leaf, smaller than the plant's other leaves, attached to the peduncle of the flower or fruit.

pericarp

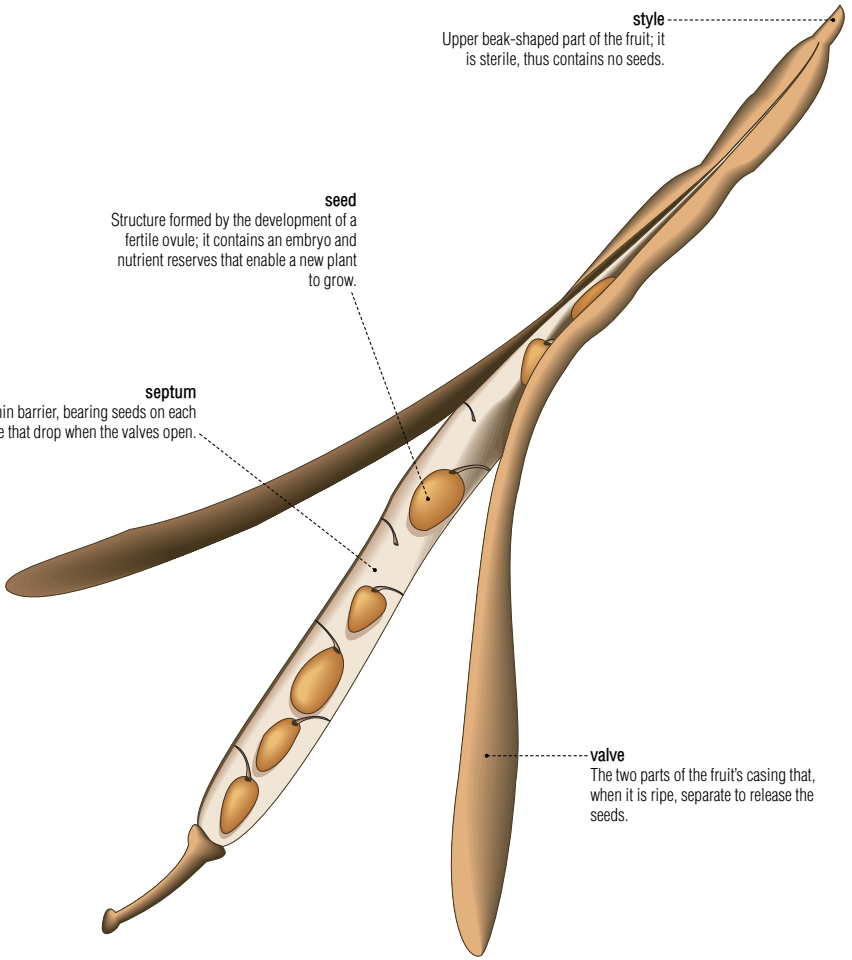
stigma
Visible remnant of the flower's stigma, now withered, forming a point at the fruit's base.

achene
Small dry fruit containing a single seed not fused to the pericarp; when ripe, the achene cannot split unaided to release its seed.

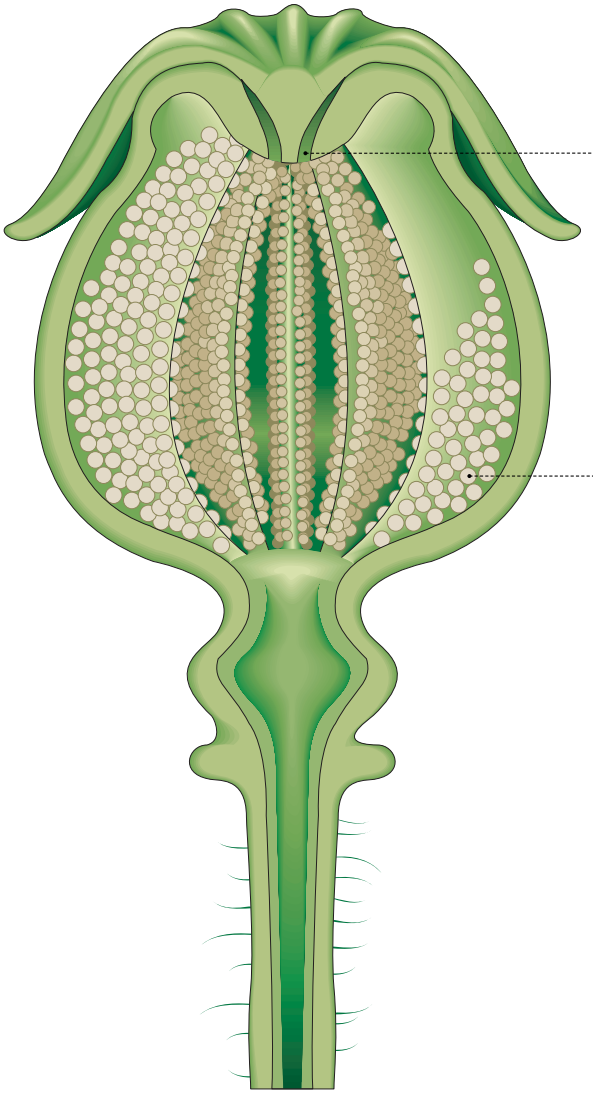
section of a follicle: star anise
Follicle: dry single-chambered fruit that, when ripe, splits along the suture of its casing.



section of a silique: mustard
Silique: dry fruit with two valves that, when the fruit is ripe, split to release seeds.



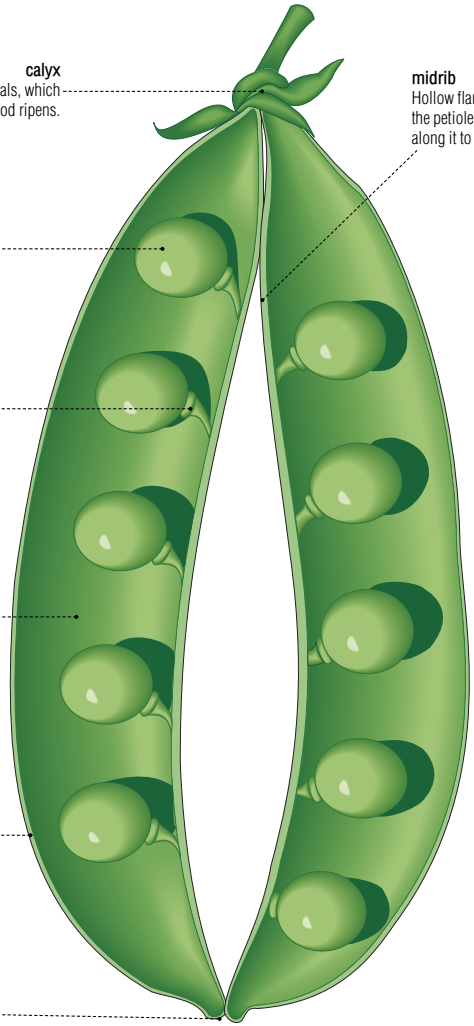
section of a capsule: poppy
Capsule: dry many-chambered fruit that opens laterally or at the apex when ripe; it contains a great many seeds.



pore
Small orifice that enables the poppy casing to split open and the seeds to disperse.

seed
Structure formed by the development of a fertile ovule; it contains an embryo and nutrient reserves that enable a new plant to grow.

section of a legume: pea
Legume: dry single-chambered fruit that splits in two places when ripe: along the suture and along the midrib of its casing.



calyx
Coil of the flower's sepals, which remain until the pod ripens.

midrib
Hollow flange that is an extension of the petiole; when ripe, the fruit splits along it to release its seeds.

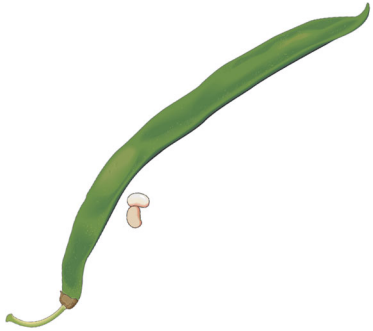
pea
Round green fruit seed of varying size; it is edible.

funiculus
Slender strand that connects the seed to the midrib and provides food from the plant to the developing seed.

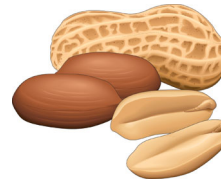
hull
Usual term for the pod's pericarp, which bears the seeds; when the fruit is ripe, it splits in two distinct places to release the seeds.

suture
Visible seam on the surface of the fruit's casing, along which the fruit splits to release its seeds.

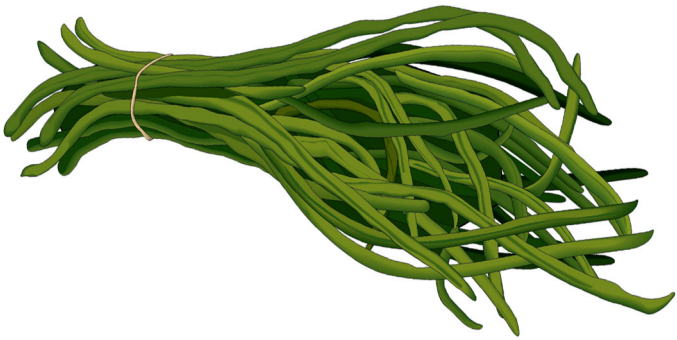
style
Visible remnant of the flower's style, now withered, that once connected the stigma to the ovary.



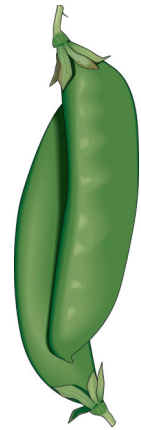
green bean
The young green pod is usually served as a vegetable side dish, sometimes with sauce or butter.



peanut
Often served as a snack, it is also made into a butter and a vegetable oil and, in some countries, into a spicy sauce served with a variety of dishes.



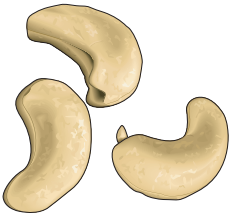
yard-long bean
Although mostly eaten fresh and whole, like the green bean, it is less juicy and sweet; its pods measure up to 3 ft in length.



sweet peas
Eaten freshly picked with the sweet and crunchy pod, hence their name; they are especially popular in Chinese dishes.

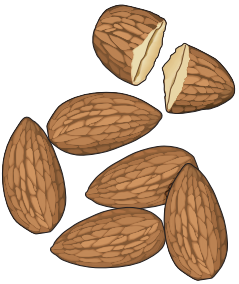
Brazil nut
Often served as an appetizer; it is also made into candy, such as when chocolate-coated. It replaces coconut in some recipes.

cola nut
Used in drink preparations such as Coca-Cola™; it contains stimulants that are slightly less potent than those in coffee.



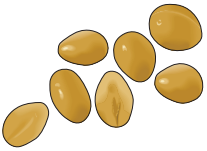
cashew
This fruit of the cashew tree is always sold shelled; its shell is covered by a juicy fleshy edible layer known as the cashew apple.

coconut
The whitish meat, known as copra, surrounds a cavity containing a refreshing liquid, not to be confused with coconut milk, which is derived from the grated flesh.

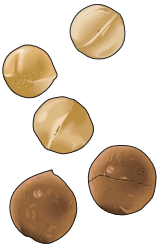


almond
Primarily used to garnish chicken and fish, and to make almond paste, candies (nougat and pralines) and an essence that flavors Amaretto and a variety of foodstuffs.

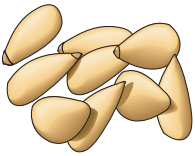
pistachio nut
Its greenish kernel is covered with a brown skin; it is extensively used in Mediterranean and Asian cooking, as well as in pastry and candy making.



ginkgo nut
Extensively used in Japanese cooking but little known in the West, this nut is either eaten as is or is used in Asian dishes.



macadamia nut
A popular candy ingredient, it is often sold coated in chocolate or honey; it is also a popular ingredient in mixed vegetables, curries, salads and desserts.



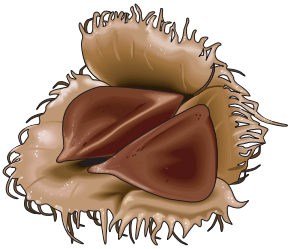
pine nut
Edible seed inside the cone of certain species of pine that is often used in cooking and baking.

hazelnut
Primarily used to make paste, butter or a kind of flour used in cakes and cookies; in candy making, it is often combined with chocolate.

pecan nut
Native to North America, it is used to make certain savory dishes and numerous desserts, such as the traditional pecan pie.

chestnut
Designates the fruit of the chestnut tree; Europeans often serve it with game and poultry. When puréed, it is the main ingredient in the dessert known as Mont Blanc.

walnut
A green covering, the husk, covers the shell; the walnut is served as an appetizer, or added to a variety of desserts, salads, sauces and main dishes.

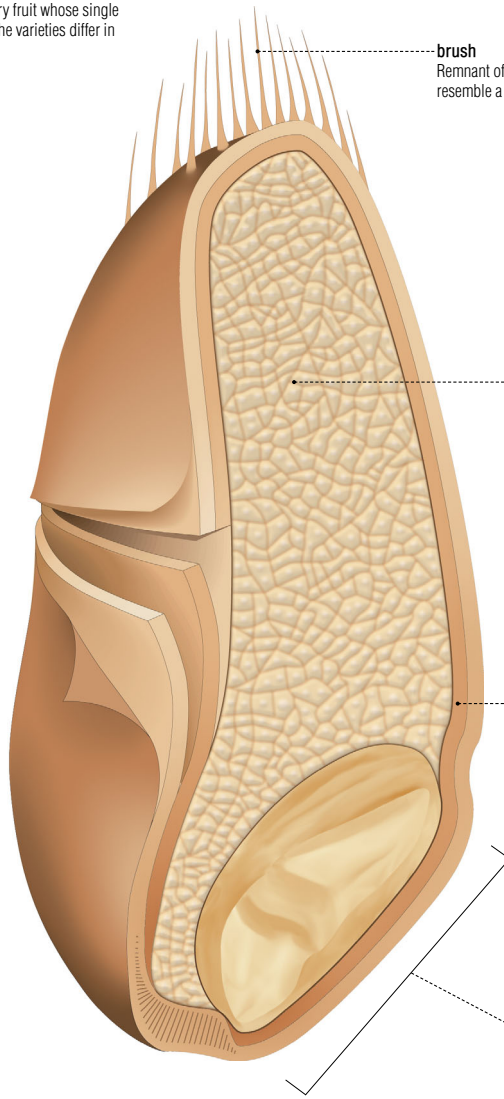


beechnut
Fruit of the common beech tree, its flavor resembles the hazelnut's; more flavorful toasted than raw, it also yields a cooking oil.

cereals

Plants that are often cultivated on a large scale; their grains have been a major food staple for humans and certain domestic animals for centuries.

section of a grain of wheat
A grain of wheat is a small dry fruit whose single grain is fused to its casing; the varieties differ in size, shape and color.



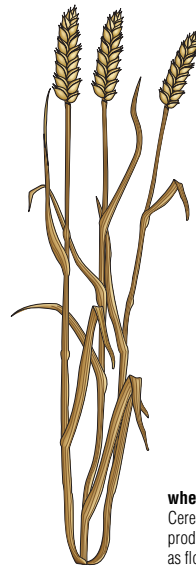
brush
Remnant of the flower's stigmas; they resemble a tuft of hair atop the grain.

starch
Part of the grain where the nutrients required for germ growth are stored; the starch can be ground into flour.

seed coat
Protective many-layered casing covering the starch and the germ; once separated from the grain, it is known as bran.

germ
The plant's embryo, located in the lower part of the grain; after germination, it enables a new plant to grow.

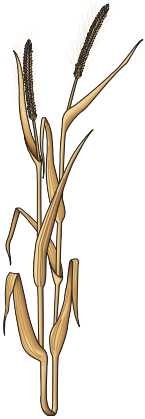
wheat: spike
The spike is composed of a main axis bearing seeds without a pedicel; the seeds are clustered at the stem's apex.



wheat
Cereal cultivated for its grain, important in producing food, especially foodstuffs such as flour, bread and semolina.

barley: spike
The spike is composed of a main axis bearing seeds without a pedicel; the seeds are clustered at the stem's apex.

barley
Cereal cultivated for its grain; it is used mainly to produce malt for brewing beer and as cattle fodder.

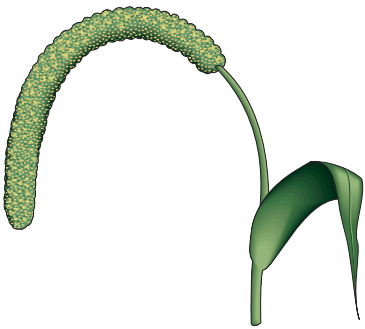


rye
Highly resistant cereal whose grain is used mainly to feed cattle; it is used to produce flour that can be mixed with wheat flour to make bread.

rye: spike
The spike is composed of a main axis bearing seeds without a pedicel; the seeds are clustered at the stem's apex.

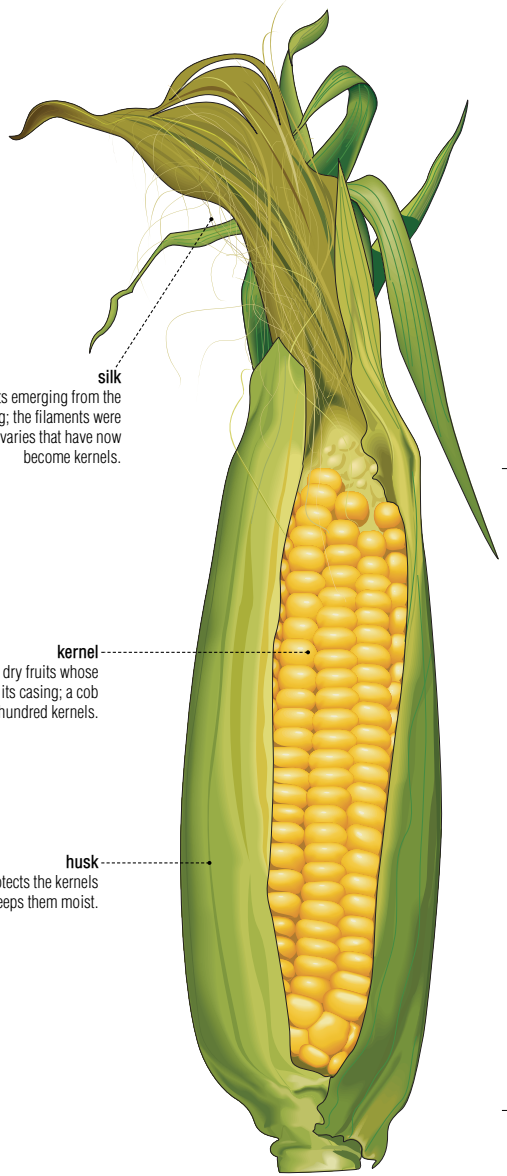
corn
Native American cereal cultivated for its grains and used for human and animal food; it is also used to produce a sweet syrup and a cooking oil.

millet
Cereal cultivated as fodder or for its grain; it is used mainly to make unleavened bread and to feed domesticated birds.



millet: spike
The spike is composed of a main axis bearing seeds without a pedicel; the seeds are clustered at the stem's apex.

corn: cob



silk
Tuft of long filaments emerging from the end of the spike casing; the filaments were once attached to ovaries that have now become kernels.

kernel
Each of the small dry fruits whose single seed is fused to its casing; a cob of corn holds several hundred kernels.

husk
Cob casing that protects the kernels and keeps them moist.

cob
The cob is composed of a wide main axis with rows of tightly packed kernels; each cob grows in the axil of a leaf along the stem.

oats
Cereal cultivated for its grain; although it is mainly used to feed horses, humans also eat it, mostly in the form of flakes (rolled oats).

oats: panicle
The panicle is composed of a main axis with offshoots, each stem bearing grains that have a pedicel.

buckwheat
Cereal cultivated for its grain, mainly ground into flour; it is also used to feed cattle and some domesticated birds.

buckwheat: raceme
The raceme is composed of a main axis and grains that have a pedicel, clustered at the stem's apex.

rice
Cereal whose grain is a major food staple in many parts of the world; rice is generally grown in flooded fields.

rice: panicle
The panicle is composed of a main axis with offshoots, each stem bearing grains that have a pedicel.

sorghum
Cereal cultivated for the sugar in its sap and for its grain; it is also used as fodder, to make unleavened bread and certain kinds of beer.

sorghum: panicle
The panicle is composed of a main axis with offshoots; at its apex, each stem bears a cluster of grains that have a pedicel.

herbs

Aromatic fresh or dried plants used separately or mixed to bring out the flavor of recipes; they often make excellent infusions.

dill
Used primarily for its leaves and seeds, it imparts flavor to vinegar and pickles as well as to salmon and herring.

anise
Extensively used in making candy (licorice) and liqueurs (pastis), its edible leaves and seeds can flavor savory as well as sweet dishes.

sweet bay
The dried leaves must be used sparingly; it is an ingredient in bouquets garnis and is used to flavor soups and stews.

chervil
Has a subtle delicate taste and is used like parsley; it is often included with tarragon, parsley and chives in a traditional blend known as fines herbes.

mint
Gives a refreshing taste to numerous sweet and savory dishes, such as lamb; its aromatic essential oil is used to flavor candy, liqueurs and many other types of food.

sage
Its pungent flavor complements a variety of dishes; it is often used with pork, duck and goose, as well as in Italian veal dishes.

oregano
Wild, slightly more flavorful variety of marjoram; extensively used in Mediterranean cooking, it goes especially well with tomato dishes.

tarragon
Has a slightly bitter, peppery anise flavor that complements bland foods; it is often used with chicken and is always used in béarnaise sauce.

coriander
Its leaves are used like parsley and it has edible musk- and lemon-scented seeds; the roots can be substituted for garlic.

parsley
The smooth flat-leafed parsley is less bitter and more fragrant than curly-leafed parsley; it is used to flavor numerous recipes, such as tabbouleh.

thyme
Used with parsley and sweet bay to make bouquets garnis; because it withstands lengthy cooking, it is a popular choice for flavoring soups and stews.

savory
Reminiscent of thyme, its flavor enhances legumes, meat and stuffing; it is also used to flavor vinegar and goat's milk cheeses.

borage
Delicious in yogurt, cream cheese or salad dressing; the young leaves can be used in salads.

lovage
Resembles celery but with a stronger flavor; it is particularly tasty with potatoes and also goes well with ragouts, sauces and salads.

hyssop
The highly aromatic leaves are mostly used in salads, soups, ragouts and fruit platters, as well as in some liqueurs, such as Chartreuse and Benedictine.

rosemary
Its fairly pungent, aromatic flavor is very popular in southern France and in Italy, where it is used especially in sauces and marinades, and with roast meat.

lemon balm
Its lemon-scented leaves are used extensively in Asian cooking; it goes well with bitter foods.

coffee and infusions

Aromatic beverages derived from ground beans (coffee) or dried plants (tea, herbal tea) that are combined with boiling water.

tea
Infusion made from the dried leaves of the tea tree; drunk hot or iced, it is the world's most popular beverage after water; it is sold in bags or loose.

green tea
This unfermented product is very popular in China, Japan and Muslim countries; it has a more bitter taste than black tea.

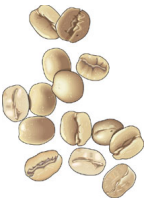
black tea
Made from tea leaves that are fermented and then dried, it represents more than 98% of the total worldwide production of tea.

herbal teas
Infusions made with aromatic dried herbs or plants, usually considered to have calming, digestive, tonic or curative properties.

linden
Tree whose dried leaves and flowers can be made into herbal teas, considered to have calming, sedative and soothing properties.

chamomile
Herbal teas made from the flowers and leaves of this plant are considered to have digestive and calming properties.

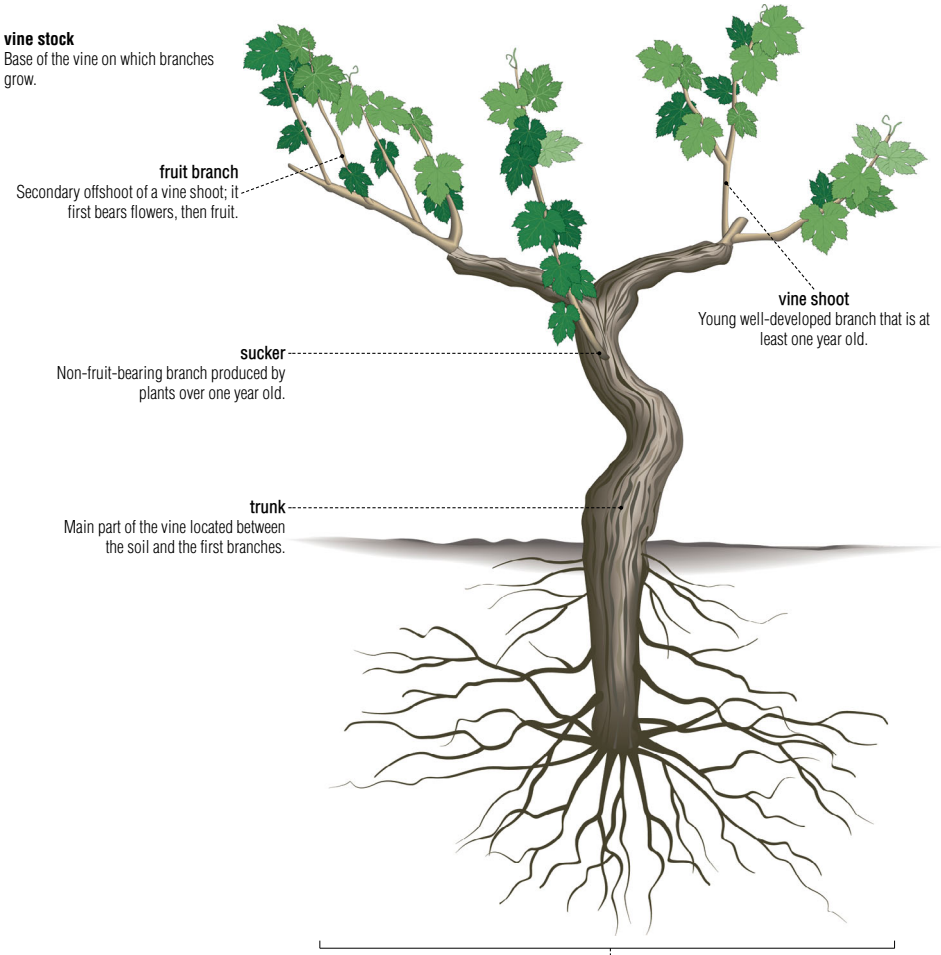
coffee
The seeds of the coffee tree can be used to prepare an extremely popular beverage, drunk hot or cold (iced coffee), and well known for its stimulant properties.



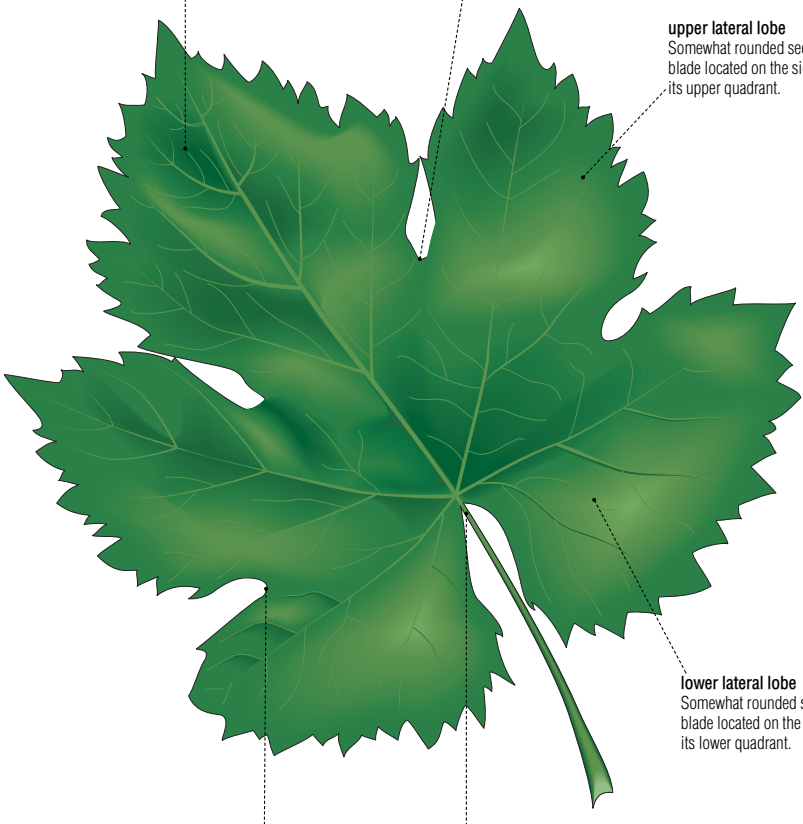
green coffee beans
The green beans remain fresh for many years but the roasted beans quickly lose their flavor.

grape

Climbing plant usually cultivated for wine making or for the table.



grape leaf



terminal lobe
Somewhat rounded section of the blade comprising the apex of the leaf.

upper lateral sinus
Indentation of the leaf's main part, separating the terminal lobe from the upper lateral lobe.

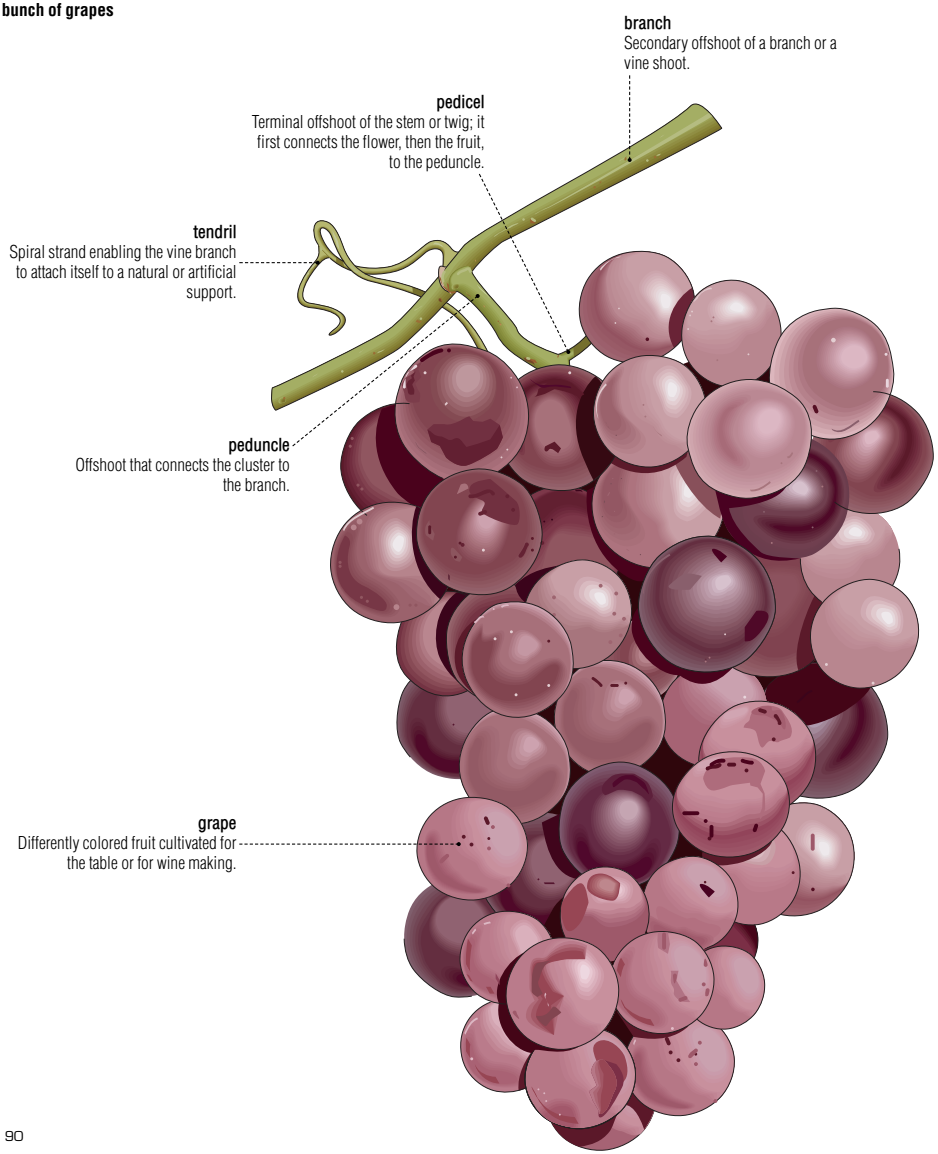
upper lateral lobe
Somewhat rounded section of the blade located on the side of the leaf, in its upper quadrant.

lower lateral lobe
Somewhat rounded section of the blade located on the side of the leaf, in its lower quadrant.

lower lateral sinus
Indentation of the leaf's main part, separating the upper lateral lobe from the lower lateral lobe.

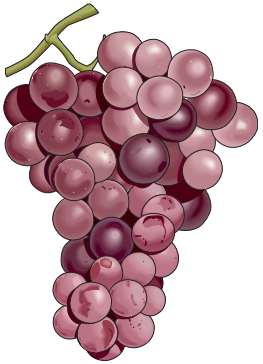
petiolar sinus
Indentation of the leaf's main part, where it attaches to the petiole.

bunch of grapes

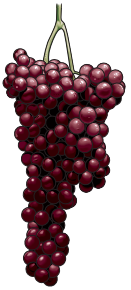


examples of grapes

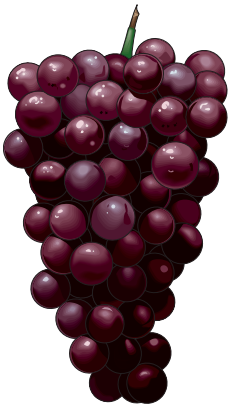
There are many varieties of grapes, with colors ranging from green to red and blackish-blue.



Muscat grapes
Red grapes with a fine skin and a slightly musky taste.

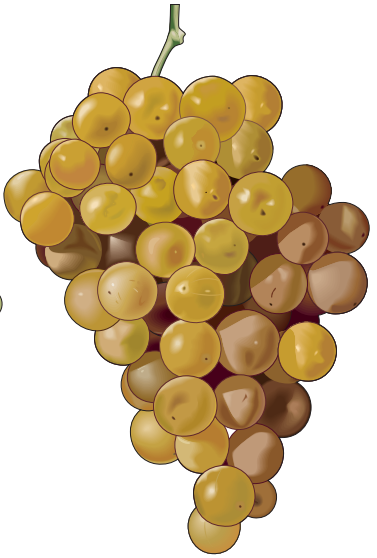


Corinth grapes
Small, very sweet black grapes, often dried to make raisins.



Cardinal grapes
Large red grapes with a very firm flesh.

Thompson grapes
Large green seedless grapes, most of which are grown in North America.



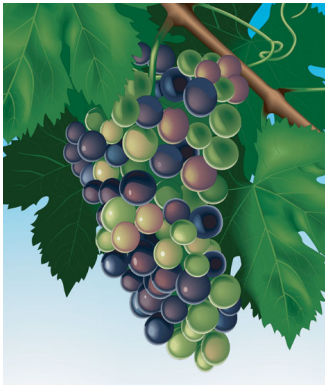
Chasselas grapes
Very juicy green grapes cultivated mainly for eating.

maturing steps

The harvest occurs about 100 days after flowering, after the grape has gone through four successive maturing steps.

flowering
First step in the maturing process, when flowers appear.

fruition
Second step in the maturing process, when the grape berries are formed.

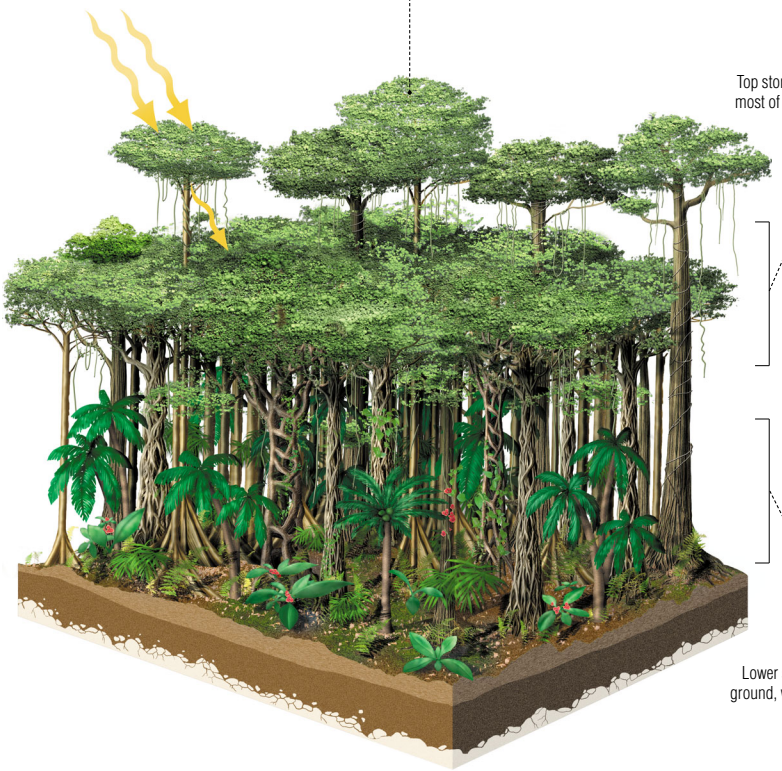


ripening
Third step in the maturing process, when the grapes darken and become translucent.

ripeness
Last step in the maturing process, when the grapes are ripe and ready to be picked.

tropical rainforest

Dense, humid forest of tropical climates, containing very high biodiversity.



emergent tree
Tree dominating the forest, which supports long vines and various other plants.

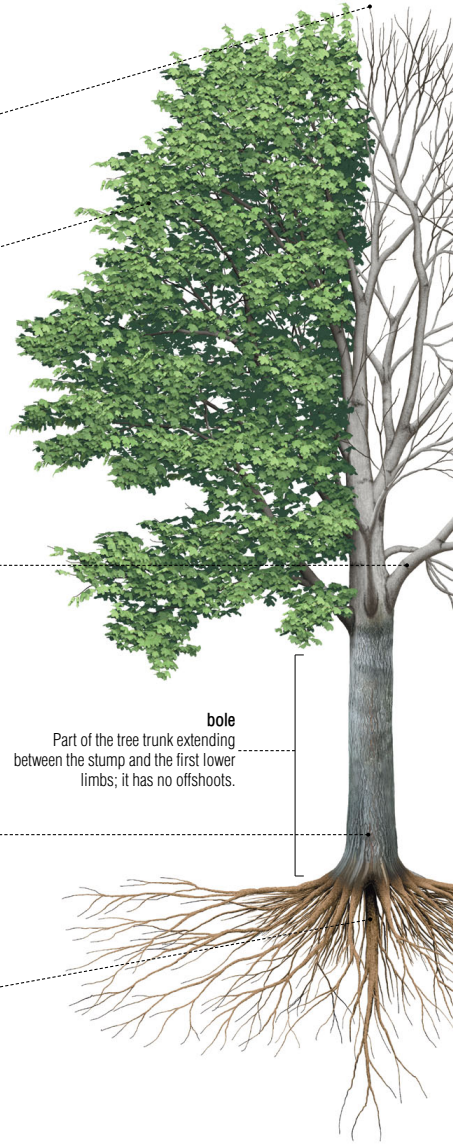
canopy
Top story of the forest, which houses most of the plant and animal species.

understory
Lower story of the forest, above the ground, where there is little vegetation.

tree

Large vegetable whose root system and aboveground part are well developed; it produces oxygen and provides wood.

structure of a tree
The tree is composed of an underground part, the roots, and two aboveground parts, the trunk and the crown.



top
Apex of the tree's crown.

foliage
The aggregate of the leaves on a tree; it is especially adapted to capture light and perform photosynthesis.

crown
Part of the tree above the trunk, including the branches and the foliage.

limb
Offshoot growing directly out of a tree trunk, subsequently dividing into branches and twigs.

bole
Part of the tree trunk extending between the stump and the first lower limbs; it has no offshoots.

trunk
Main part of the tree extending between the soil and the lower branches.

taproot
First root growing out of the seed that grows vertically into the soil; it usually has few offshoots, its main function being to anchor the tree in the ground.

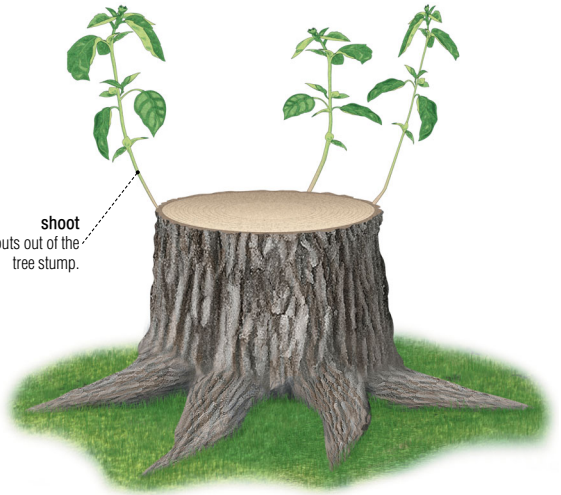
branches
The aggregate of larger and smaller branches that provide support for the tree's leaves, flowers and fruit.

branch
Offshoot of one of the tree's limbs.

twig
The most slender offshoot of a tree branch.

stump
Lower part of the trunk that remains in place, with its roots, when the tree is cut down.

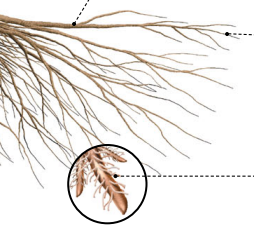
shoot
Young shoot that sprouts out of the tree stump.



shallow root
Root, often having many offshoots, growing somewhat horizontally into the rich moist topsoil.

radicle
The most slender offshoot of a tree root.

root-hair zone
Part of the radicle covered in small absorbent hairs that ensure the tree is supplied with mineral salts and water.



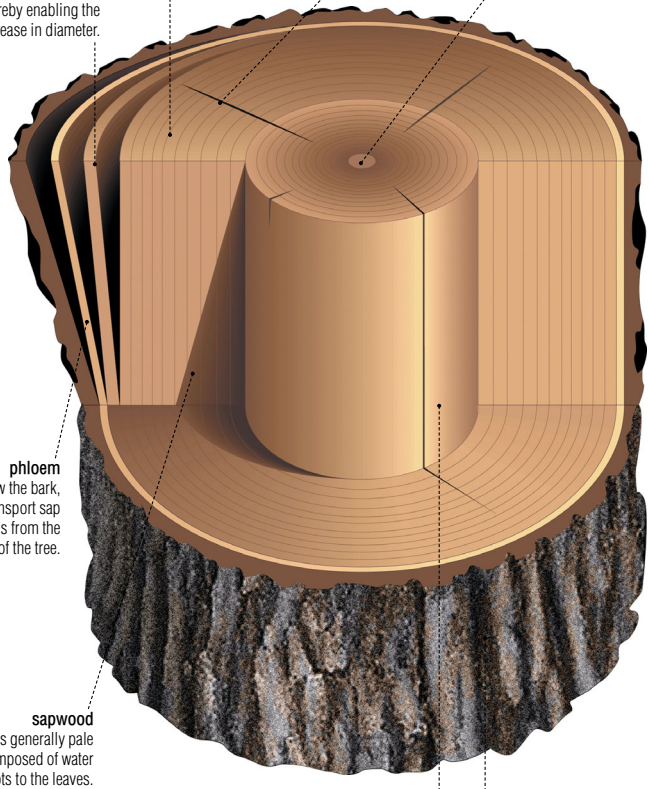
cross section of a trunk
Moving from the center to the periphery there are six parts: the pith, the heartwood, the sapwood, the cambium, the phloem and the bark.

annual ring
Each of the concentric circles representing the layer of wood produced in one year; the age of the tree can be determined by the number of rings.

wood ray
Conduit connecting the pith to the core and circulating nutrients horizontally within the trunk.

pith
Central part of the trunk, composed of soft tissue that contains nutrients essential for sapling growth.

cambium
Growth tissue that simultaneously produces the external phloem and the internal sapwood, thereby enabling the tree to increase in diameter.



phloem
Tissue located immediately below the bark, whose main function is to transport sap transformed by photosynthesis from the leaves throughout the rest of the tree.

sapwood
Relatively new layer of wood that is generally pale in color; it transports raw sap, composed of water and nutrient minerals, from the roots to the leaves.

heartwood
Hard dark-colored wood layer made of dead sapwood; it encircles the pith and supports the trunk and branches.

bark
Tree's external protective layer; its texture and color vary depending on the species.

shape of a tree

General silhouette of a tree, which varies according to the species and the growth conditions.

oval shape
Habit characterized by many well-developed small branches.

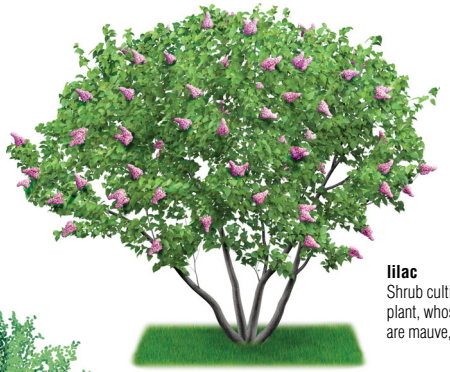
weeping shape
Habit in which branches begin to grow upward, then droop downward.

pyramidal shape
Habit that is pyramid shaped, characteristic of many conifers.

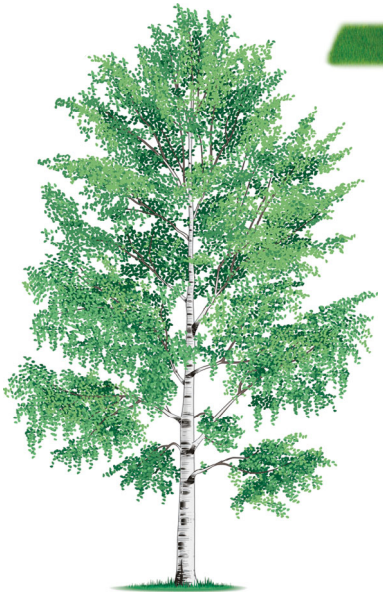
columnar shape
Habit that is almost cylindrical in shape characterized by short, thin branches.

examples of broadleaved trees

Broadleaved trees have mainly large flat leaves; in temperate zones, these usually fall as winter approaches.



lilac
Shrub cultivated as an ornamental plant, whose highly scented flowers are mauve, white, or pink.



birch
Tree whose most common species has smooth white bark covered in black markings; the bark readily peels off the trunk in large sections.

oak
Large tree with deeply indented leaves, bearing acorns as fruit; it is prized for its hard and extremely resistant wood.

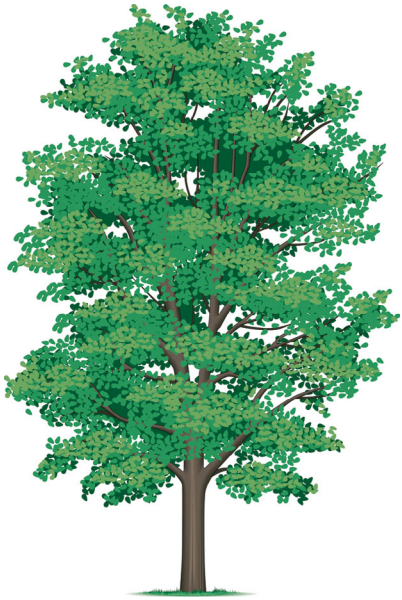
beech
Smooth-barked tree, prized for its ornamental value and its wood; it is used especially in woodworking and for heating.

weeping willow
Tree with long flexible hanging branches; it is often used for ornamental purposes and generally grows near water.

palm tree
Tree native to tropical regions; among its various species are date- and coconut-bearing kinds.

poplar
Tall slender fast-growing tree; its soft wood is used especially in woodworking and to make pulp for papermaking.

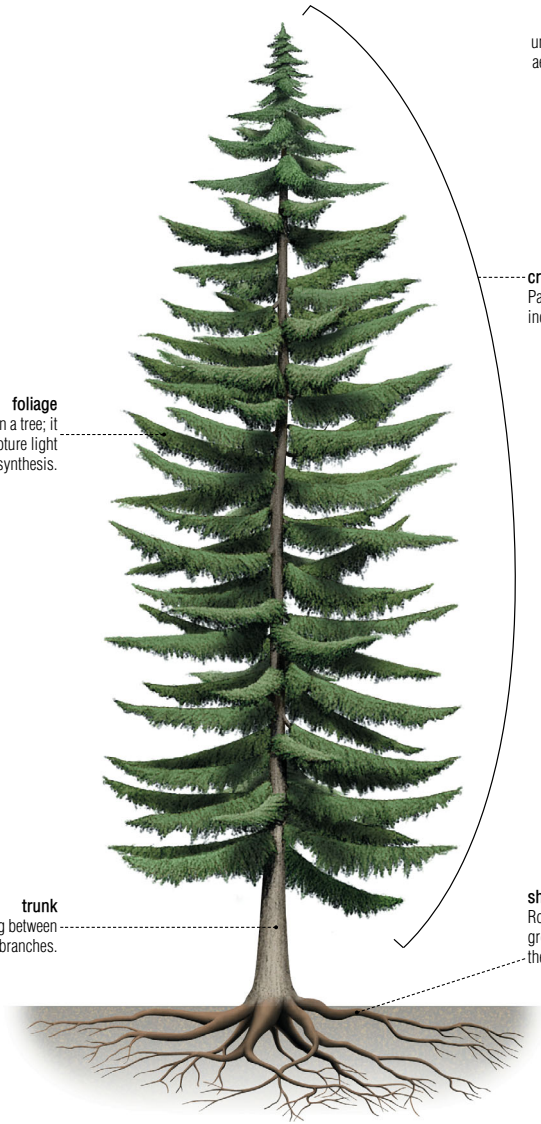
walnut
Large tree that produces an edible fruit, the walnut; its hard compact wood is prized especially by carpenters for its use in making furniture.



maple
Tree producing the samara, a small dry winged fruit; its wood is prized by cabinetmakers. The sugar maple tree's sap can be made into a syrup.

conifer

Tree that usually retains its needle- or scalelike leaves all winter long; it bears cones, hence its name, and produces a sticky sap known as resin.



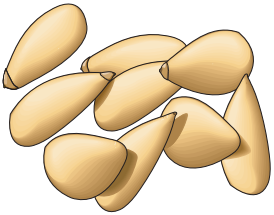
structure of a conifer
Conifers, like other trees, have an underground part, the roots, and two aerial parts, the trunk and the crown.

crown
Part of the tree above the trunk, including the branches and the foliage.

foliage
The aggregate of the leaves on a tree; it is especially adapted to capture light and perform photosynthesis.

trunk
Main part of the tree extending between the soil and the lower branches.

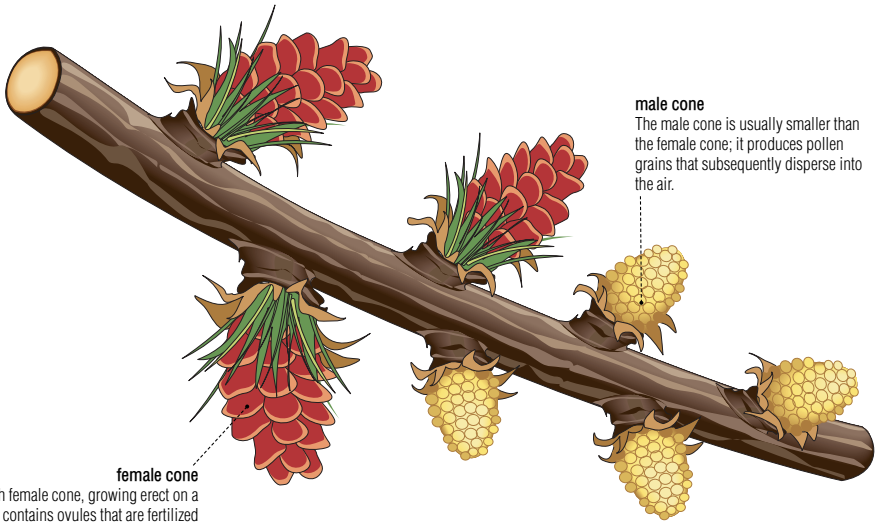
shallow root
Root, often having many offshoots, growing somewhat horizontally into the rich moist topsoil.



pine seed
Edible seed inside the cone of certain species of pine that is often used in cooking and baking.

cone
Fruit borne by conifers, consisting of scales arranged in a conical shape; when the cone is ripe, seeds develop under it.

branch
Offshoot of a tree branch along which cones develop.



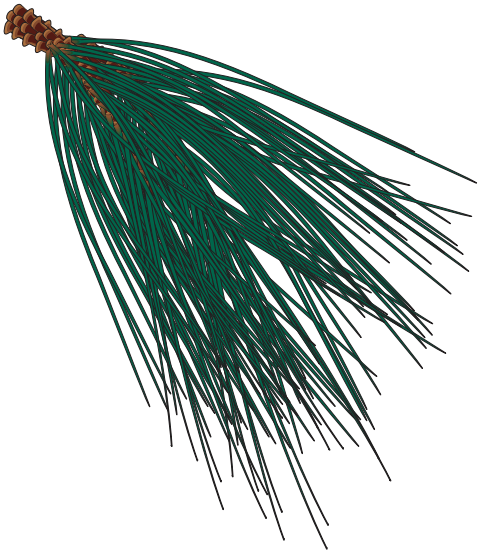
male cone
The male cone is usually smaller than the female cone; it produces pollen grains that subsequently disperse into the air.

female cone
Each female cone, growing erect on a branch, contains ovules that are fertilized by pollen grains; the ovules subsequently turn into seeds.

examples of leaves
Conifer leaves consist of scales or needles, varying in length and width.

cypress scalelike leaves
The cypress has scales or small short stiff leaves whose blades grow directly out of the twig.

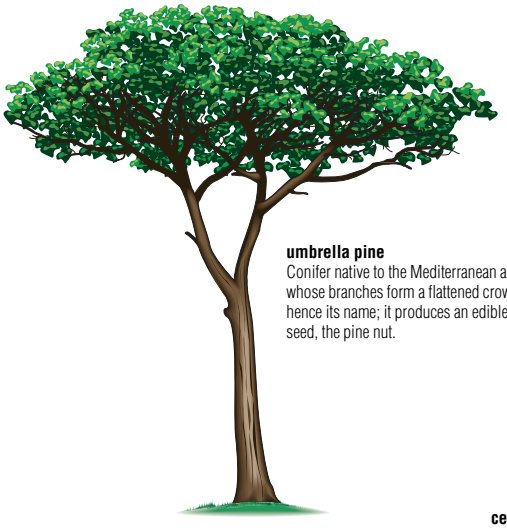
pine needles
Pine leaves consist of long slender pointed needles; they grow in groups of two, three or five out of the branch.



fir needles
Fir leaves consist of short hard flattened needles; each needle grows directly out of the branch.

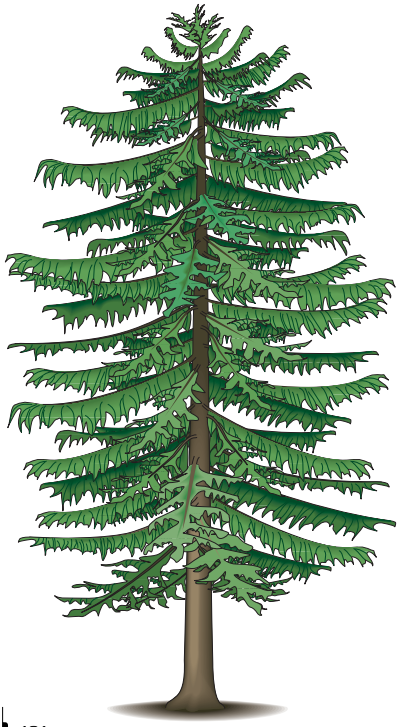
examples of conifers

There are 550 conifer species; because they are well adapted to harsh climates, they often form the tree line on mountains and in subpolar regions.



umbrella pine
Conifer native to the Mediterranean area whose branches form a flattened crown, hence its name; it produces an edible seed, the pine nut.

larch
One of the few conifers that sheds its needles in the fall; its scented, resistant wood is used in construction and carpentry.



cedar of Lebanon
Conifer of Middle Eastern origin with a large, flattened top; now rare, former civilizations made abundant use of its wood.

spruce
Conifer with small cylindrical needles encircling the branch; it has reddish-brown bark and can grow to 180 ft.

fir
Scented conifer with flat needles arranged on each side of the branch; it has grayish bark, flecked with resin. Fir is commonly used as a Christmas tree.

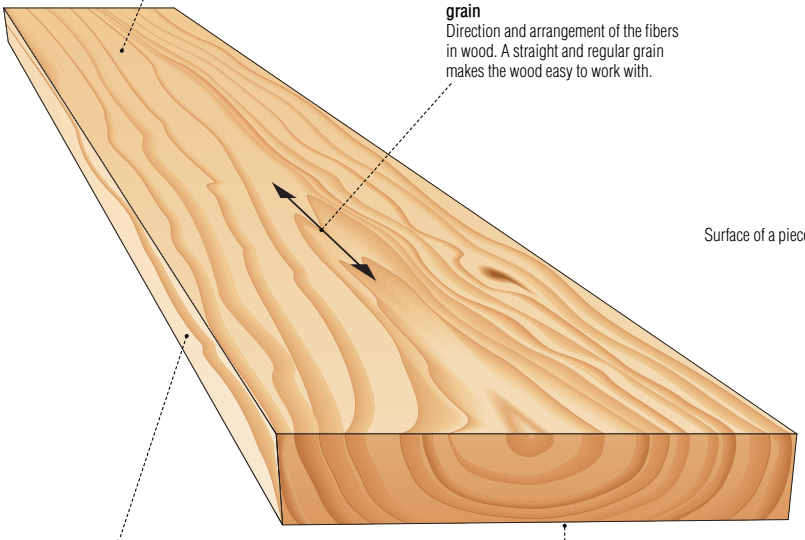
wood

Relatively hard, dense substance forming the trunks, branches and roots of trees. The wood of each species has distinct characteristics.

section of a log

board
Flat piece of wood less than 2 in in thickness, used in carpentry and created when a log is cut along its length.

face side
Surface of a piece of wood carefully finished to be the visible side of a piece of woodwork.



grain
Direction and arrangement of the fibers in wood. A straight and regular grain makes the wood easy to work with.

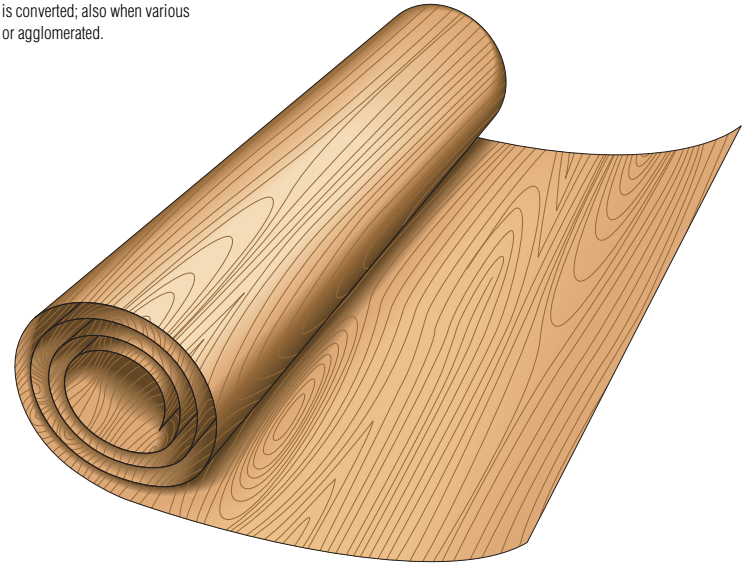
end grain
Surface of a piece of wood cut against the grain.

edge
The two lengthwise sides of the board, which correspond to its thickness.

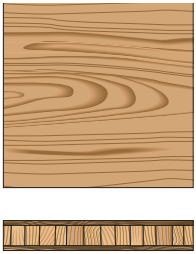
back
Surface of a piece of wood not meant to be seen.

wood-based materials

Materials obtained when a log is converted; also when various wood elements are assembled or agglomerated.

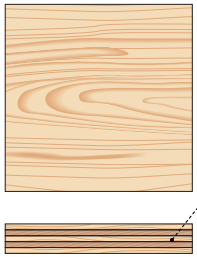


peeled veneer
Thin sheet obtained from rotating a log on a peeling machine and applying a blade (lathe) to it.



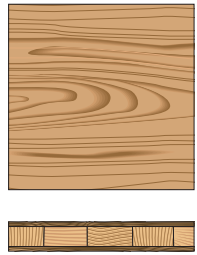
laminboard
Panel made of two layers sandwiching a central part (core), which is made up of wide slats, or laminations, glued side by side.

waferboard
Panel made from wood chips mixed with glue, then pressed at a high temperature to bond them.

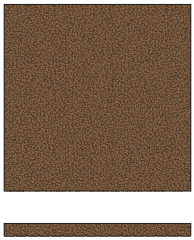


ply
Thin sheets of wood (veneer) of equal thickness, used for the manufacture of plywood.

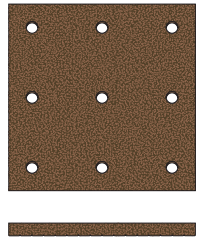
multi-ply plywood
Panel made from at least five layers, each glued to the other with their respective grains running perpendicular to the adjacent layer.



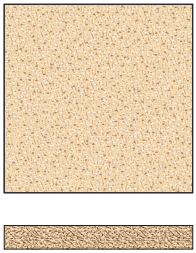
blockboard
Panel made of two layers sandwiching a central part (core), which is made up of wide slats glued side by side.



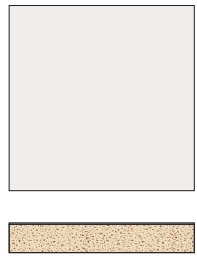
hardboard
Smooth and homogeneous board made when minuscule wood fibers are soaked in resin and pressed at a high temperature.



perforated hardboard



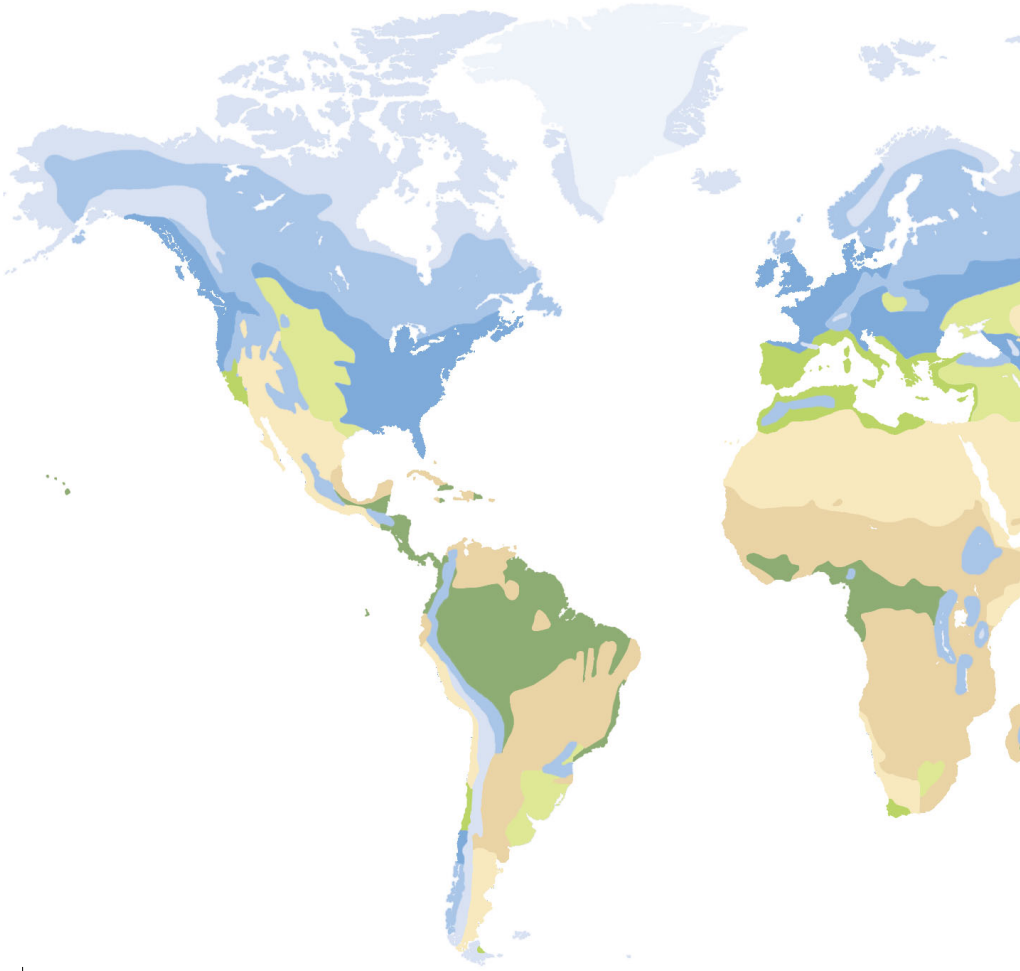
particle board
Board made from sawdust mixed with glue, then pressed at a high temperature to bond them.

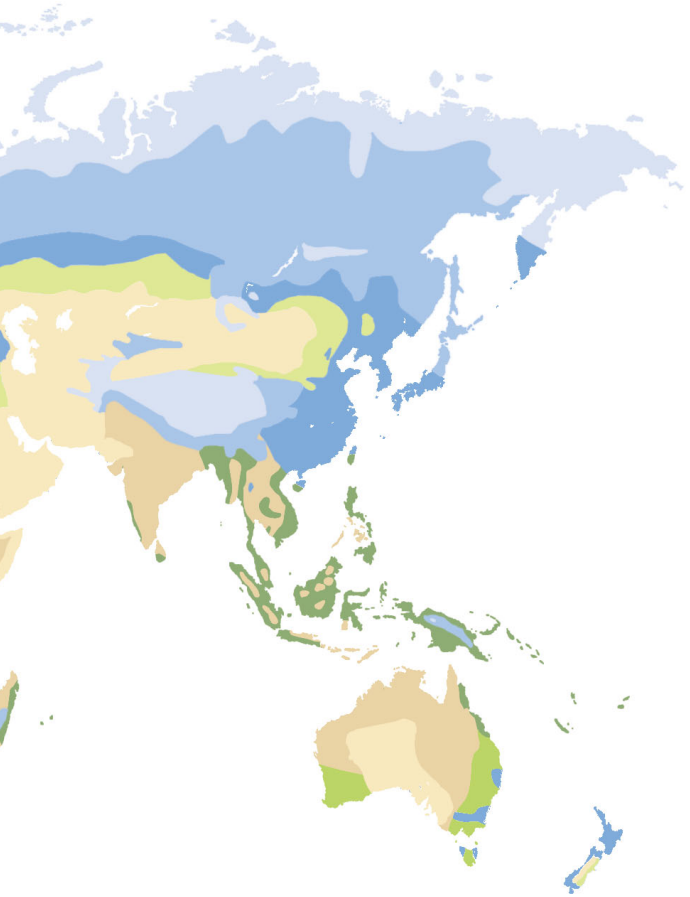


plastic-laminated particle board
Particle board with a melamine surface layer that is hard, smooth and easy to wash.

vegetation and biosphere

vegetation regions
Vegetation plays an essential role in maintaining biospheric equilibrium; it varies depending on climate and soil characteristics.





desert
Hot region where aridity (less than 4 in of annual rainfall) is such that plant and animal life is almost nonexistent.

maquis
Vast expanse of degenerated vegetation composed of shrubs with evergreen leaves; it is adapted to summer drought.

tropical rain forest
Dense forest whose biodiversity is among the richest; its growth is fostered by abundant and regular precipitation.

savanna
Vast expanse of herbaceous plants, dominated by tall grasses and shrubs; it is typical of hot regions that have a rainy season.

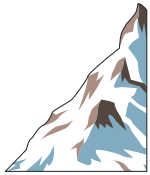
temperate forest
Forest composed mainly of deciduous trees, including oak, ash and beech.

grassland
Vast expanse of herbaceous plants, mostly grasses; virtually devoid of trees, these regions are characterized by relatively cold, dry winters.

tundra
Plant formation that grows in relatively arid regions; it includes mosses, lichens, grasses, bushes and dwarf trees.

boreal forest
Vast expanse of forest composed mainly of conifers, although certain deciduous trees also grow here.

elevation zones and vegetation
Types of vegetation vary depending on temperature and rainfall, which in turn depend on altitude.



glacier
Mass of ice resulting from the accumulation and compression of snow; it moves under its own weight.

tundra
Plant formation that grows in relatively arid regions; it includes mosses, lichens, grasses, bushes and dwarf trees.

coniferous forest
Forest composed mainly of softwood trees with evergreen leaves in the form of needles or scales.

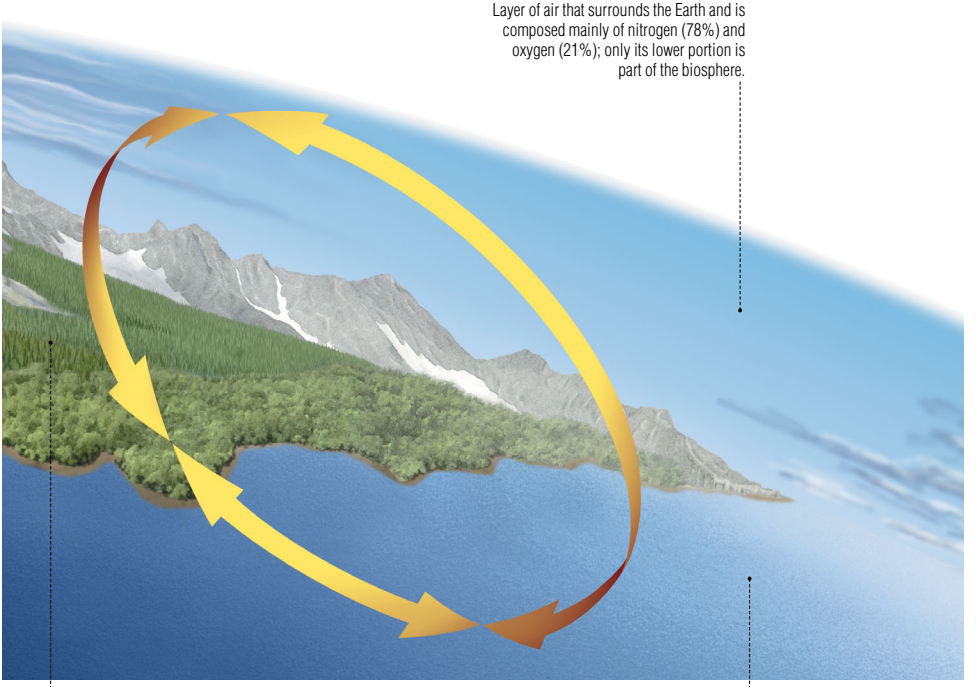
mixed forest
Forest composed of conifers and deciduous trees.

deciduous forest
Forest composed mainly of trees with broad leaves that grow back every year.

tropical forest
Dense, highly varied forest in the intertropical zone, where precipitation is abundant and regular.

structure of the biosphere
Biosphere: the part of the Earth's covering where life is possible; it extends from the floor of the oceans to the summit of the highest mountains (about 12 mi).

atmosphere
Layer of air that surrounds the Earth and is composed mainly of nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%); only its lower portion is part of the biosphere.

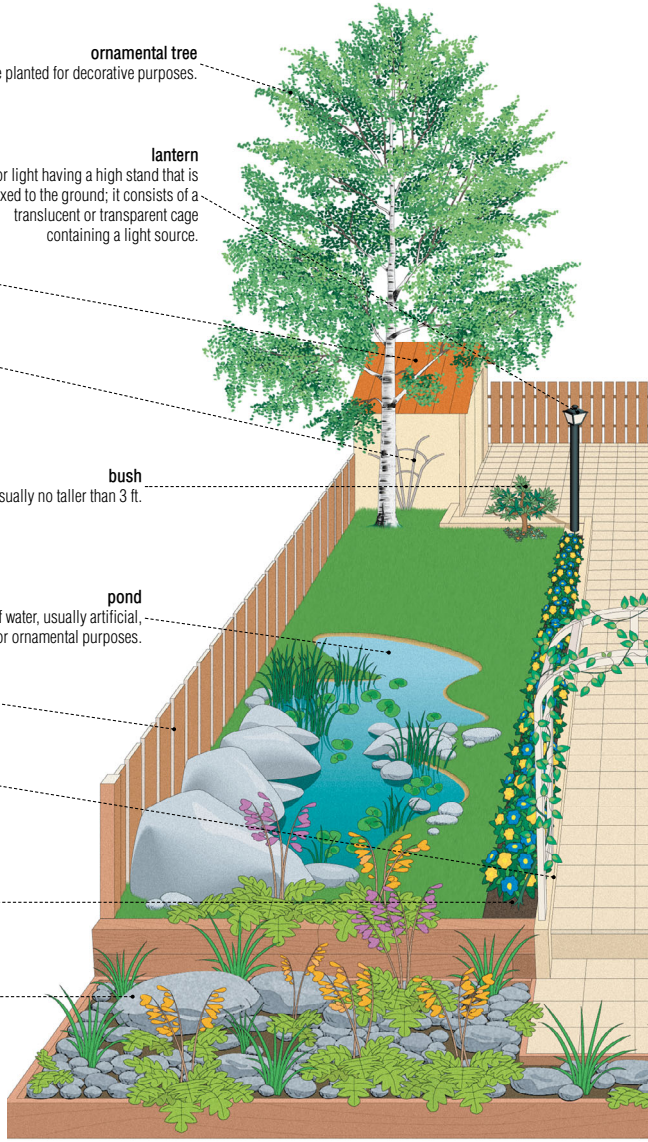


lithosphere
Outer layer of the Earth's crust; only its upper portion, to a depth of 1 mi, is part of the biosphere.

hydrosphere
A collective term for the planet's waters, including the oceans, seas, lakes, watercourses and underground water systems.

pleasure garden

Private plot reserved for cultivating ornamental plants where one strolls and relaxes.



ornamental tree
Tree planted for decorative purposes.

lantern
Exterior light having a high stand that is fixed to the ground; it consists of a translucent or transparent cage containing a light source.

shed
Structure used for storing garden equipment.

fan trellis
Wood, plastic or metal laths forming a decorative structure or a support for climbing plants.

bush
Small tree usually no taller than 3 ft.

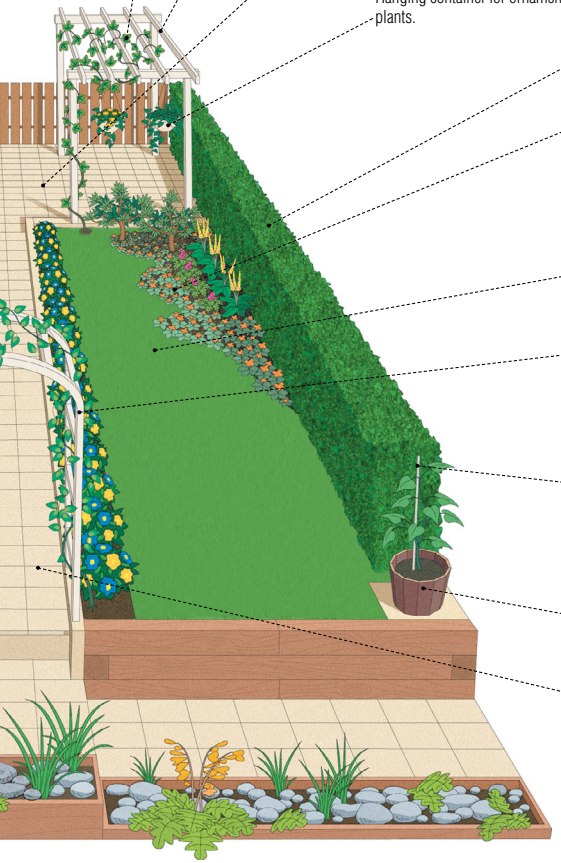
pond
Small body of water, usually artificial, built for ornamental purposes.

paling fence
Barrier made of aligned wooden planks to demarcate a lot.

edging
Row of stones or other solid material demarcating a path.

flower bed
Small plot of land adorned with plants, usually flowers.

rock garden
Area of land strewn with ornamental rocks, among which plants grow.



climbing plant
Plant growing upward using a nearby structure as support.

pergola
Small structure with horizontal girders supported by posts, used as a support for baskets or climbing plants.

patio
Outdoor surface of various sizes usually covered with flagstone.

hanging basket
Hanging container for ornamental plants.

hedge
Bushes planted in a row to demarcate a lot.

clump of flowers
Grouping of flowers planted in a decorative manner.

lawn
Short thick grass requiring regular mowing.

arbor
Decorative doorway with rounded apex.

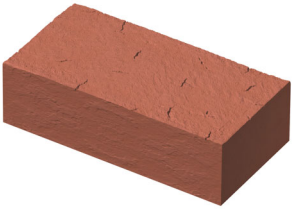
stake
Stick for training a stem or for supporting a fragile one.

tub
Container for ornamental or edible plants.

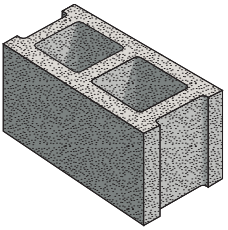
path
Walkway bordered by plants.

basic building materials

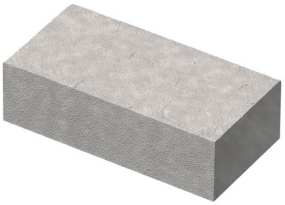
Components that, when assembled, form the structure of a building.



solid brick
Small brick, not perforated, used especially in building or covering various types of walls.

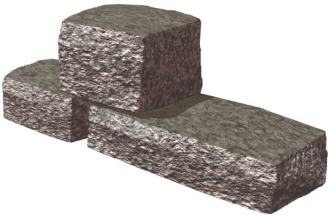


concrete block
Concrete component, solid or hollow, used mainly in the construction of masonry as a substitute for brick.



firebrick
Brick that can withstand very high temperatures without deforming.

flagstone
Flat stone of irregular shape, used to cover floors and walls.



rubble
Small block of rough or crudely carved stone, usually assembled with the help of mortar to build a wall.

mortar
Mixture of fine aggregates (pebbles, gravel, sand), water and a binder (cement or lime), used to join masonry components or to coat masonry after it is completed.

hand tools

Instruments used for working the soil in cramped spaces, such as a flower bed, small clumps, containers and baskets.

hand fork
Tool equipped with straight, somewhat flat tines, used mainly for loosening the soil.

gardening gloves
Article of clothing covering the hands to protect them when gardening.

trowel
Small shovel used for digging a hole for planting or for removing a seedling.

small hand cultivator
Tool with tines curved at right angles, usually used for loosening, aerating and weeding the soil.

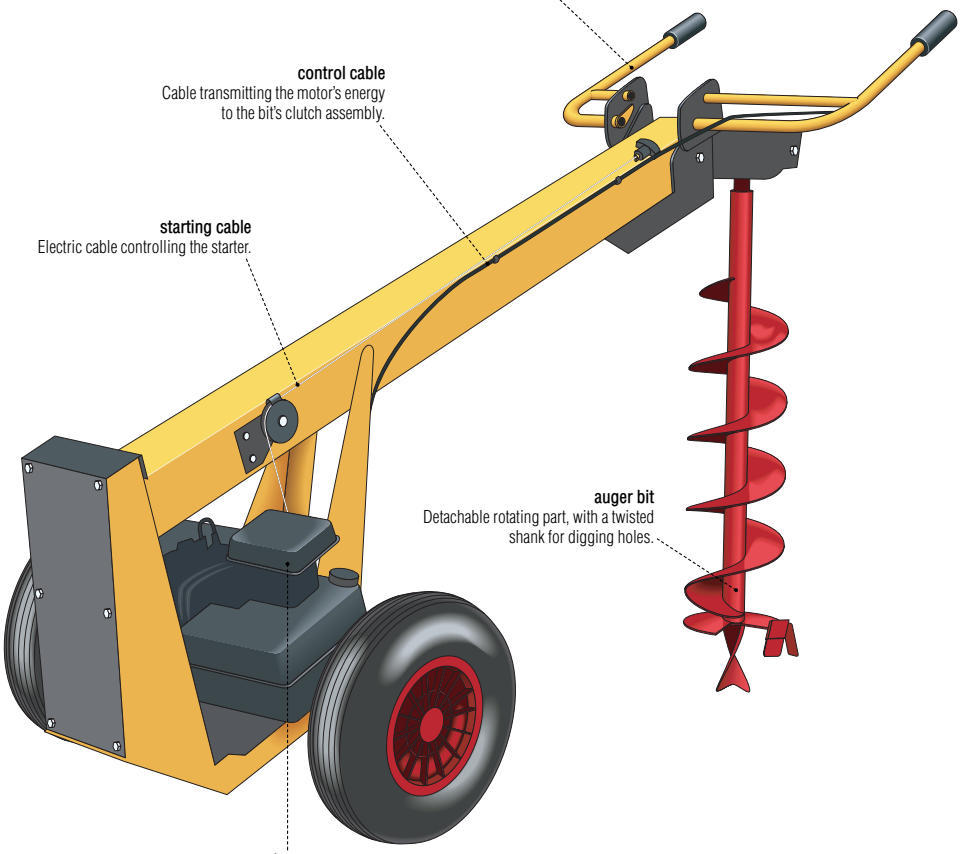
weeder
Tool with a narrow blade for pulling up weeds with deep roots.

miscellaneous equipment

wheelbarrow
Small one-wheeled handcart for transporting material such as supplies, tools, soil and debris.

compost bin
Container for decomposing organic waste from the garden and kitchen to produce fertilizer (compost).

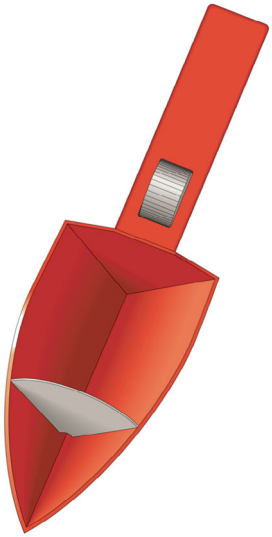
motorized earth auger
Machine using a rotating bit to quickly dig holes of various sizes in the ground.



seeding and planting tools

garden line
Cord stretched between two stakes and used as a guide for marking straight furrows and edges for a border or a hedge, or for demarcating sections of a vegetable garden.

dibble
Pointed tool for digging a small hole in the ground in which to plant seeds or bulbs.



seeder
Small shovel fitted with a distribution device for sowing seeds without touching them.

bulb dibble
Tool with a cylindrical container for removing a core of soil to create a hole in which plant bulbs or young plants are planted.

stake
Stick for training a stem or for supporting a fragile one.

spreader
Small handcart with a reservoir and distribution mechanism for evenly spreading seeds or fertilizer on an area.

wheel
Circular instrument rotating around an axle so that the device can be moved.

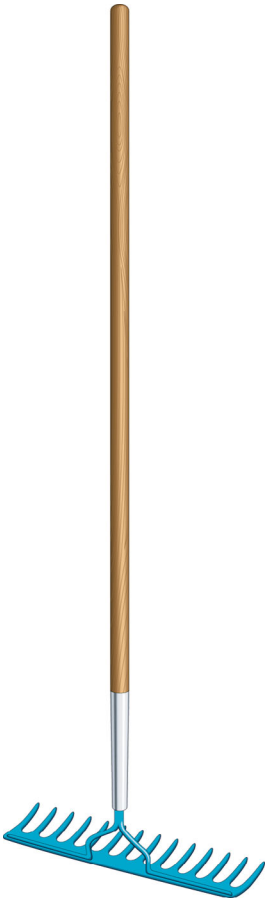
tools for loosening the earth

lawn edger
Tool with a semicircular blade for trimming the edge of the lawn, usually along a driveway, a patio or flower bed.

shovel
Tool used for digging holes and manipulating various objects, such as soil, sand and compost.

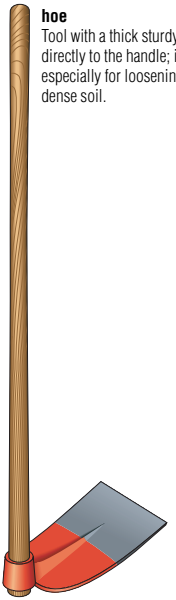
spading fork
Tool with metal tines, which make it easier to loosen soil that is hard or contains many stones or roots.

spade
Tool with a flat or slightly concave blade, used mainly for turning over soil.

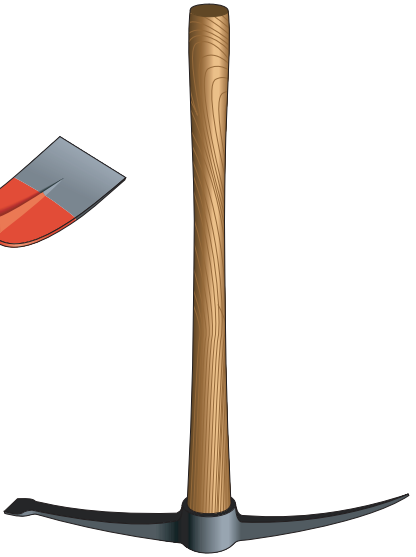


rake
Tool with tines perpendicular to the handle, for leveling the soil, removing pebbles and gathering debris.

hook
Tool with curved tines, used to handle fertilizer and compost, pull up root vegetables and loosen or weed the soil.

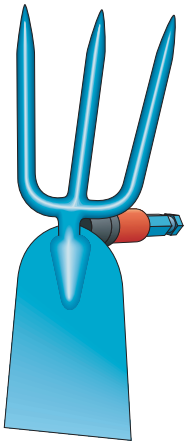


hoe
Tool with a thick sturdy blade attached directly to the handle; it is used especially for loosening and weeding dense soil.

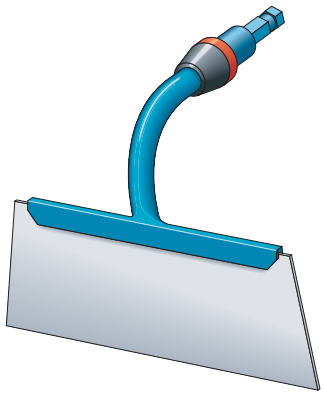


pick
Tool whose head is pointed on one end and has a cutting edge on the other; it is used to break up hard or rocky soil.

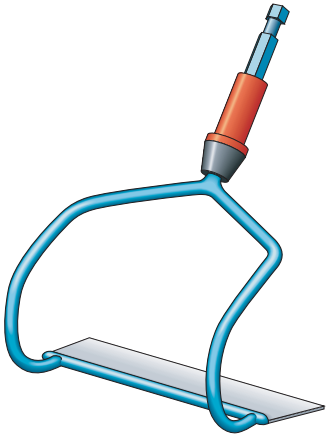
tools for loosening the earth



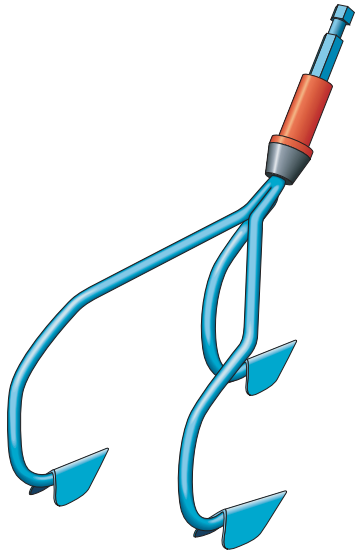
hoe-fork
Tool with a blade, which serves as a hoe, and tines; it is used especially for making furrows.



draw hoe
Tool whose blade loosens, weeds and aerates the soil; it is also used to groom the soil around a plant.

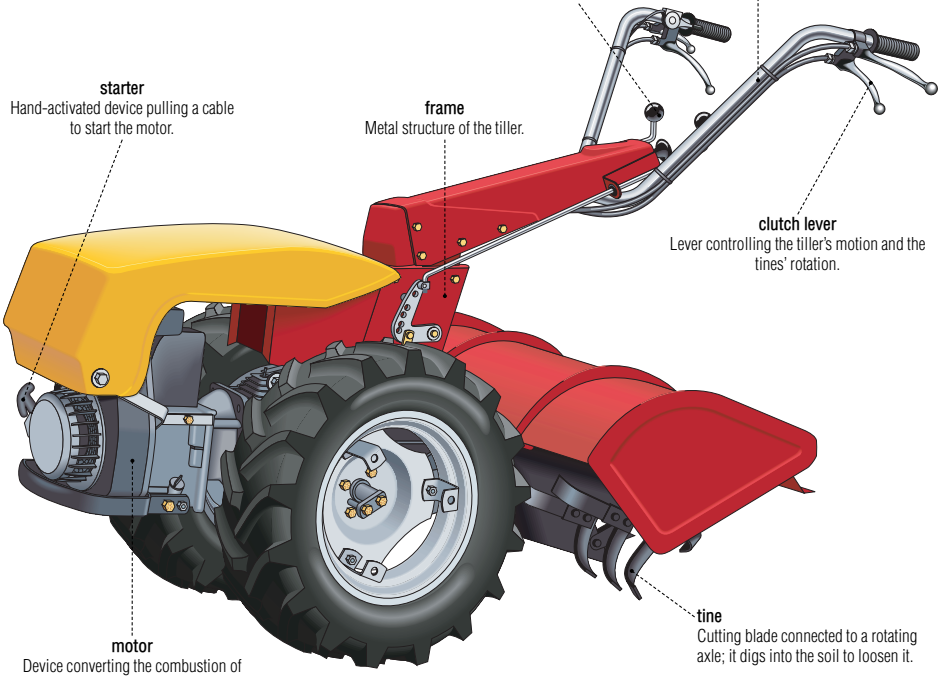


scuffle hoe
Tool whose blade, more slanted that that of the draw hoe, loosens, weeds and aerates the soil; it is also used for harvesting root vegetables.



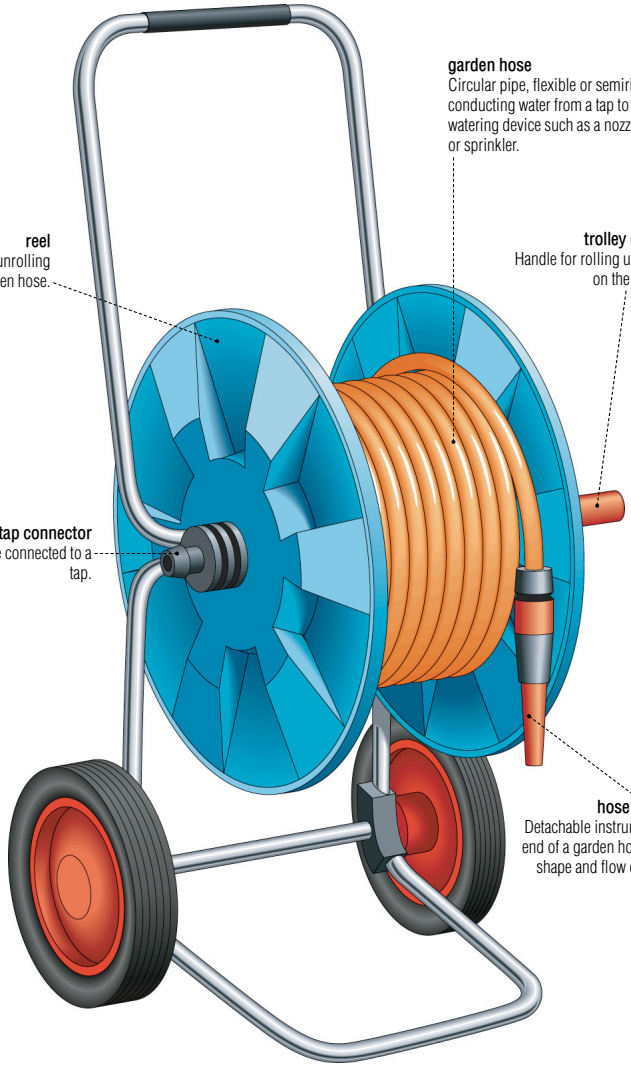
weeding hoe
Tool with claws designed mainly for loosening and weeding soil.

tiller
Motorized machine that uses its rotating tines to turn over and loosen the soil and mix fertilizer into it.



watering tools

hose trolley
Reel mounted on a cart, for transporting and storing a garden hose.



garden hose
Circular pipe, flexible or semirigid, conducting water from a tap to a watering device such as a nozzle, gun or sprinkler.

reel
Spool for quickly rolling and unrolling a garden hose.

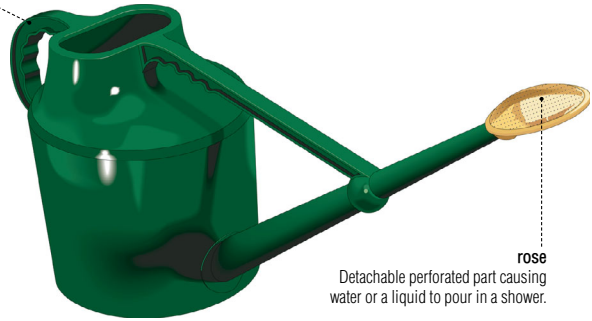
trolley crank
Handle for rolling up the garden hose on the reel.

tap connector
Threaded part receiving a hose connected to a tap.

hose nozzle
Detachable instrument attached to the end of a garden hose, for adjusting the shape and flow of the water spray.

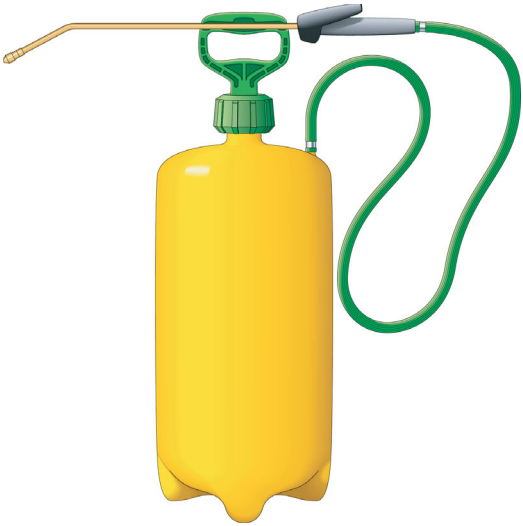
watering can
Container fitted with a long neck, usually with a rose at its end, used for sprinkling plants with water or treatment products.

handle
Part shaped like a semicircle for gripping the can.

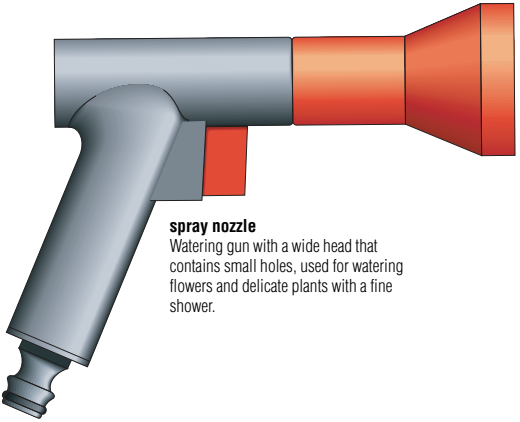


rose
Detachable perforated part causing water or a liquid to pour in a shower.

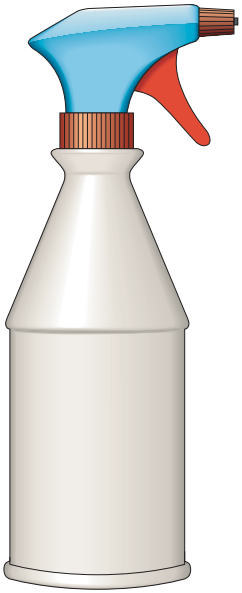
tank sprayer
Device with a tank and a wand that sprays fine droplets of water or treatment products on plants and soil.



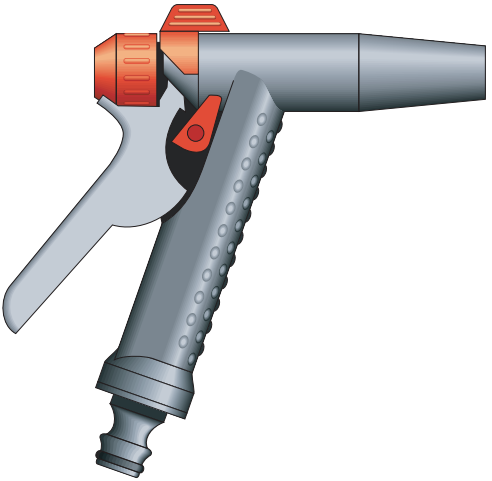
sprinkler hose
Hose with small openings through which water flows; placed on the ground, it deeply waters large areas.



spray nozzle
Watering gun with a wide head that contains small holes, used for watering flowers and delicate plants with a fine shower.



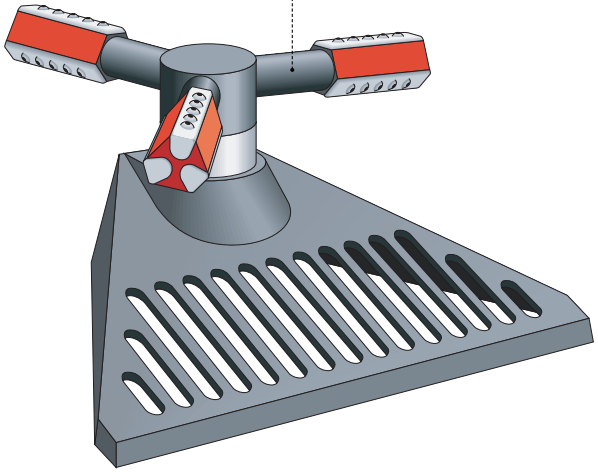
sprayer
Small atomizer used mainly for spraying plant foliage and seedlings.

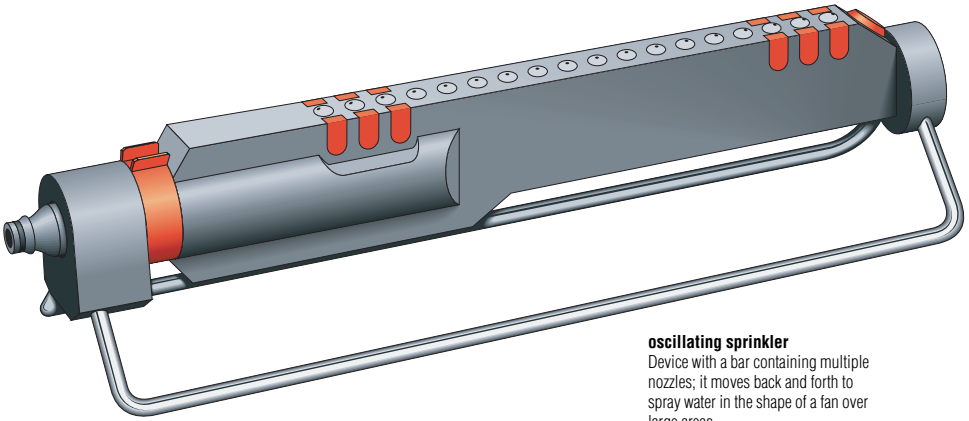


pistol nozzle
Watering nozzle activated by means of a trigger flow switch.

revolving sprinkler
Watering device with rotating arms that distribute water in a full circle.

arm
Part attached to the sprinkler's pivot for distributing water.

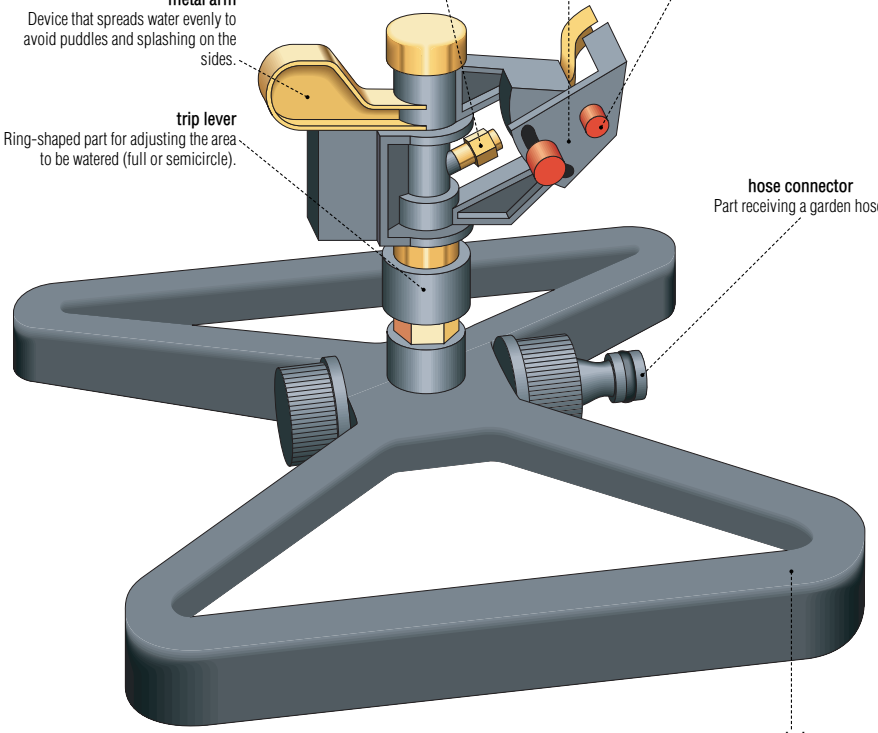




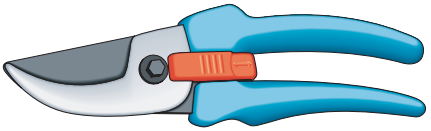
oscillating sprinkler
Device with a bar containing multiple nozzles; it moves back and forth to spray water in the shape of a fan over large areas.

watering tools

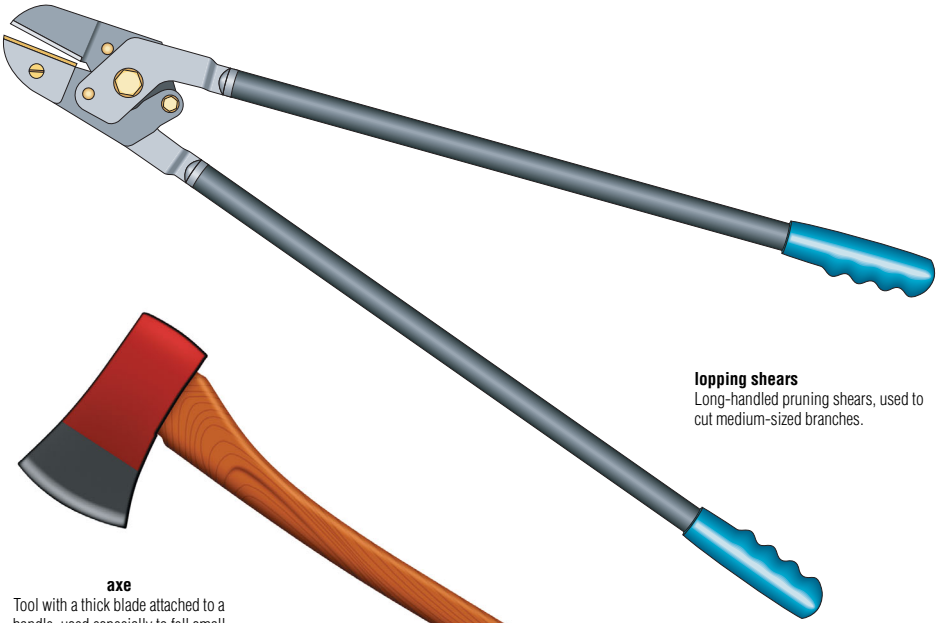
impulse sprinkler
Watering device whose single nozzle is mounted on a pivot that rotates in jerks, emitting a powerful spray to distribute water in a circle or arc.



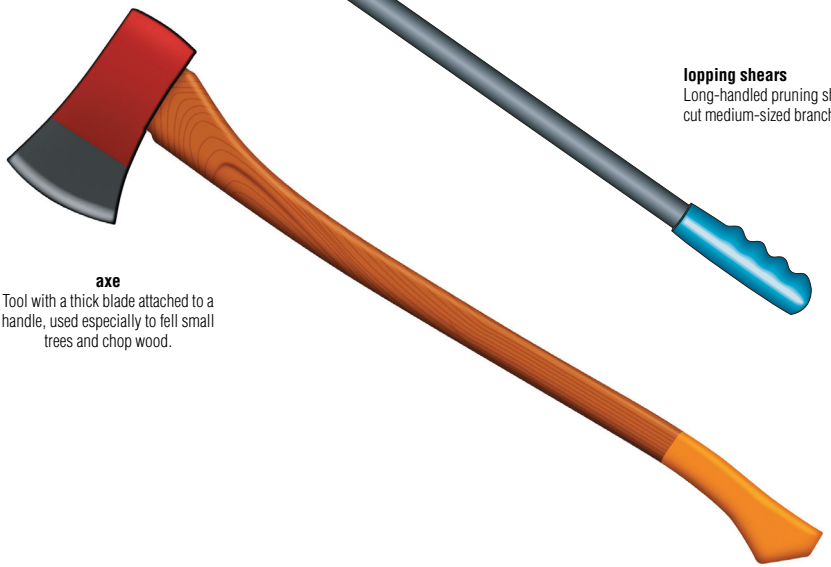
pruning and cutting tools



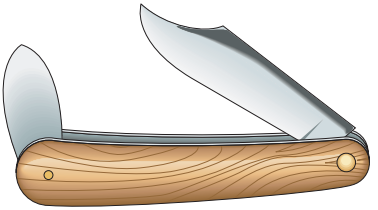
pruning shears
Tool resembling large scissors, used mainly for cutting stems and small branches.



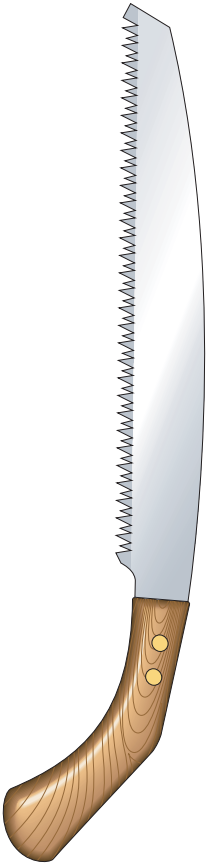
lopping shears
Long-handled pruning shears, used to cut medium-sized branches.



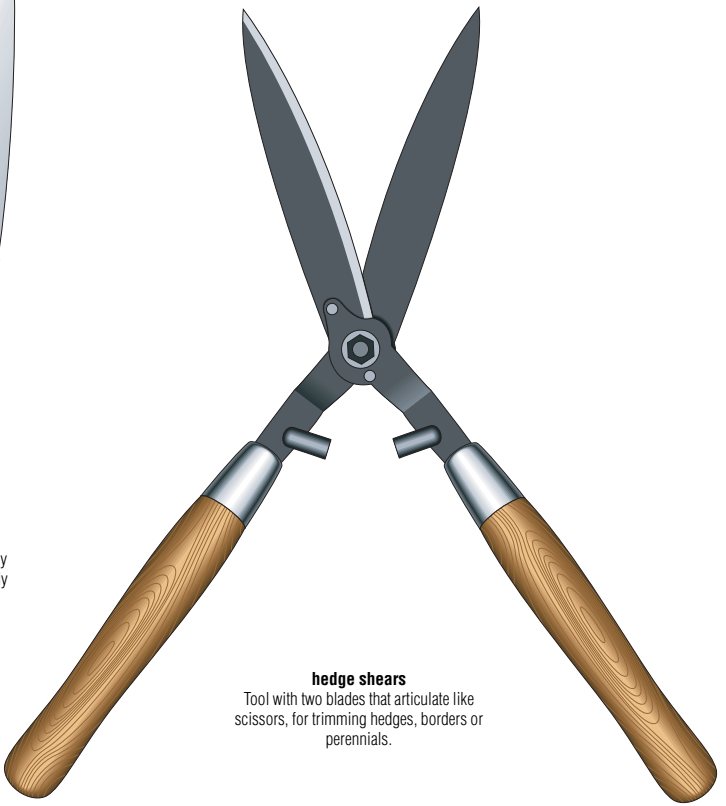
axe
Tool with a thick blade attached to a handle, used especially to fell small trees and chop wood.



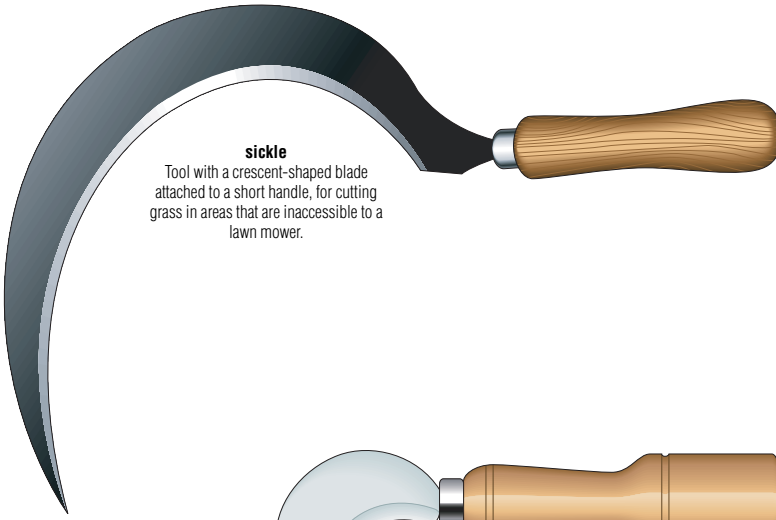
grafting knife
Small pointed knife, very sharp, designed to make grafting cuts.



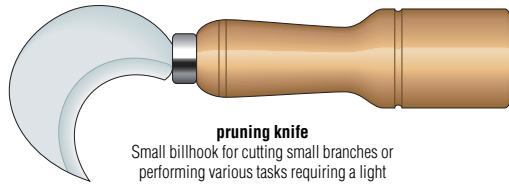
pruning saw
Handsaw with a straight or slightly curved blade, used to cut relatively large branches.



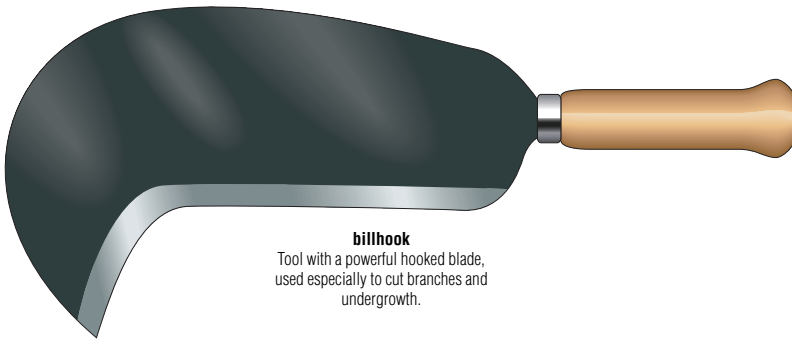
hedge shears
Tool with two blades that articulate like scissors, for trimming hedges, borders or perennials.



sickle
Tool with a crescent-shaped blade attached to a short handle, for cutting grass in areas that are inaccessible to a lawn mower.

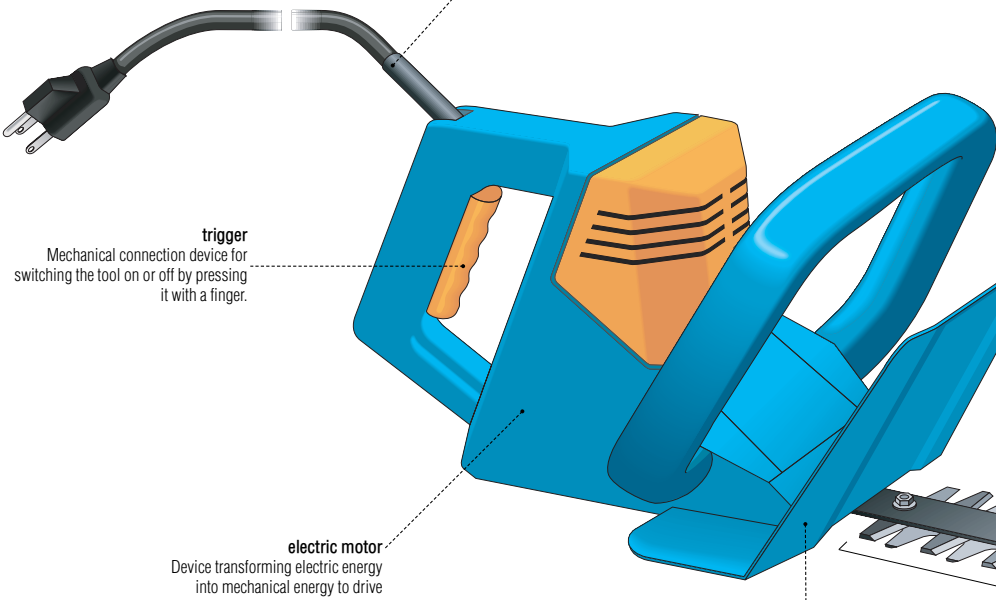


pruning knife
Small billhook for cutting small branches or performing various tasks requiring a light cut.



billhook
Tool with a powerful hooked blade, used especially to cut branches and undergrowth.

hedge trimmer
Portable electric tool with a toothed blade, for trimming hedges and borders.



cord
Flexible electric wire housing the leads connecting the appliance to the electric circuit.

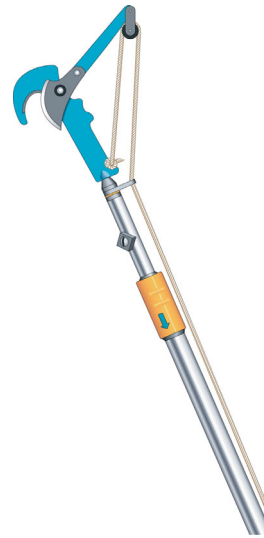
trigger
Mechanical connection device for switching the tool on or off by pressing it with a finger.

electric motor
Device transforming electric energy into mechanical energy to drive another device.

hand protector
Part to protect the user from contact with the blade and to stop debris from being thrown toward the user.

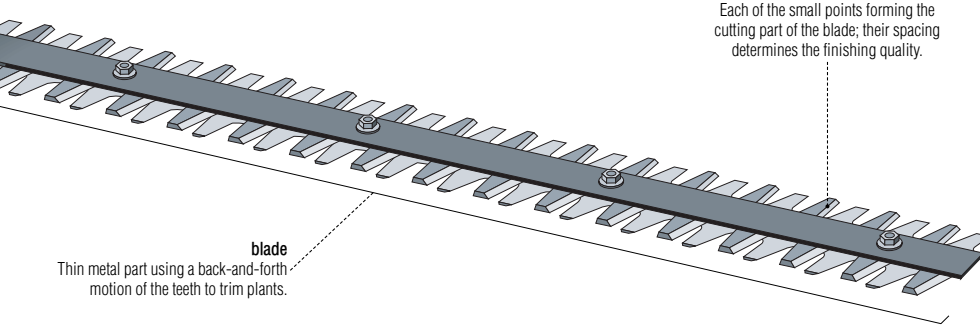
scythe
Tool with a curved blade connected to a long handle with two grips, for cutting tall grass or in an area that is inaccessible to a lawn mower.

tree pruner
Pruning shears mounted on a long pole whose blade is activated by a cord, for cutting hard-to-reach branches.

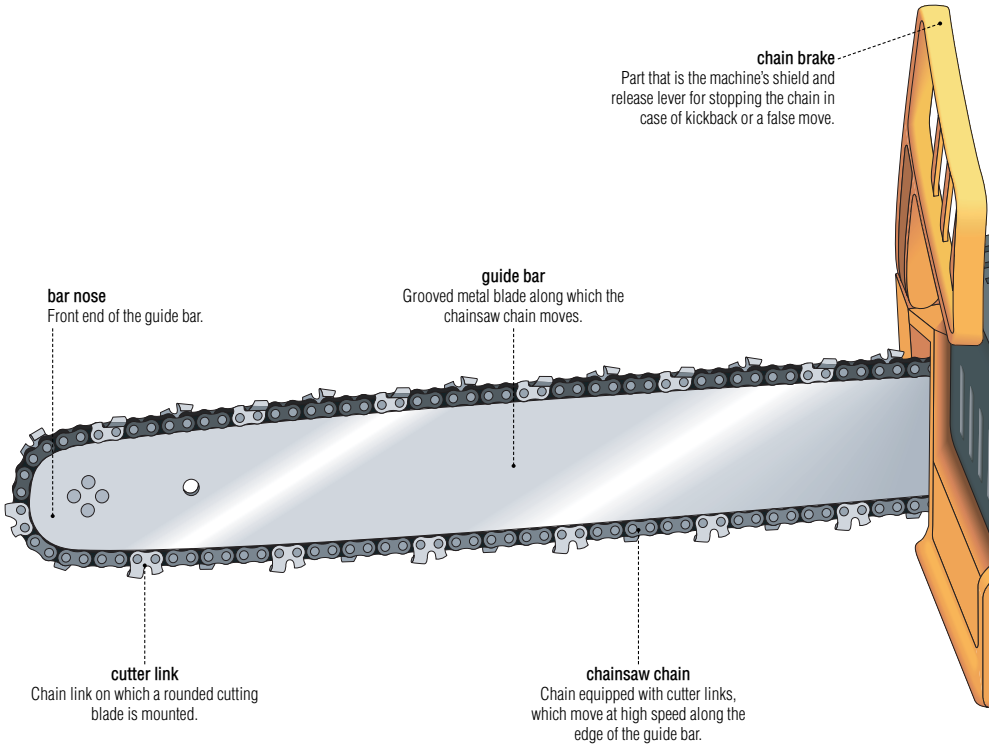


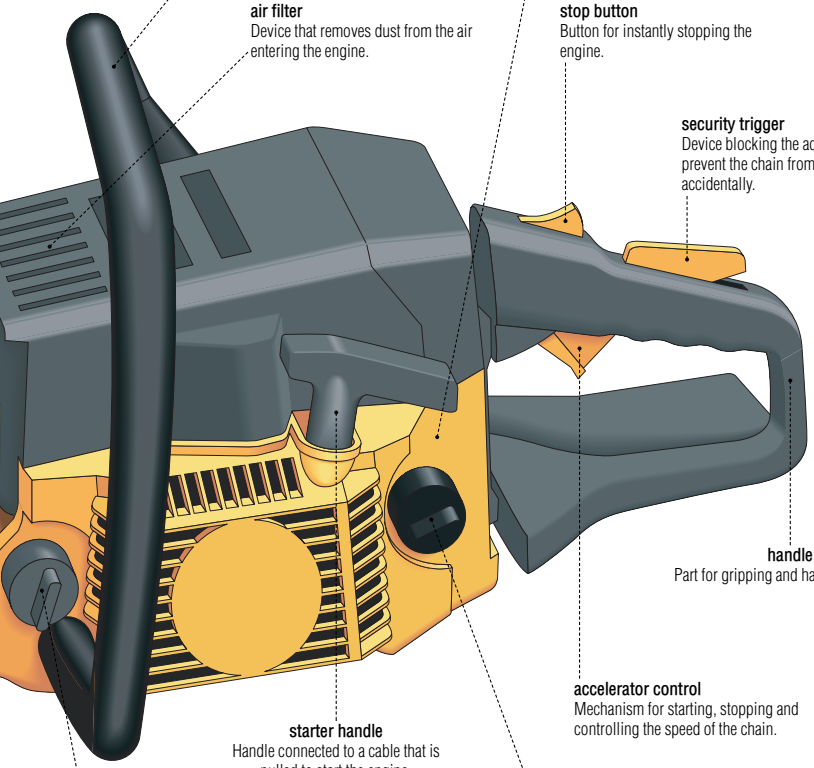
tooth
Each of the small points forming the cutting part of the blade; their spacing determines the finishing quality.

blade
Thin metal part using a back-and-forth motion of the teeth to trim plants.



chainsaw
Portable motorized saw with a cutting chain; it is manipulated with two hands to cut tree limbs, fell trees and saw wood.





antivibration handle
Auxiliary handle, insulated from the housing by rubber shock absorbers that dampen the vibrations produced by the tool.

air filter
Device that removes dust from the air entering the engine.

engine housing

stop button
Button for instantly stopping the engine.

security trigger
Device blocking the accelerator control to prevent the chain from being activated accidentally.

handle
Part for gripping and handling the tool.

accelerator control
Mechanism for starting, stopping and controlling the speed of the chain.

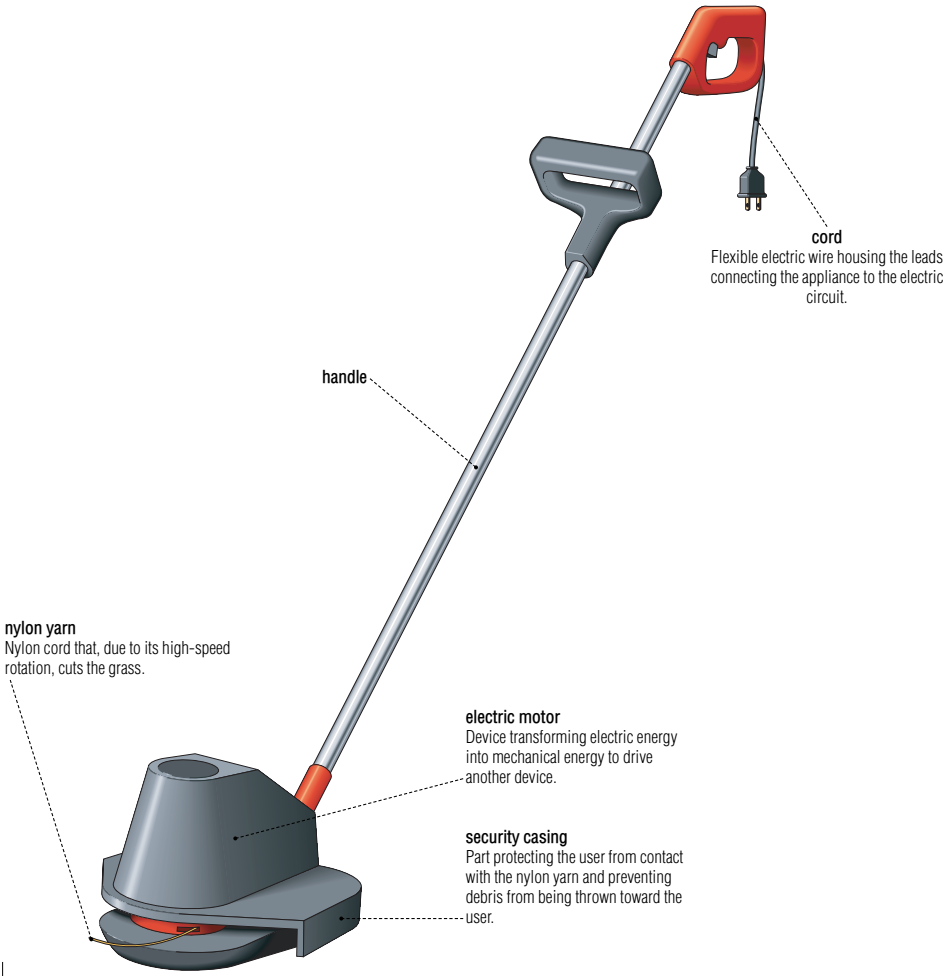
starter handle
Handle connected to a cable that is pulled to start the engine.

fuel tank
Reservoir containing the fuel supplying the engine.

oil pan
Reservoir containing oil for lubricating certain parts of the tool, such as the chain.

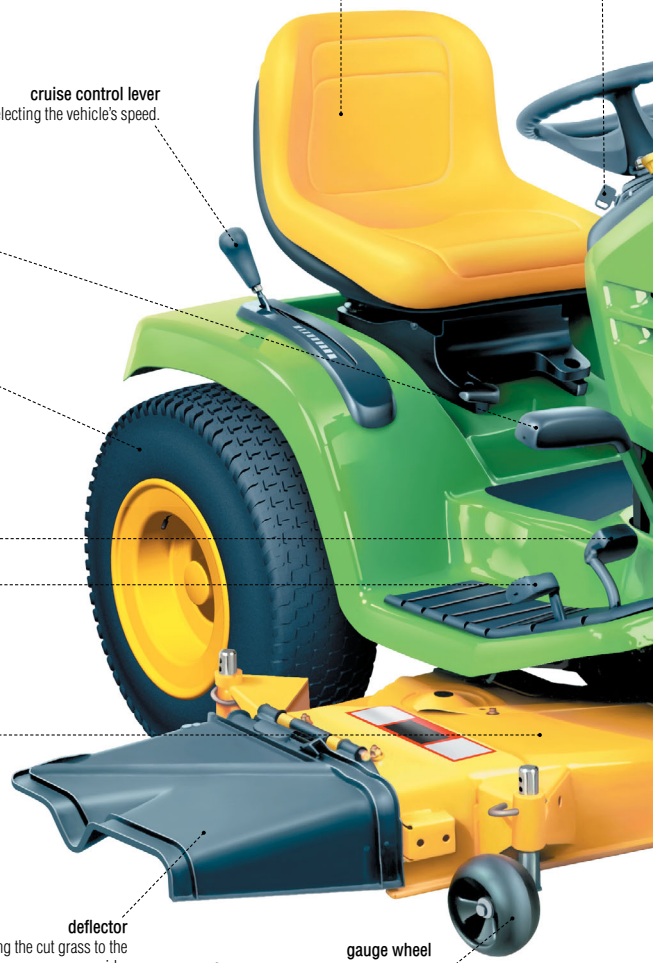
lawn care

edger
Portable motorized tool, equipped with nylon yarn rotating at high speed, used for cutting grass in places inaccessible to a lawn mower.



power mower
Motorized device using a rotating horizontal blade to cut grass over large areas.

lawn tractor
Small motorized vehicle upon which a mower deck is fixed, for cutting large expanses of grass.



seat
Part for sitting while operating the vehicle.

ignition key
Part that is inserted into the ignition switch to start or stop the motor.

cruise control lever
Mechanism for selecting the vehicle's speed.

brake pedal
Lever that the operator presses with the foot to activate the brake system.

rear wheel
Circular part rotating around an axle upon which a device rests; in this case, the rear of the vehicle. Its rear wheels are the driving force.

forward travel pedal
Lever that is held down to let the vehicle go forward.

reverse travel pedal
Lever that is held down to let the vehicle back up.

mower deck
Mobile structure supporting and covering one or more rotating blades that cut the grass.

deflector
Part projecting the cut grass to the side.

gauge wheel
Small adjustable wheel following the contours of the terrain to give a uniform cut over uneven surfaces.

steering wheel
Circular instrument used by the operator for steering the front wheels.

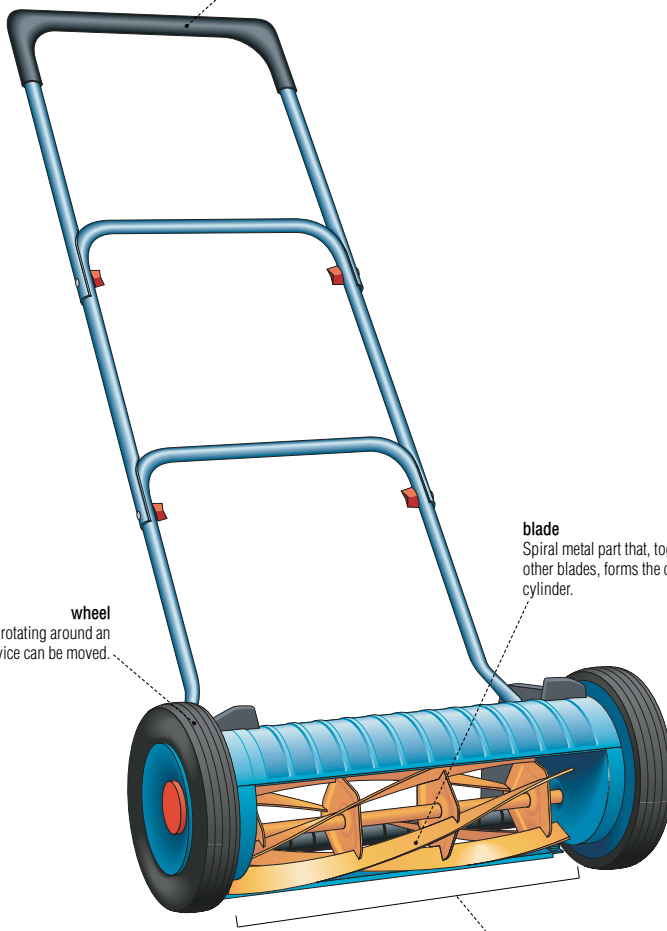
mower deck lift lever
Lever for adjusting the mower deck's height.

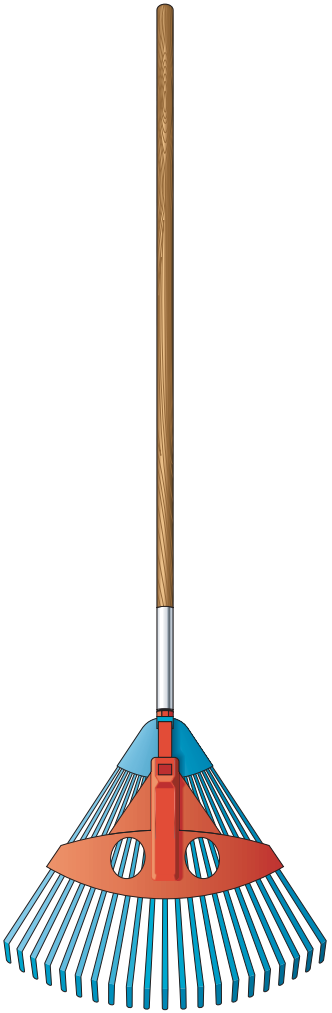
hood
Lidlike part of the body covering and protecting the motor.

headlight
Lamp on the front of the vehicle to light up the space in front.

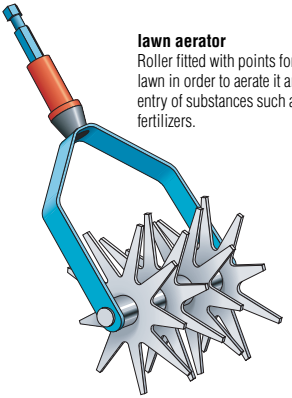
front wheel
Circular part rotating around an axle upon which a device rests; in this case, the front of the vehicle. Its front wheels guide the lawn tractor.

hand mower
Hand tool equipped with a rotating cutting cylinder, used for mowing the grass over a small area.





lawn rake
Instrument equipped with flexible metal tines, arranged like a fan, used to gather dead leaves, cut grass or bits of debris on the lawn.



lawn aerator
Roller fitted with points for puncturing the lawn in order to aerate it and facilitate the entry of substances such as water and fertilizers.

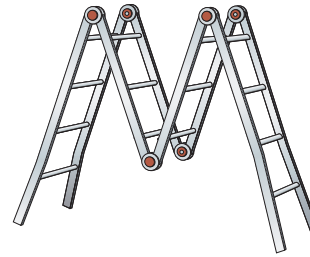
roller
Tool consisting of a hollow cylinder, filled with water or sand; it is rolled over the soil in order to tamp it down and even it.

ladders and stepladders

Movable devices of wood or metal, composed of rungs or steps and used to reach relatively high areas.

fruit-picking ladder
Double ladder specially designed for picking fruit and for pruning and maintaining trees.

multipurpose ladder
Ladder with several folds, which can be locked in a number of positions.



stepladder
Small ladder, often folding, that is usually composed of three to six steps.

brace
Folding cross piece maintaining the gap between the two opposite side rails, thereby providing stability.

step
Flat narrow surface that supports the feet when climbing, descending or standing.

extension ladder
Straight ladder of adjustable height, made up of two superimposed planes that slide one on the other.

side rail
Part supporting rungs or steps.

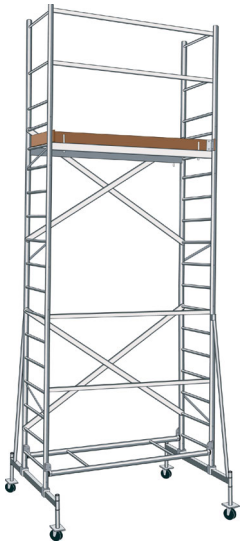
rung
Bar on a ladder that constitutes a step.

straight ladder
Ladder that leans against a wall, comprised of two parallel side rails joined by rungs.

hook ladder
Straight ladder with one end having fixed or detachable hooks to keep the ladder in place on a structure.

rope ladder
Suspension ladder whose side rails and rungs are made of cord.

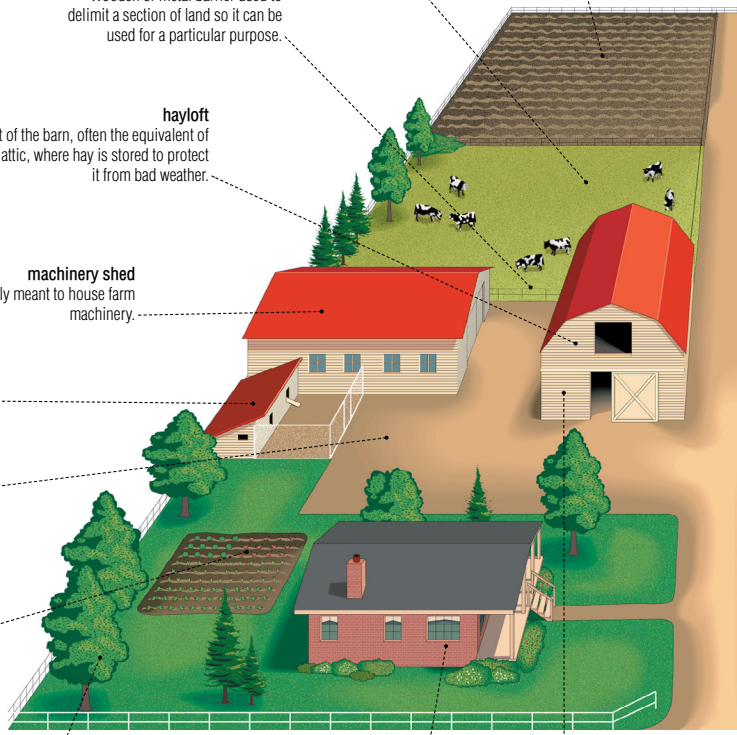
ladder scaffold
Movable structure made up of two vertical ladders and a work platform as well as wheels fitted with blocking devices.



rolling ladder
Movable ladder fitted with a platform and a safety rail; it can be moved on wheels equipped with blocking devices.

farmstead

All the structures belonging to an agricultural concern and used as dwellings or in its operation.



permanent pasture
Fenced-in grassy tract of land set aside for cattle to graze on.

fallow
Arable land temporarily left unsown to allow the soil to replenish its reserves.

fence
Wooden or metal barrier used to delimit a section of land so it can be used for a particular purpose.

hayloft
Part of the barn, often the equivalent of an attic, where hay is stored to protect it from bad weather.

machinery shed
Building usually meant to house farm machinery.

hen house
Building where poultry are housed; a distinction is often made between laying units and fattening units.

farmyard
Open area around which the farm buildings are situated.

vegetable garden
Land where edible plants are grown to feed the household.

ornamental tree
Tree planted for decorative purposes.

farmhouse
House where the farmer and the farmer's family live.

barn
Building used mainly to store harvested crops, straw and hay.

meadow
Ground covered in grass, which the farmer mows to produce fodder (hay, alfalfa, etc.) for cattle.

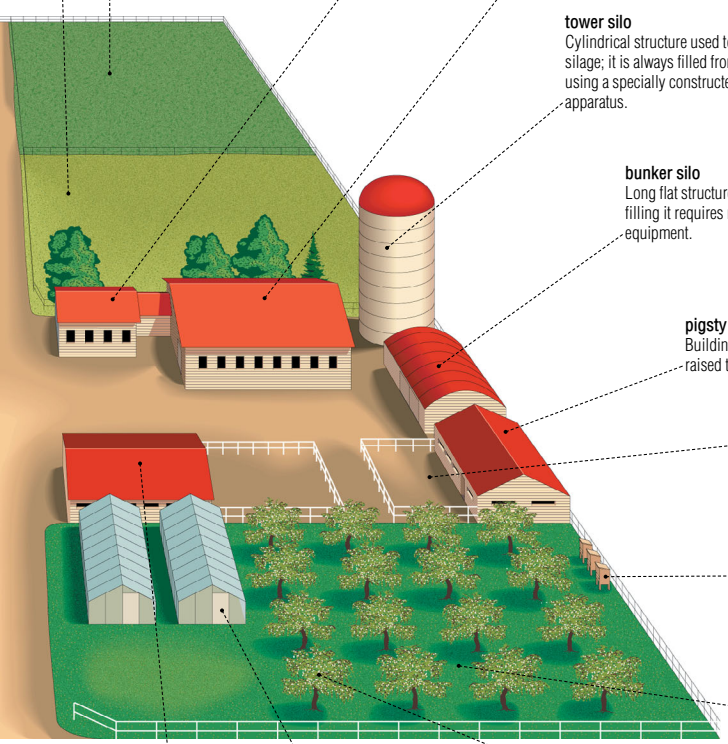
dairy
Room where milk is stored and refrigerated before it is collected; it is also the place where milk is converted into butter and other by-products.

fodder corn
Variety of corn used as cattle feed.

cowshed
Building where bovines are housed; the animals are often separated by age or type (raised for meat or for milk).

tower silo
Cylindrical structure used to store silage; it is always filled from the top, using a specially constructed apparatus.

bunker silo
Long flat structure used to store silage; filling it requires no specialized equipment.



pigsty
Building used to house pigs, usually raised to be slaughtered.

enclosure
Fenced-in space where animals can move about.

hive
Shelter constructed to house a bee colony that produces honey and pollinates fruit trees.

orchard
Land planted with fruit trees.

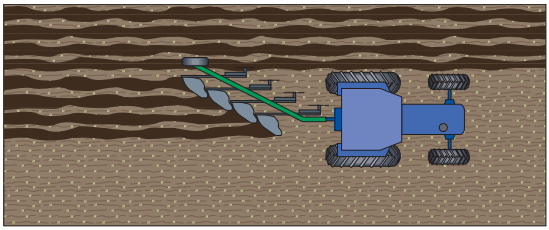
sheep shelter
Building where ovines (rams and ewes) are housed; these sheep are raised mainly for their meat and wool, and sometimes for their milk.

greenhouse
Structure with translucent walls where vegetables are grown under controlled conditions that promote their growth.

fruit tree
Tree that bears edible fruit, usually intended for human consumption.

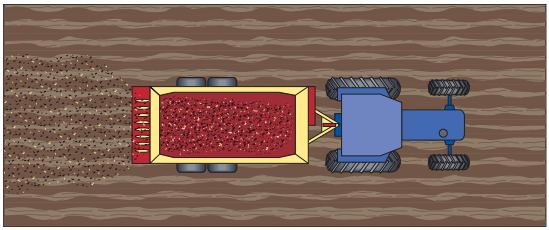
steps for cultivating soil

pulverizing soil



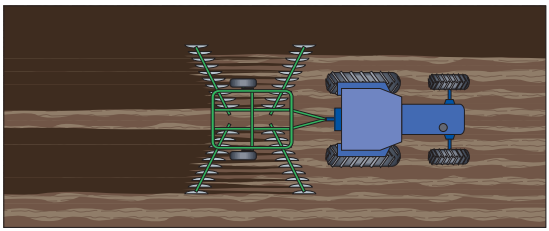
ribbing plow
Plowing-tilling device for cutting up and plowing in furrow slices.

plowing soil



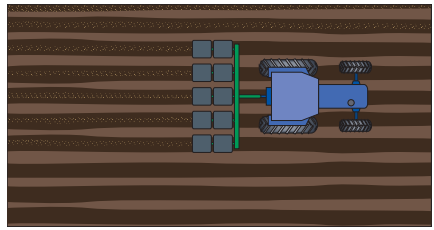
manure spreader
Device for scattering a mixture of litter and fermented animal waste over the soil to fertilize it.

fertilizing soil



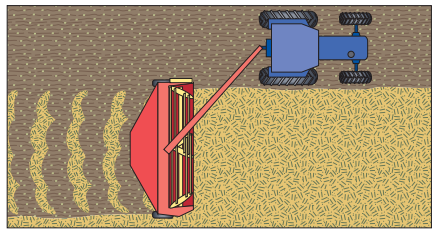
tandem disc harrow
Device with four disc trains arranged in two opposing V patterns; it loosens the soil that has already been plowed and eliminates weeds.

planting



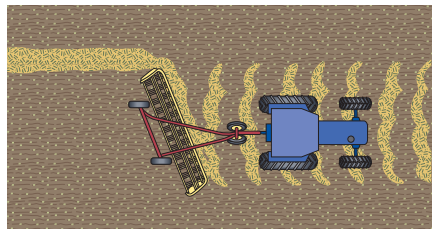
seed drill
Farming tool that spreads and plows seeds into the soil following straight lines (furrows).

mowing



flail mower
Device that cuts the forage stalks as it moves and prepares them for the next harvesting phase (drying on the field and collection).

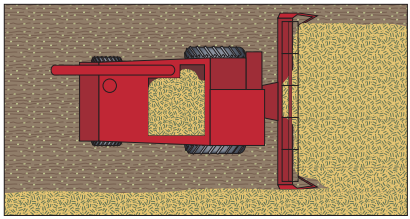
tedding



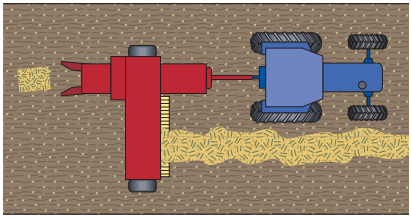
rake
Device for turning over hay.

steps for cultivating soil

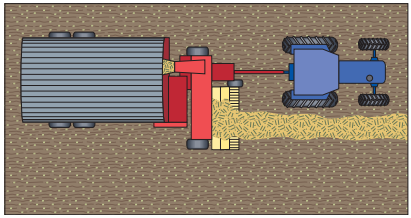
harvesting



combine harvester
Vehicle that harvests seed crops, usually grain; it cuts, threshes and separates the seeds from the chaff.

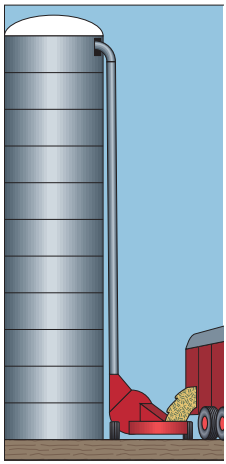


hay baler
Device that harvests the forage and compresses it into bales.



forage harvester
Device that harvests herbage (such as alfalfa, clover and corn) for feeding livestock.

ensiling

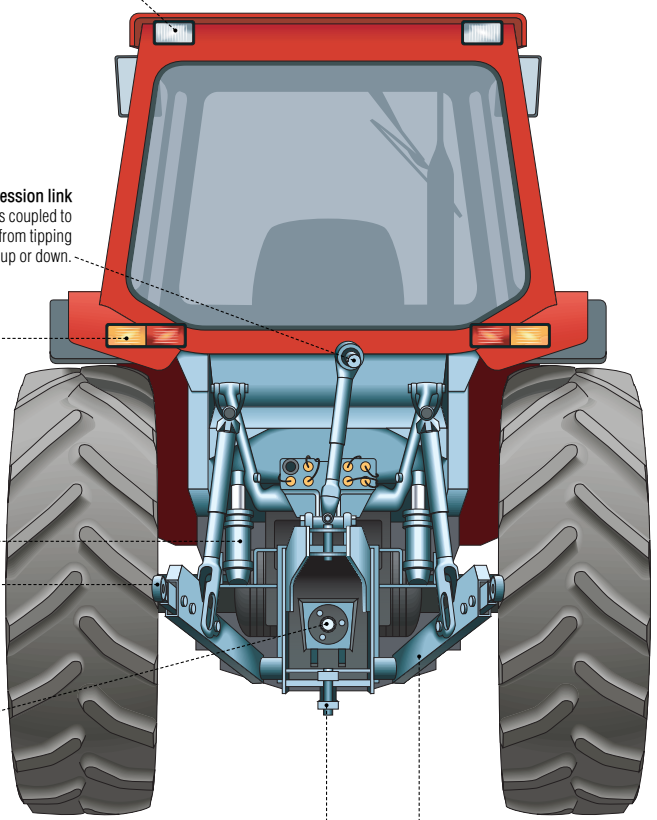


forage blower
Farm machine that forces the harvested forage (e.g., grass, wheat and corn) into the silo.

tractor

Motorized machine used for operating farm equipment and tools.

tractor: rear view
The back end of the tractor is fitted with the equipment necessary to haul farm equipment or supply mechanical power to it.



headlight
Lamp on the rear of the vehicle that illuminates the work area.

compression link
Bar fastened to a tool that is coupled to the draft link to prevent it from tipping up or down.

taillight
Lamp that illuminates automatically when the front lights are on and shines more brightly when the operator steps on the brake pedal.

hydraulic cylinder
Hydraulically powered device made up of a cylinder and a piston, which drive the draft link.

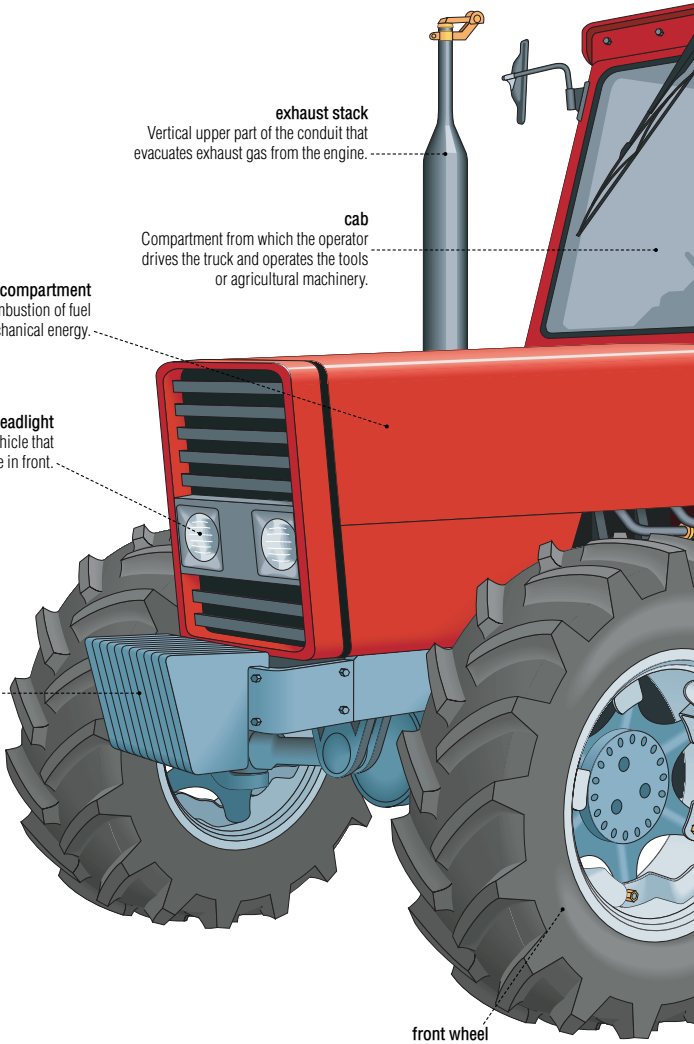
coupler head
Linking device between the tool and the draft link.

power takeoff
Mechanism consisting of a grooved shaft that uses the engine's power or the tractor's movement to drive a tool or equipment being towed.

towing hitch
Device for attaching the coupler-head ring of a towed piece of agricultural machinery.

draft link
Bar with a coupler head for towing.

tractor: front view
There are tractors with two or four driving wheels and two or four wheels that change the direction of the tractor.



exhaust stack
Vertical upper part of the conduit that evacuates exhaust gas from the engine.

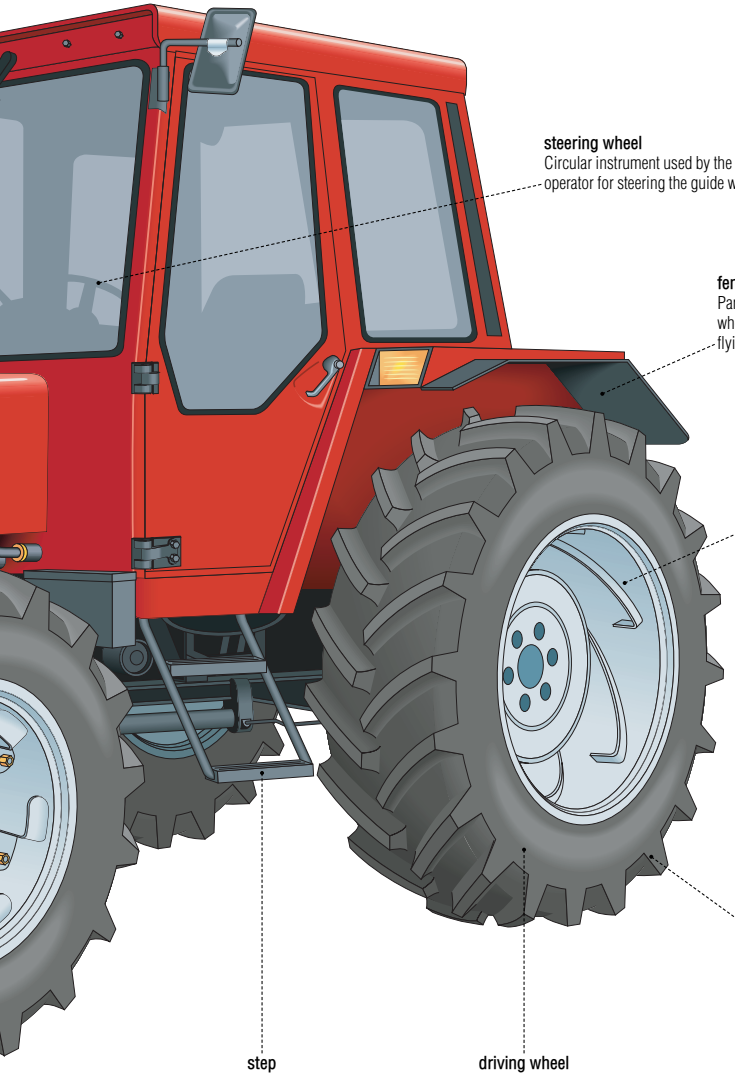
cab
Compartment from which the operator drives the truck and operates the tools or agricultural machinery.

engine compartment
Device converting the combustion of fuel and air into mechanical energy.

headlight
Lamp on the front of the vehicle that illuminates the space in front.

counterweight
Mass that balances and stabilizes the tool hitched to the tractor.

front wheel
Wheel that changes the tractor's direction; it is usually smaller than the rear wheel.



steering wheel
Circular instrument used by the operator for steering the guide wheels.

fender
Part of the body that covers part of the wheel and serves as a shield from flying mud.

rim
Metal circle constituting the wheel's circumference and upon which the tire is mounted.

tread bar
Raised part of the tire tread that improves traction for various usage conditions.

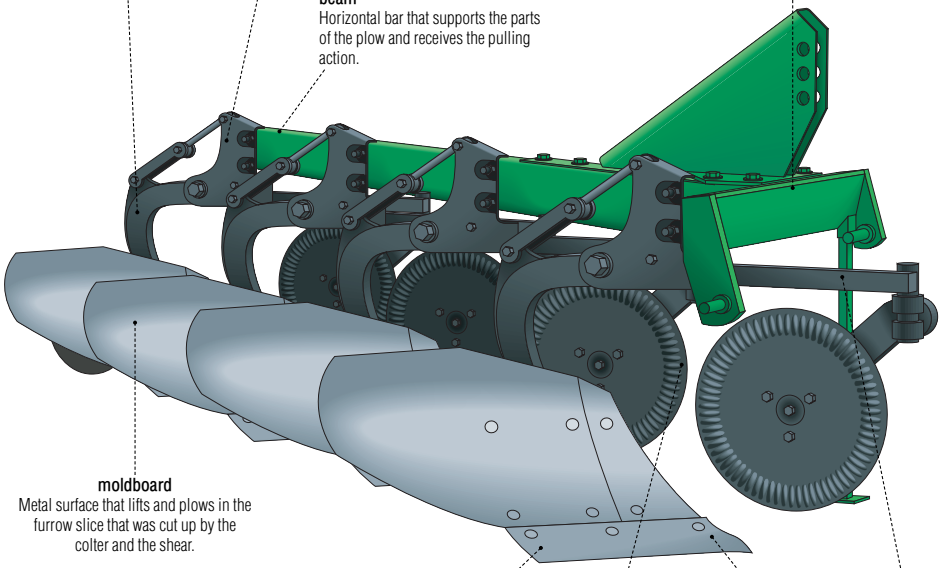
step
Tread or set of treads built into the body for climbing up to or down from the cab.

driving wheel
Wheel that receives the engine's power and propels the tractor.

agricultural machinery

Mechanized devices used in farming.

ribbing plow
Plowing-tilling device for cutting up and plowing in furrow slices.



leg
Metal part that connects the frog to the beam.

coupler head
Device that secures the ribbing plow to the tractor's towing hitch.

frog
Metal part attached to the end of the leg that supports the moldboard and the shear.

beam
Horizontal bar that supports the parts of the plow and receives the pulling action.

moldboard
Metal surface that lifts and plows in the furrow slice that was cut up by the colter and the shear.

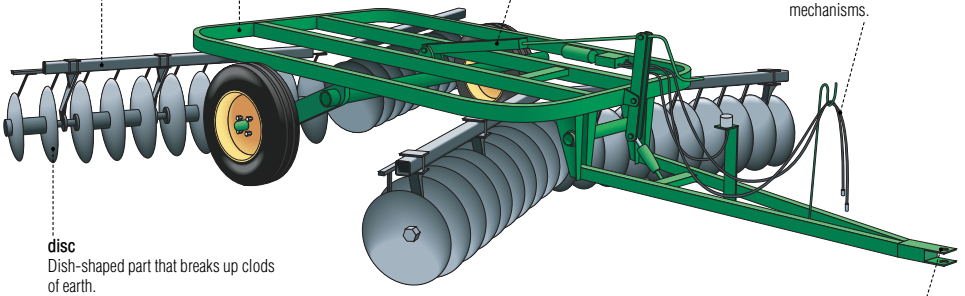
heel
Part on which the plow rests when it is not supported by the tractor.

share
Steel blade that cuts the furrow slice horizontally.

colter
Round part that cuts the furrow slice vertically.

colter's shaft
Metal structure that supports the colters.

tandem disc harrow
Device with four disc trains arranged in two opposing V patterns; it loosens the soil that has already been plowed and eliminates weeds.



disc arm
Metal structure to which the discs are attached.

height adjustment
Crank for adjusting the depth of the discs' penetration into the soil.

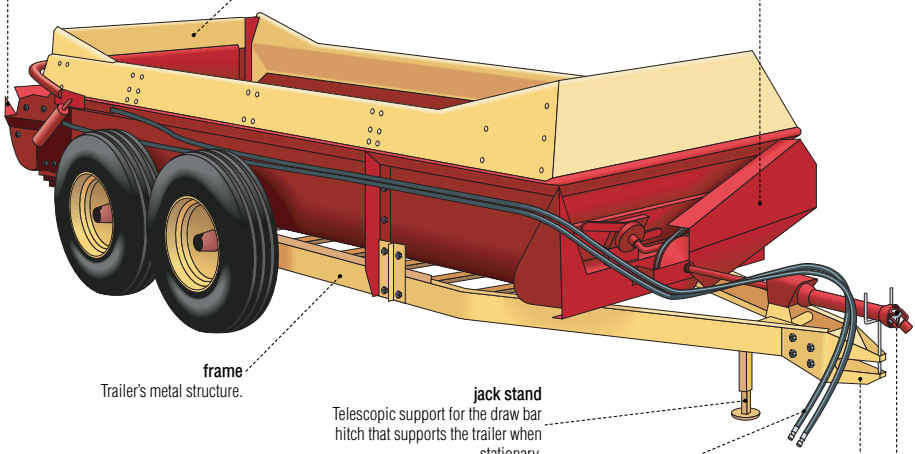
frame
Tandem disc harrow's metal structure.

hydraulic hose
Tube connected to the tractor's hydraulic coupler that uses a fluid (oil) to transmit power from the engine to the device's mechanisms.

disc
Dish-shaped part that breaks up clods of earth.

draw bar hitch
Device that secures the tandem disc harrow to the tractor's towing hitch.

manure spreader
Device for scattering a mixture of litter and fermented animal waste over the soil to fertilize it.



chain drive
Belt that transmits the rotational movement of the power-takeoff shaft to the moving floor of the trailer to bring the manure back to the beater.

beater
Rotating device that disperses manure over the soil.

box
Container that holds the manure.

frame
Trailer's metal structure.

jack stand
Telescopic support for the draw bar hitch that supports the trailer when stationary.

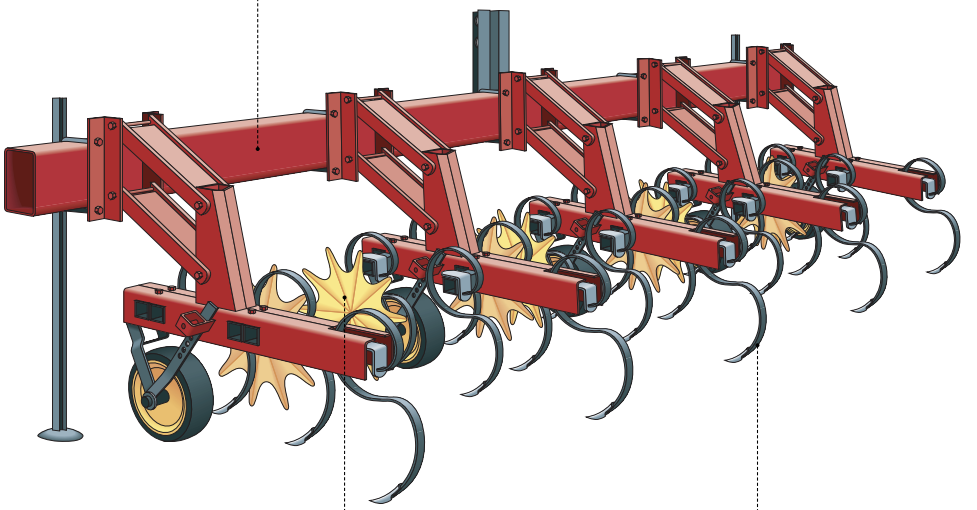
hydraulic hose
Tube connected to the tractor's hydraulic coupler that uses a fluid (oil) to transmit power from the engine to the device's mechanisms.

draw bar hitch
Device that secures the manure spreader to the tractor's towing hitch.

power-takeoff shaft
Device that hitches the machine's shaft to the tractor's power train to transmit the necessary power to operate it.

cultivator
Device with tines for working the top layer of the soil; it usually completes the plowing operation.

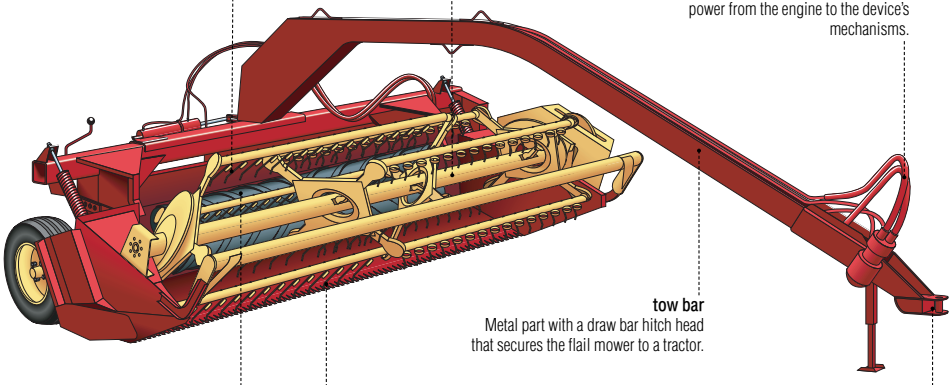
frame
Cultivator's metal structure.



rotary hoe
Device whose mechanism is powered by the towing action of the tractor; it is made up of blades that aerate and level the field.

tine
Curved prong that digs into the soil to work it by moving it sideways.

flail mower
Device that cuts the forage stalks as it moves and prepares them for the next harvesting phase (drying on the field and collection).



tooth
Curved tip for picking up the cut stalks.

pickup reel
Unit that bends the stalks toward the crushing roll.

hydraulic hose
Tube connected to the tractor's hydraulic coupler that uses a fluid (oil) to transmit power from the engine to the device's mechanisms.

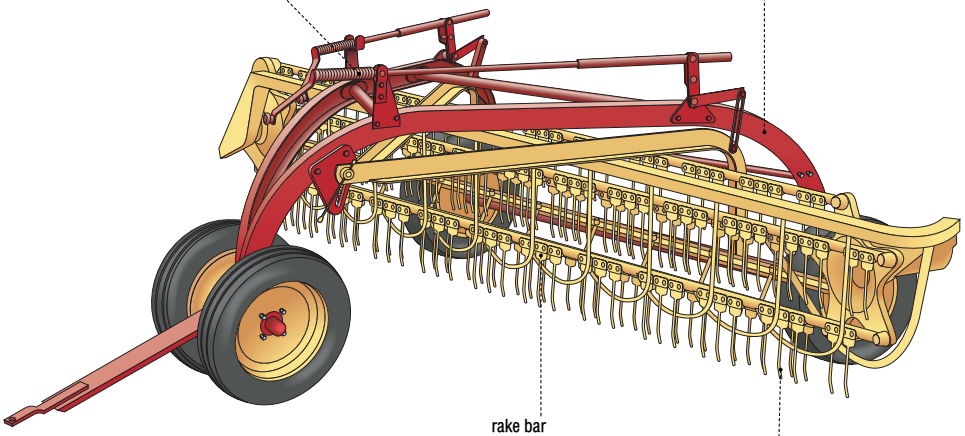
tow bar
Metal part with a draw bar hitch head that secures the flail mower to a tractor.

crushing roll
One of two cylinders that crush and bend the stalks as they are fed between them; the crop is then deposited in a row on the ground.

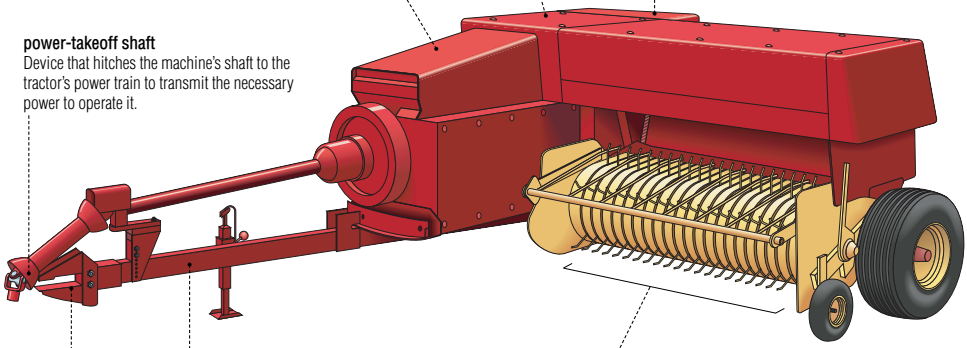
cutter bar
Unit that consists of a metal blade with beveled sections and is of adjustable height; it is used to cut the crop stalks while moving.

draw bar hitch head
Device that secures the flail mower to the tractor's towing hitch.

rake
Device for turning over hay.



hay baler
Device that harvests the forage and compresses it into bales.



plungerhead
Mechanical device that pushes the hay or straw into the press chamber by squeezing it forcibly.

press chamber
Device that shapes the bales of hay or straw.

binder
Device that ties the bales of hay or straw using string or wire.

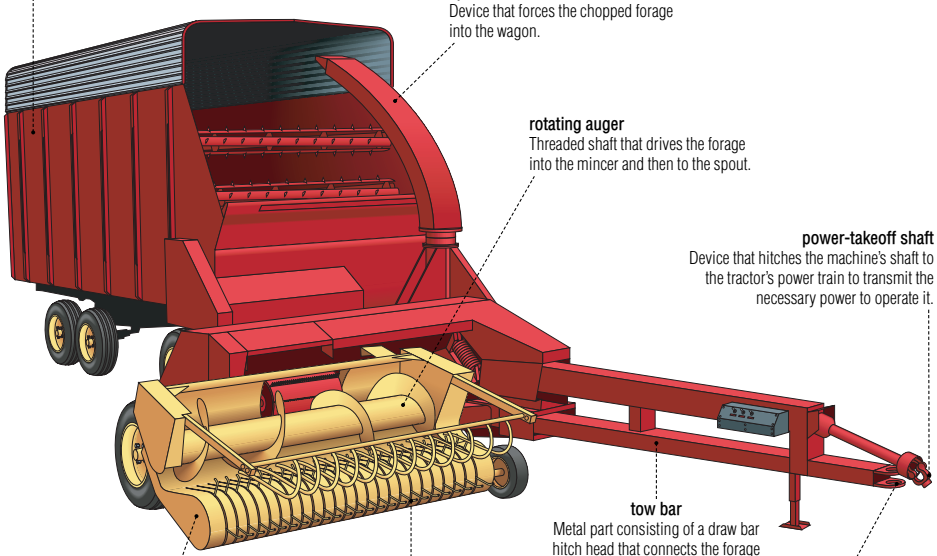
power-takeoff shaft
Device that hitches the machine's shaft to the tractor's power train to transmit the necessary power to operate it.

tow bar
Metal part consisting of a towing hitch that connects the hay baler to the tractor.

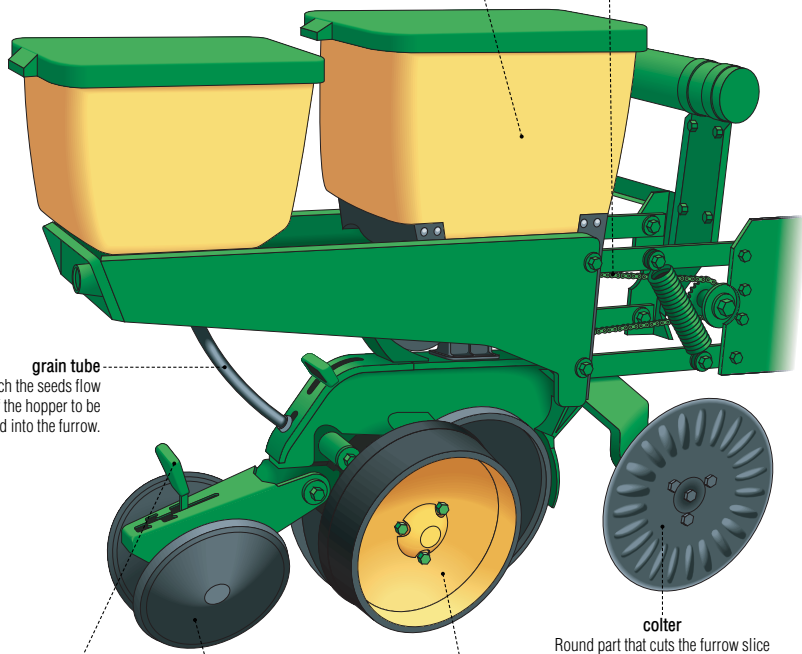
pickup cylinder
Rotating unit that picks up the cut grass (such as straw or forage) to convey it to the plungerhead.

draw bar hitch head
Device that secures the hay baler to the tractor's towing hitch.

forage harvester
Device that harvests herbage (such as alfalfa, clover and corn) for feeding livestock.



seed drill
Farming tool that spreads and plows seeds into the soil following straight lines (furrows).



hopper
Container that is usually shaped like an inverted pyramid; it holds the seeds to be sown.

chain drive
Distribution unit that regulates the flow of seeds into the grain tube.

grain tube
Tube through which the seeds flow from the bottom of the hopper to be dropped into the furrow.

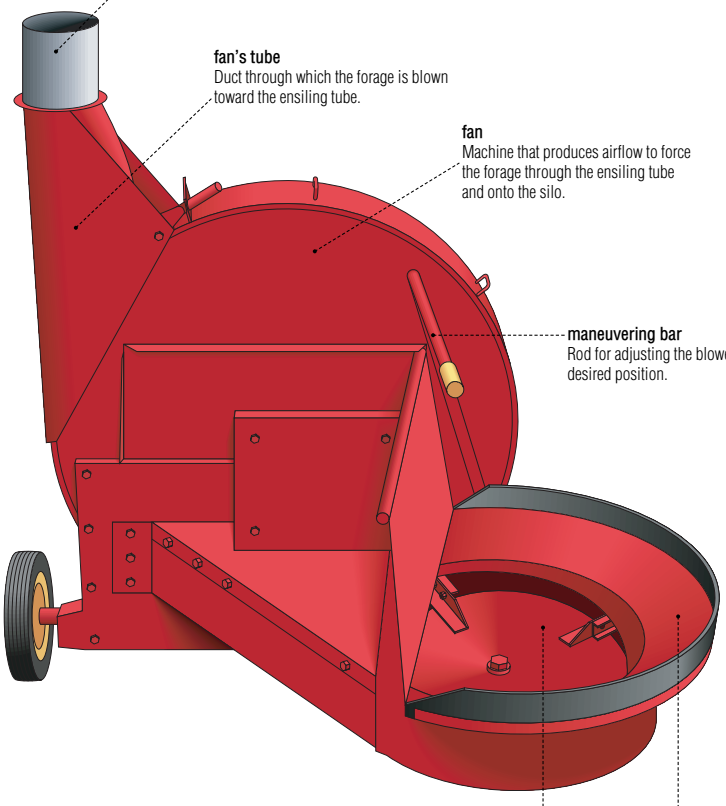
colter
Round part that cuts the furrow slice vertically.

disk spacing lever
Lever for changing the distance between the sowing lines.

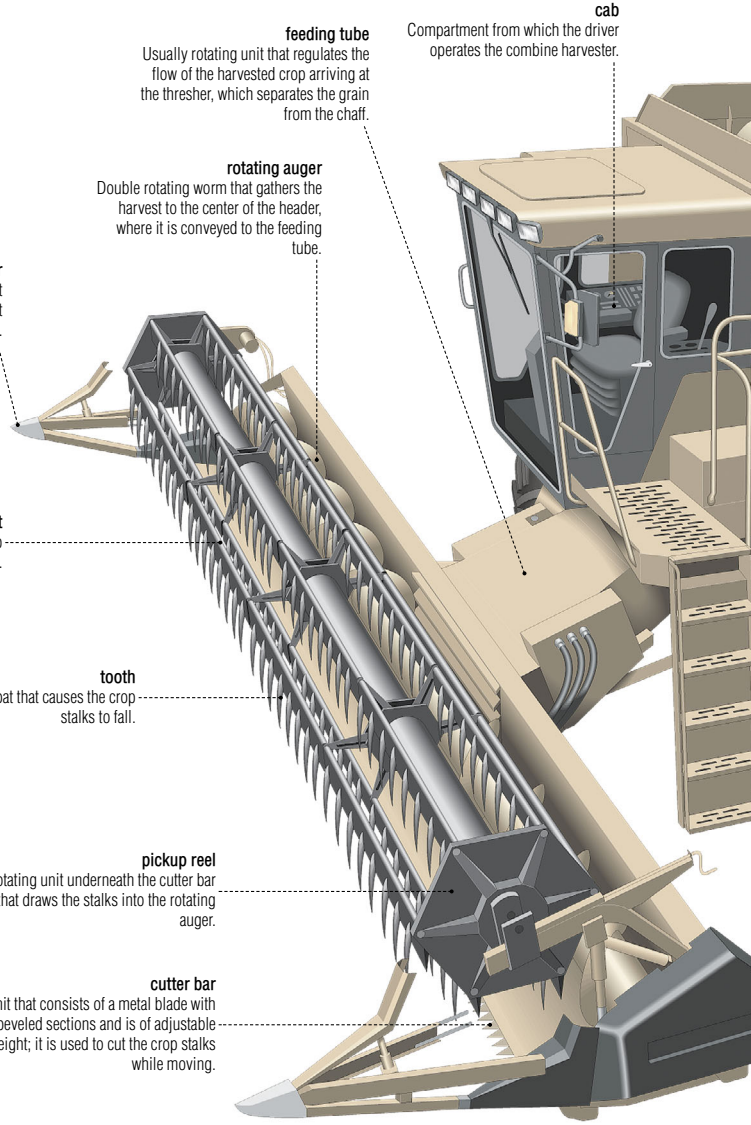
covering disk
One of a pair of circular parts that work together to close up the furrow.

press wheel
Wheel that tamps the earth to plow the seeds down to a certain depth.

forage blower
Farm machine that forces the harvested forage (e.g., grass, wheat and corn) into the silo.

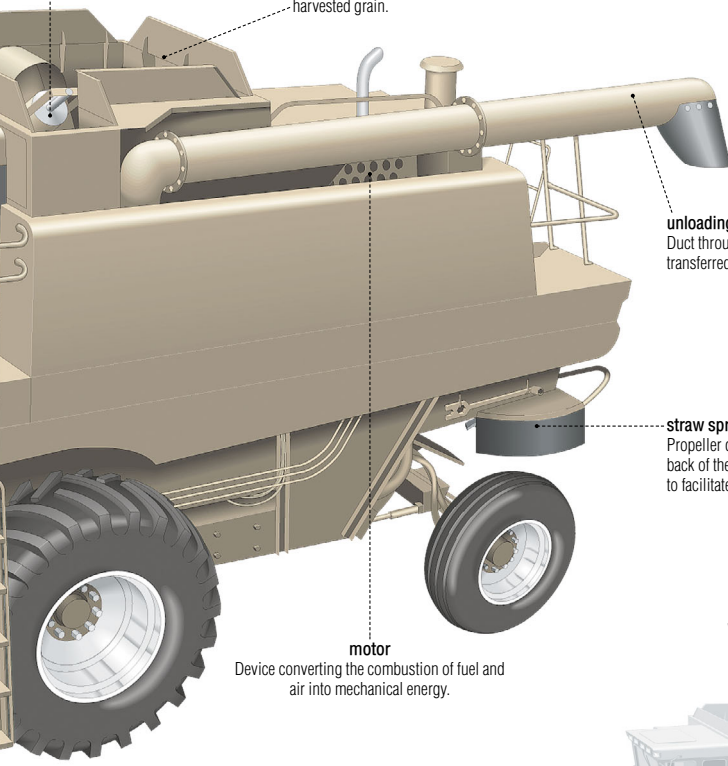


combine harvester
Vehicle that harvests seed crops, usually grain; it cuts, threshes and separates the seeds from the chaff.



grain elevator
Mechanism that conveys the harvested grain to the tank.

grain tank
Container that temporarily stores harvested grain.



unloading tube
Duct through which the grain is transferred from the tank to a trailer.

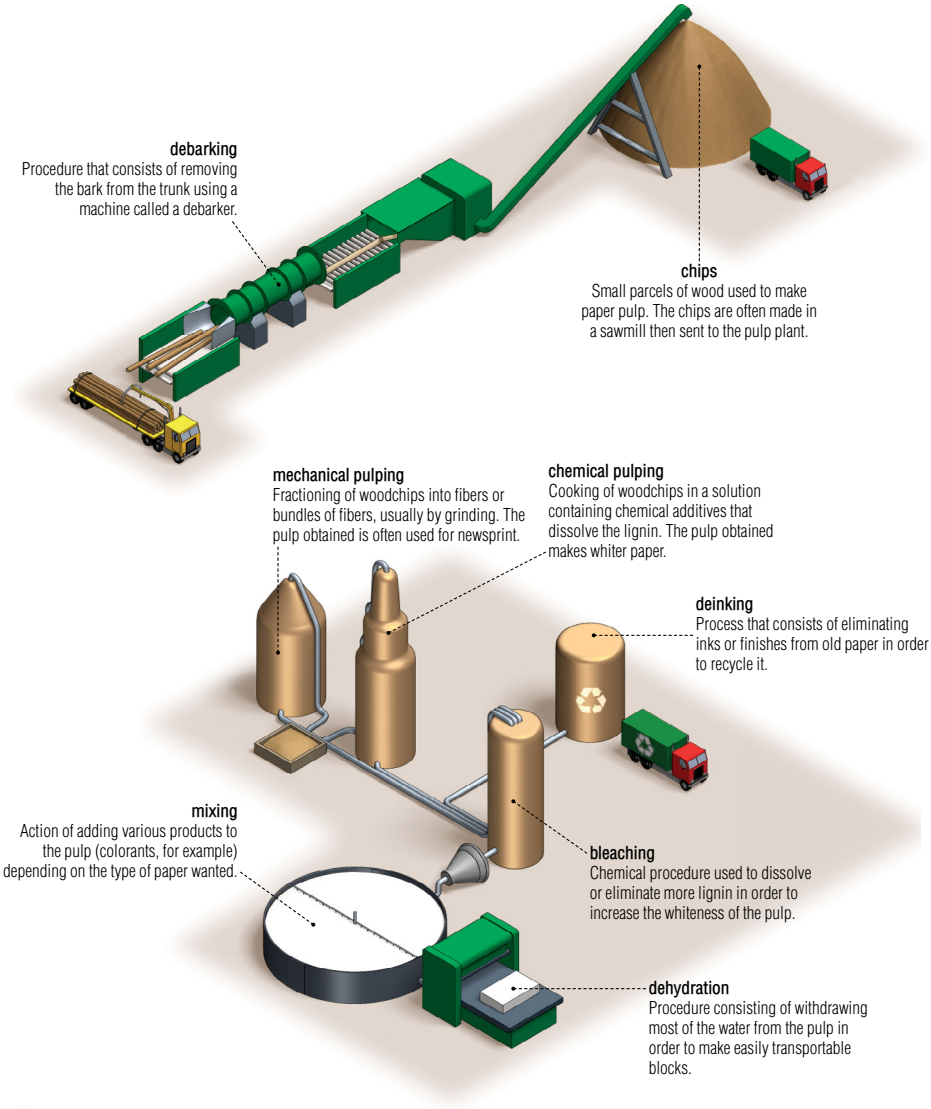
straw spreader
Propeller device that spreads hay from the back of the harvester the width of the cut to facilitate plowing the hay under the soil.

header
Trough usually made of sheet metal into which the cut crop is conveyed; from there it is sent through the feeding tube to the thresher.

motor
Device converting the combustion of fuel and air into mechanical energy.

paper

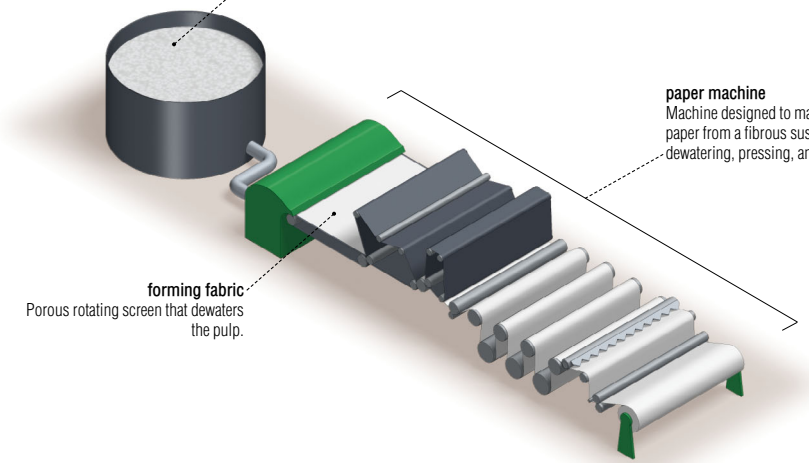
Material made from plant fibers (generally wood) reduced to pulp, then stretched and dried into sheets. Some paper is also made from recycled fibers.



dilution
The adding of water to the block of dehydrated pulp to obtain a homogeneous pulp.

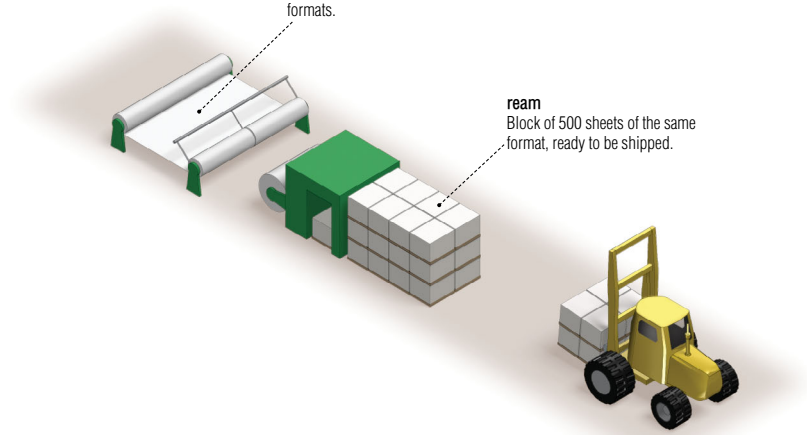
paper machine
Machine designed to make a sheet of paper from a fibrous suspension by dewatering, pressing, and drying.

forming fabric
Porous rotating screen that dewaters the pulp.



cutting
Division of bobbins into smaller bobbins, then into sheets of different formats.

ream
Block of 500 sheets of the same format, ready to be shipped.



rubber

Elastic, waterproof, strong fabric, made from latex extracted from a tropical tree (hevea).

incision
Cut made in the bark of the tree, through which the latex flows out.

latex
Milky substance secreted by certain plants, which is used to make natural rubber.

cup
Container that collects the latex.

ball
Sphere filled with air, often made of rubber, used in a number of sports (football, basketball, volleyball, etc.).

tire
Circular deformable unit made of rubber, mounted on the wheel and inflated with air, providing the connection between the motorcycle and the road, absorbing the unevenness of the road.

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