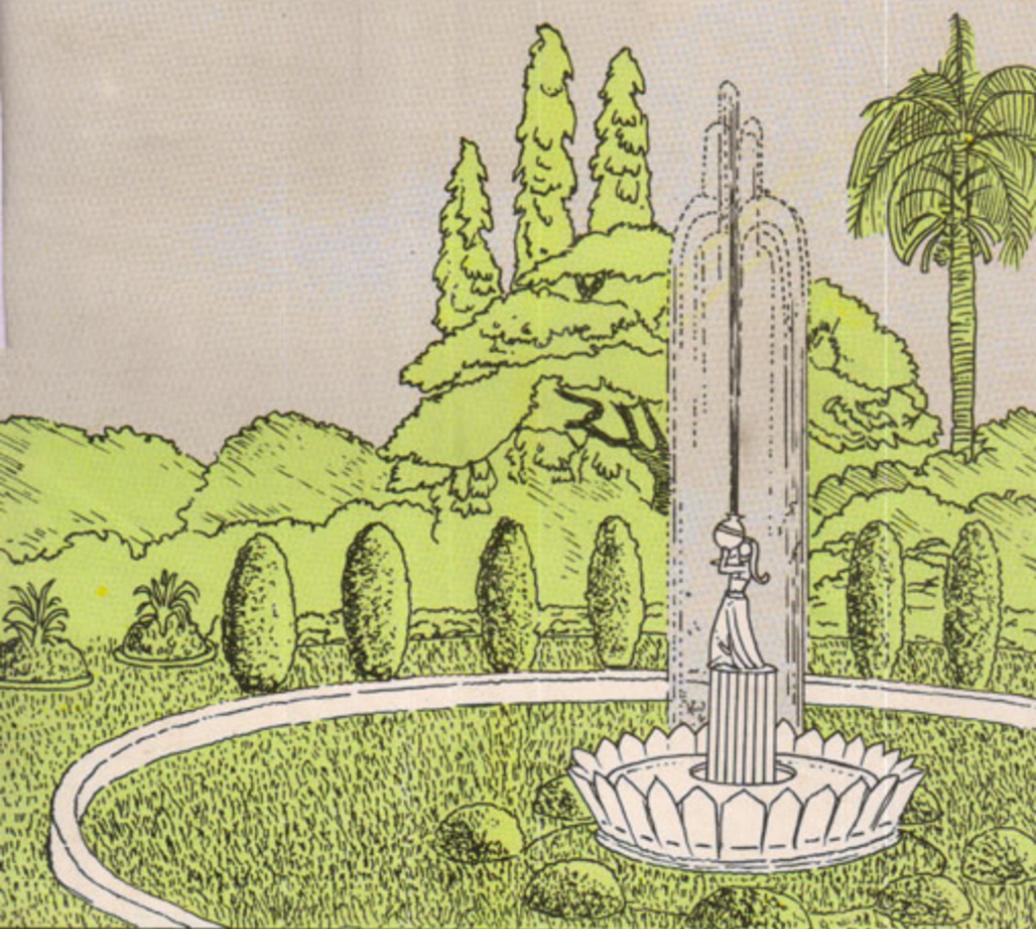


DICTIONARY OF GARDENING



L. L. Somani

Dictionary of *GARDENING*

L.L. Somani

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PREFACE

This Unique illustrative **DICTIONARY OF GARDENING** is an essential reference book for all students of agricultural sciences in pursuit of interviews and examination success. It covers the whole range of terms related with gardening and includes essential entries from such fields as garden layouts, garden planning, terrace gardens, kitchen gardens, hill gardens, floral arrangements, lawns, bonsai and dwarfing, garden sundries, nursery, garden operations, pots and pot culture. It also includes terms related with processing and marketing, breeding, cultivation, propagation, preservation and protection of garden plants viz. fruits, flowers, vegetables, hedges, shrubs, annuals, palms, climbers, orchids, ferns, trees etc. It provides information about every aspect of gardening except the individual plants themselves; gardening operation and techniques, the tools, equipment, foods and chemicals that are used, the main pests and diseases, the terms used to describe various plants and parts. Entries on many modern field, industrial and laboratory techniques are also included.

Though there are many admirable publications on various aspects of gardening, no concerted attempt has been made in the past to provide a comprehensive terminology. An invaluable aid to all those interested in gardening would be the availability of a dictionary which brings together all the important and related terms. Infact a dictionary of such a kind has an ocean of information which tries to satisfy us of our unending thirst for knowledge.

Bold headwords provide quick and easy access to over 12000 entries chosen and written on the expert advice form experienced advisory board. Each entry in the dictionary has been defined

with the utmost accuracy, completeness and easy readability to be readily accessible for students and professionals in gardening.

While in the process of writing and compilation, I have carefully considered the criticism of this work which have come to my notice, and I have adopted all those suggestions which could be taken up, so far they did not contradict the plan on which this volume was drawn. It is appreciated that there is still debate about the exact meaning of some terms, notably those which have apparently undergone some evolution of meanings; this dictionary guided by advice from students, teachers and researchers, takes a firm line and proposes in a number of cases a definition which seems to be accepted by reputable authorities.

A dictionary is never an original work, but a collection from the works of others. Most of the material has been derived from books garnered from far and wide. I am grateful to the author (s) of these books for the information and assistance provided by their works. I am also grateful to the members of the advisory board for the invaluable help rendered by each one of them. To all my indebtedness is great, the value of this dictionary being largely due to their ready help.

Comments and constructive criticisms as well as suggestions of additional terms and definitions will be greatly welcome from organisations, societies, and interested individuals at large, which will be given the most careful considerations at the time of the revision of the dictionary.

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User's Guide

1. Main Features

- (i) Important relevant terms of local common usage in different countries have been included in the dictionary for completeness and in order to avoid the inconveniences of having to refer to other sources for their definitions.
- (ii) Where equivalent English terms conveying the intended concept are unknown, terms of other languages in current use have been included.

2. Limitations

- (i) The dictionary is not intended to standardize or "freeze" the usage of terms, and the editor, as such, accepts no responsibility for the legal validity of definitions. It is only a modest first attempt at defining the prevalent concepts of terms in English usage.
- (ii) It is to be recognised that this dictionary is the first tentative effort at giving definitions of terms that are known to have been generally used in the English language so far. It is probable that many terms have been lost sight of, but it is the intention to enlarge and revise the dictionary at intervals of about 2-3 years. The scope would then be widened to cover further terms, particularly with the evolution of new techniques, practices and instruments in the field of gardening. It is more than probable also that the definitions of terms will be improved, when better definitions are suggested or come to notice subsequently.
- (iii) In order to economise space, words drawn from the same leading word/term have been grouped into paragraphs, thus obviating the necessity of repeating the leading word with its meaning many times over, and only requiring the additional root to be given; occasionally this has led to the intentional neglect of strict alphabetic sequence.

3. Alphabetization

- (i) Terms are alphabetized on word-by-word basis, Abbreviated term take preference over non-abbreviated ones.
- (ii) Subscript, superscripts, and numbers affect the order of entries only if there is no other difference between the entry; apostrophes, commas and hyphens are ignored for the purpose of alphabetization.
- (iii) When a hyphen connects two complete words, or connects a letter and a complete or incomplete word, the hyphen is regarded as a space.
- (iv) When a Greek letter forms a significant part of an entry heading, It is counted as a word.
- (v) Chemical prefixes, in either abbreviated or unabbreviated form, are dis-

regarded in alphabetization when they are used in the ordinary sense of denoting structure of organic compounds. Such prefixes are however, included in alphabetization when they form integral part of entries and are used in ways other than for the indication of the structure of organic compounds. The prefixes mono-, di-, tri-, tetra-, and poly- which form integral part of the entries are included in alphabetizing.

- (vi) All numbers are disregarded in alphabetization. These includes number denoting chemical structure.

4. Form of Entries

- (i) All entries are direct entries. However, types of subclass or parts of the main term follow it.
- (ii) The entries are generally in the singular, with the plural indicated only when necessary.

5. Cross References

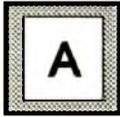
Cross references are indicated in CAPITAL letters. Information given in any particular entry is seldom repeated elsewhere. In some cases a complete understanding of an entry is dependent on a knowledge of information given in other entries which are indicated by CROSS REFERENCE. In such cases the cross reference(s) frequently forms an integral part of the text, or may be introduced by *see*. In such cases CROSS REFERENCES may be used to link one topic with another or to extend the scope of a given topic. In such cases a cross references is often placed within the text and is preceded by *see also*. Certain entry headings are followed simply by *see* CROSS REFERENCE. Such references only signify that the meaning of the terms is given under the heading indicated.

6. Numbered Definitions

In a number of cases a term is used with different meanings by different authors. It may also have different authors. It may also have different contexts. For such terms the various definitions are indicate by (1), (2),(3) etc. though all the definitions which can be ascribed to the terms have not necessarily been included. The position in which any given definition appears in the list of definitions is not intended to reflect in any way the appropriateness or frequency of usage of that definition of the term.

7. Statement of Warranty

- (i) The author/editor and members of the advisory board or the publisher are in no way responsible for the legality of the terms and their interpretations. They make no warranty, expressed, or implied, as to the accuracy or adequacy of any of the information presented in the writing.
- (ii) Errors called to our attention will be rectified whenever possible.



A horizon. The surface horizon of a mineral soil having maximum organic matter accumulation, maximum biological activity and/or eluviation of materials such as iron and aluminum oxides and silicate clays.

Abatement. The estimated allowance for waste of wood material during conversion. It also refers to the waste of material incurred to obtain required sizes.

ABC soil. A soil with distinctly developed profile, including A, B, and C horizons.

Abdomen. The third division (hind part of the body) of an insect behind head and thorax; bears no functional legs in the adult stage.

Abdominal legs. See PROLEGS.

Abiotic. Nonliving, as opposed to biotic; abiotic factor controlling biological activity include pH, temperature, moisture, and chemicals.

Abiotic pollination. Transfer of pollen by abiotic means, such as wind (Anemophily), water (Hydrophily), on the water surface (Ephydrophily), under the water surface (Hydrophily), and gravity (Geitonogamy).

Abnormal seedings. Those seedling which do not show the capacity for continued development into normal plants when grown in good quality soil, and under favourable conditions

of water supply, temperature and light.

Abort. To fail in the early stages of formation. The development of the young seed may be stopped early in its growth; its cells collapse and largely disappear.

Abortifacient. A drug or agent inducing the expulsion of the foetus.

Abscission. Fall or detachment of leaves or other plant organs through the formation of a loosely arranged layer of cells is called Abscission.

Abscission zone. The region at the base of some plant organs consisting of a layer of weak cells and a protective layer of corky cells which protect the wound when the organ falls off.

Absolute accuracy. Complete agreement between the true or accepted value and an observed or a computed value.

Absolute deviation. The absolute value of the difference between an observation score and measure, such as the mean used as a point of origin or reference.

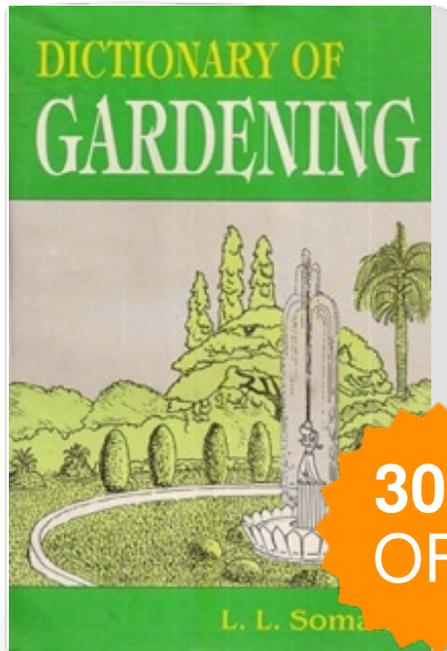
Absolute growth rate. The rate of increase in size of a growing plant or part of it, in a given time under specified conditions.

Absorption. The taking in of nutrients or other chemicals or water by roots or through stomata or cuticle of the foliage.

Absorption, passive. Movement of ions and water into the plant root as a result of diffusion along a gradient.

Absorption ratio. The ratio of the internal concentration of a particular ion in plant tissue (i) to the final concentration (c). That is i/c .

Dictionary of Gardening



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