

## Glossary

<b>Anther:</b> part of the stamen which bears pollen grains.	2
<b>Bee Poisoning:</b> the accidental killing or debilitation of bees caused by the use of insecticides.	36,37,38
<b>Brood:</b> a collective term for the eggs, larvae, and pupae of bees.	26,37
<b>Biocide:</b> please see pesticide.	36,39
<b>Biodiversity:</b> all species of plants, animals, and micro-organisms and the ecosystems and ecological processes of which they are components.	27
<b>Breeding:</b> techniques of producing young ones by the selection of parents.	25
<b>Colony:</b> a social community of several thousand worker bees usually containing a queen and with or without drones.	6,33,37
<b>Embryo:</b> the offspring of an individual in the early stages of its development.	6
<b>Exotic:</b> individual (plant/or animal) introduced from other countries.	25,27,32
<b>Fertilisation:</b> union of the male nucleus of a pollen grain with the female nucleus of the egg of an ovule.	2,4,6
<b>Forage:</b> food (pollen and nectar) for the bees.	1,7,9
<b>Foraging Bees:</b> worker bees which collect pollen/nectar/water.	37,39

<b>Formulation:</b> a mixture of an active pesticide chemical with carriers, diluents, or other materials.	36,40
<b>Hazard:</b> is the possibility of a chemical producing adverse effects in special circumstances.	36,41
<b>Hybrid:</b> individuals (plants/animals) born from unrelated parents, i.e., parents from different varieties/species.	5
<b>Insecticide:</b> any substance that prevents, destroys, repels, or mitigates insects.	38,40
<b>Intercrossing:</b> crossing between two different varieties/cultivars.	8,9
<b>Isolation Distance:</b> necessary distance required between different cultivars of the same crop to avoid crossing between them in order to produce pure seeds.	8,9
<b>Label:</b> all written, printed, or graphic matter on or attached to the pesticide or the immediate container as required by law.	44
<b>Mixed Cropping:</b> practice of growing more than one crop in the same field at the same time.	7
<b>Monoculture:</b> practice of growing only one crop (one plant species) in a particular field/area.	7
<b>Native Species:</b> indigenous species occurring naturally in a locality/area/region.	5,26
<b>Nectar:</b> sugary liquid secreted by a special gland (called nectary) of a flower.	4,6,7
<b>Nectary:</b> a nectar secreting gland, often associated with the petals of a flower.	6,8
<b>Niche:</b> the functions (both biotic and abiotic) of a particular organism in its environment.	5,32
<b>Nucleus:</b> an organelle of plant or animal cell which contains the genetic material.	2
<b>Organophosphates:</b> a synthetic organic pesticide containing carbon, hydrogen, and phosphorous.	37

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<b>Ovule:</b> forerunner of the seed present inside the ovary.	2
<b>Parasite:</b> an organism that draws a portion or the whole of its food from another living organism and gives nothing in return.	26
<b>Pest:</b> any organism that harms livestock or crops is a pest.	26,35,36
<b>Pesticide:</b> a poisonous chemical used to control pests or to prevent them from multiplying.	35,36,37
(i) <u>Broad Spectrum Pesticide:</u> a pesticide that kills many different species of pests.	40
(ii) <u>Selective Pesticide:</u> a pesticide that kills some specific species of pests.	40
<b>Pollen:</b> granular mass present in the anther of a flower.	2,4,5
<b>Pollen Load:</b> amount (weight) of pollen pellets carried by a honeybee on its hind legs.	14,15,18
<b>Pollination:</b> the transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of the same or a different flower. Pollination is of two types.	1,2,3
(i) <u>Self-Pollination:</u> transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of the same flower.	3
(ii) <u>Cross-Pollination:</u> transfer of pollen grains from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another flower of the same plant species.	1,2,3
<b>Pollinator:</b> an external agent that transfers the pollen grains from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another flower.	4,5,6
<b>Predator:</b> an animal that preys upon other animals of different species.	36
<b>Residue:</b> the remainder of the pesticide material on the treated surface after spraying.	41
<b>Residual Effect (of pesticides):</b> harmful effects of these poisonous chemicals if they remain after a certain period.	39

<b>Resistance:</b> ability of an organism to suppress or retard the injurious effects of a pesticide.	6,23
<b>Selectivity:</b> choice of superiority.	6
<b>Self-compatible/self-fertile varieties:</b> varieties in which fertilisation and fruit/seed set is carried out by its own pollen.	2,4,21
<b>Self-incompatible/self-sterile varieties:</b> varieties in which fertilisation and fruit/seed set is not by its own pollen. The plant is not receptive to its own pollen but needs pollen from another plant of the same species.	2,4,11
<b>Species:</b> an interbreeding population which is reproductively isolated from other similar but morphologically different(distinguishable) populations.	2,5,25
<b>Stigma:</b> part of the pistil (female part of a flower) which receives pollen.	2,6
<b>Toxic:</b> poisonous.	36,37,41
<b>Toxicity:</b> degree of poisoning, i.e., how poisonous the chemical (pesticide) is.	40,41
<b>Variety/Cultivar:</b> individuals of a species differ from one another regarding their size, form, colour, etc. Such variations are called varieties. Thus variety is the classification below species' level and the variety that is cultivated is called a cultivar.	11
<b>Viability of seeds/embryos:</b> ability of a seed or embryo to remain capable of germination (lifespan of a seed or embryo).	6
<b>Weed:</b> an unwanted plant that interferes with the growth of the favoured species.	8,40