

Field Trip Vocabulary

These are some common vocabulary words used in each module during field trips. For more Spanish farm vocabulary, check out this excellent Spanish-English garden dictionary put out by University of California Master Gardeners: <http://anrcatalog.ucanr.edu/pdf/8423.pdf>

Word	Definition	Module	Spanish
Anther	The part of the stamen where pollen is produced	Pollination	La antera
Bacteria	Microorganisms that were among the first life forms to appear on Earth, and are present in most of its habitats. Bacteria live in soil, water and the human body. Bacteria live in symbiotic and parasitic relationships with plants and animals. Some bacterial are harmful to humans and make us sick, but most are harmless or even beneficial.	Food Web, Soil	La bacteria
Carnivore	An animal that eats (consumes) only animals.	Food Web	El carnívoro
Clay	The smallest particles of rocks (minerals), invisible to the naked eye.	Soil	La arcilla
Compost	Organic matter that has been decomposed and recycled as a fertilizer or soil amendment	Soil, Seed to Harvest	El compost
Consumer	An organism of an ecological food chain that receives energy by consuming other organisms. These organisms are formally referred to as heterotrophs, which include animals, bacteria and fungus.	Food Web	El consumidor
Cotyledon	The stored energy or "food" inside of a seed that will nourish the baby plant until it is old enough to photosynthesize	Seed to Harvest	El cotiledón
Decomposer	Bacteria, fungus, and invertebrates that live on the ground and eat (consume) rotting plants and animals. They help put the nutrients back into the soil to be used by plants.	Food Web, Soil	Los descomponedores
Decomposition	The process of rotting plants and animals being broken down into tiny pieces as they are recycled by decomposers (bacteria, fungus and invertebrates).	Food Web, Soil	Descomposición
Embryo (Plant)	An immature plant within a seed. It is the developing baby plant.	Seed to Harvest	El embrión
Filament	The long skinny structure that holds up the anther. Part of the stamen.	Pollination	El filamento

Flower	The reproductive organ of the plant, which holds pollen and nectar and grows into the seed and fruit.	Plant Parts, Seed to Harvest	La flor
Fruit	The outer covering that surrounds and protects the seeds	Plant Parts, Seed to Harvest	La fruta
Fungus	Fungi perform an essential role in the decomposition of organic matter and have fundamental roles in nutrient cycling and exchange. Fungi are in a kingdom of their own separate from bacteria, plants, animals and protists. Fungi are very small and some help us make food like bread, while others help recycle rotting plants and animals in nature. Sometimes fungi grow tall fruits called mushrooms. Includes molds and yeasts.	Food Web, Soil	El hongo
Herbivore	An animal that eats (consumes) only plants.	Food Web	El herbívoro
Humus	See Organic Matter. Pronounced "HYEW-mus"	Soil	El humus
Infiltrometer	A scientific tool used to test soil compaction and air space	Soil	El infiltrómetro
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone. Example: a worm, spider, or beetle.	Soil, Food Web	El invertebrado
Leaf	The part of the plant that collects sunlight and carbon dioxide to make sugar through photosynthesis.	Plant Parts, Seed to Harvest	La hoja
Life Cycle	The sequence of life stages that an organism undergoes throughout its life. All life cycles include the same four stages: birth, growth, reproduction, and death.	Seed to Harvest	El ciclo de vida
Matter	Anything that takes up space, can be seen, touched, felt or tasted. Matter comes in 3 stages: gas, liquid, solid	Soil	La materia
Mineral	A solid, naturally-occurring inorganic chemical compound, the building blocks of rocks. Rocks are made up of more than one mineral, but the "mineral" component of soil includes rock	Soil	El mineral
Nectar	A sugary liquid produced by some flowers in order to attract pollinators. What bees use to make honey.	Pollination	El néctar
Omnivore	An animal that eats (consumes) both plants and other animals.	Food Web	El omnívoro
Organic Matter	Any matter that is alive, was once living, or came from a living thing	Soil	La materia orgánica

Ovary	The enlarged base of the pistil where the ovules are produced. In many plants, the ovule grows into the fruit.	Pollination	El ovario
Ovule	The "egg" of the flower, which will grow into the seed once fertilized.	Pollination	El óvulo
Particle	A very small piece or fragment of something	Soil	La partícula
Penetrometer	A scientific tool used to test water infiltration rate in soil	Soil	El penetrómetro
Petal	A modified leaflet, often brightly colored to attract pollinators	Pollination	El pétalo
Phloem	The living tissue that carries organic nutrients (including sugars made from sunlight through photosynthesis in the leaves) to all parts of the plant.	Plant Parts	La floema
Photosynthesis	The plant process of making food. Chlorophyll traps energy from sunlight in order to convert carbon dioxide and water into sugars, which are the plant's food.	Seed to Harvest, Plant Parts	Fotosíntesis
Pistil	The female structure of the flower, including the stigma, style, and ovary.	Pollination	El Pistilo
Pollen	A plant's male reproductive cells produced by a part of the flower called the anther. It is what insects inadvertently carry with them and as a result pollinate other flowers, which usually results in the production of a fruit.	Pollination	El polen
Pollination	The movement of pollen from a flower stamen to a stigma, to fertilize the ovule of the flower and all it to reproduce. Usually done by wind or an insect/animal visitor (the pollinator could be a fly, bee, bat, hummingbird, moth, butterfly).	Pollination	Polinización
Producer	An organism that produces complex organic compounds (carbohydrates, fats, and proteins) from simple substances present in its surroundings, generally using energy from light (photosynthesis). Most plants are producers, along with some bacteria and protists. Also known as an autotroph.	Food Web	El productor
Reproduction	The act of creating new individuals of the same kind. To make more of oneself.	Seed to Harvest, Plant Parts	La reproducción

Root	The part of the plant that grows beneath the ground, absorbs water and nutrients from the soil, and holds the plant in place.	Plant Parts, Seed to Harvest	La raíz
Sand	Particles of rocks (minerals) large enough to see with the naked eye. Smaller than gravel and larger than silt.	Soil	La arena
Seed	The reproductive unit of the plant, which will grow into a new plant.	Plant Parts, Seed to Harvest	La semilla
Seed Coat	The protective outer layer of a seed.	Seed to Harvest	Tegumenta, cubierta de la semilla
Seedling	A baby plant that has just begun to grow. A sprout.	Seed to Harvest	La plántula
Sepal	Small leaflets at the base of the flower, which enclosed and protected the developing bud.	Pollination	El sépalo
Silt	Particles of rocks (minerals) sometimes visible with the naked eye. Smaller than sand and larger than clay. Silt often forms in riverbeds, and is prevalent on Sauvie Island because of its location in the Columbia River.	Soil	El limo
Stamen	The male structure of the flower, including the anther and filament	Pollination	El estambre
Stem	The part of the plant supports and holds up the plant. The Stem contains the xylem and phloem, transporting water and sugar throughout the plant.	Plant Parts, Seed to Harvest	El tallo
Stigma	The part of the pistil where pollen attaches and germinates. Stigmas are often covered in a sticky substance to help capture pollen. ("Sticky stigma")	Pollination	El estigma
Style	The long tube attaching the stigma to the ovary. Pollen travels down the style to fertilize the ovule in the ovary. The style is part of the pistil.	Pollination	El stilo
Xylem	The living tissue that carries water and minerals from the roots throughout the plant.	Plant Parts	El xilema