Vocabulary/Ch. 11

Friedland

**undernutrition**: The condition in which not enough calories are ingested to maintain health

**malnourished**: Having a diet that lacks the correct balance of proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals

**food security**: A condition in which people have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs for an active and healthy life

**food insecurity**: A condition in which people do not have adequate access to food

**famine**: The condition in which food insecurity is so extreme that large numbers of deaths occur in a given area over a relatively short period

**anemia**: A deficiency of iron

**overnutrition**: Ingestion of too many calories and improper foods

**meat**: Livestock or poultry consumed as food

**industrial agriculture or agribusiness**: Agriculture that applies the techniques of mechanization and standardization

**energy subsidy**: The energy input per calorie of food produced

**Green Revolution**: A shift in agricultural practices in the twentieth century that included new management techniques, mechanization, fertilization, irrigation, and improved crop varieties, and resulted in increased food output

**waterlogging**: A form of soil degradation that occurs when soil remains under water for prolonged periods

**salinization**: A form of soil degradation that occurs when the small amount of salts in irrigation water becomes highly concentrated on the soil surface through evaporation

**organic fertilizers**: Fertilizer composed of organic matter from plants and animals

**Synthetic or inorganic fertilizer**: Fertilizer produced commercially normally with the use of fossil fuels

**monocropping**: An agricultural method that utilizes large plantings of a single species or variety

**pesticides**: A substance, either natural or synthetic, that kills or controls organisms that people consider pests

**insecticides**: A pesticide that targets species of insects and other invertebrates

**herbicides**: A pesticide that targets plant species that compete with crops

**broad-spectrum pesticide**: A pesticide that kills many different types of pests

**selective pesticide**: A pesticide that targets a narrower range of organisms

**persistent**: The length of time a chemical remains in the environment

**bioaccumulation**: An increased concentration of a chemical within an organism over time

**nonpersistent pesticide**: A pesticide that breaks down rapidly, usually in weeks or months

**resistant**: The term used to describe the surviving individuals after exposure to a pesticide

**pesticide treadmill**: A cycle of pesticide development, followed by pest resistance, followed by new pesticide development

**conventional agriculture**: (or industrial agriculture): Agriculture that applies the techniques of mechanization and standardization

**shifting agriculture**: An agricultural method in which land is cleared and used for a few years until the soil is depleted of nutrients

**desertification**: The transformation of arable, productive land to desert or unproductive land due to climate change or destructive land use

**nomadic grazing**: Feeding herds of animals by moving them to seasonally productive feeding grounds, often over long distances

**sustainable agriculture**: Agriculture that fulfills the need for food and fiber while enhancing the quality of the soil, minimizing the use of nonrenewable resources, and allowing economic viability for the farmer

**intercropping**: An agricultural method in which two or more crop species are planted in the same field at the same time to promote a synergistic interaction

**crop rotation**: An agricultural technique in which crop species in a field are alternated from season to season

**agroforestry**: An agricultural technique in which trees and vegetables are intercropped

**contour plowing**: An agricultural technique in which plowing and harvesting are done parallel to the topographic contours of the land

**no-till agriculture**: An agricultural method in which farmers do not turn the soil between seasons, used as a means of reducing erosion

**integrated pest management (IPM)**: An agricultural practice that uses a variety of techniques designed to minimize pesticide inputs

**organic agriculture**: Production of crops with the goal of improving the soil each year without the use of synthetic pesticides or fertilizers

**concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFOs)**: A large indoor or outdoor structure used to raise animals at very high densities

**fishery**: A commercially harvestable population of fish within a particular ecological region

**fishery collapse**: The decline of a fish population by 90 percent or more

**bycatch**: The unintentional catch of nontarget species while fishing

**individual transferable quotas (ITQs)**: A fishery management program in which individual fishers are given a total allowable catch of fish in a season that they can either catch or sell

**aquaculture**: Farming aquatic organisms such as fish, shellfish, and seaweeds

**annual plant**: A plant that lives only one season

**perennial**: A plant that lives for multiple years