



### **Annual**

A plant that grows and dies in one season.

### **Aspect**

The direction your plot faces. A south-facing aspect gets a lot of sun.

### **Bare-root**

Usually trees and bushes supplied dormant in winter, with no soil around the roots.

### **Biodiversity**

The variety of life in a habitat.

### **Bolting**

When a plant, usually vegetables and salads, produces flowers and seeds too early.

### **Cane**

Fruit bushes such as raspberries and blackberries grow on long stems called canes.

### **Chitting**

Putting seed potatoes in a tray to encourage them to grow small sprouts before planting.

### **Cloche**

Made of glass or plastic, to cover plants to protect them in early spring.

### **Cold frame**

A frame of wood and plastic or glass, like a very small unheated greenhouse, which protects plants when they are put outside for the first time.

### **Direct sow**

Sowing seeds straight outside where you want them to grow.

### **Germination**

When a seed starts to grow.

### **Harden off**

To get young plants used to growing outside, gradually.

### **Hardy**

A plant that is capable of living outside without protection.

### **Hybrid/F1 hybrid**

The first offspring from two distinct parent plants, which usually grow very well and are often pest-resistant. But the seeds of the offspring plant don't grow true and may not grow at all.

### **Mulch**

Material that is placed on the soil around plants. Often manure, compost or bark chippings or gravel; it can help to retain moisture and suppress weeds.

### **Perennial**

A plant that grows year after year.

### **Pollination**

When pollen is transferred between flowers, usually by the wind, insects or animals.

### **Pot on**

When a plant outgrows its container and is moved to a bigger one.

### **Prick out**

Planting out seedlings into bigger pots or trays for more space.

### **Propagate**

Any act of growing plants, from seeds, or cuttings, or other means.

