



## Agriculture Terminology

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TERM	DEFINITION	SESOTHO EQUIVALENT
<b>Aerobic</b>	Process requiring a living, active, or occurring only in the presence of oxygen	<b>-phelakaOksejene/ Aerobiki</b>
<b>Anaerobic</b>	Process relating to or requiring an absence of free oxygen.	<b>-phelantle le Oksejene</b>
<b>Adsorb</b>	In soil terms, the adhesion of ions (i.e., K <sup>+</sup> , Ca <sup>++</sup> ) or molecules to the surface of soil particles. This process differs from absorption where a material—the absorbate—is dissolved in the soil solution	<b>Kgomarela</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	The word 'Agriculture' is derived from the Latin word 'Ager' means "Land or field" and 'Culture' means "cultivation". Is the science, art, or practice of cultivating the soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and in varying degrees the preparation and marketing of the resulting products produced/harvested from the land to use it for agriculture.	<b>Temo</b>
<b>Agriculture and Rural Development</b>	Name of the Department	<b>Temo le TlhabolloyaDibakama/hae/ Temo le NtshetsopeleyaMahae</b>
<b>Agricultural bio-economy</b>	The agricultural bio-economy is the production, utilization and conservation of biological	<b>MoruowaDitlhabhiswatsaTemo</b>



	resources, including related knowledge, science, technology, and innovation, to provide information, products, processes and services across all economic sectors aiming toward a sustainable economy (Global Bioeconomy Summit, 2018).	
<b>Agricultural biotechnology</b>	Agricultural biotechnology, also known as agritech, is an area of agricultural science involving the use of scientific tools and techniques, including genetic engineering, molecular markers, molecular diagnostics, vaccines, and tissue culture, to modify living organisms: plants, animals, and microorganisms. Agricultural biotechnology is a range of tools, including traditional breeding techniques, that alter living organisms, or parts of organisms, to make or modify products; improve plants or animals; or develop microorganisms for specific agricultural uses	<b>TheknolojiyaDitlhahiswatsaTemo</b>
<b>Agriculture Extension and Advisory Services</b>	Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AEAS) refers to any organization in the public or private sectors (e.g. NGOs, farmer organizations, private firms etc.) that facilitates farmers' and other rural actors' access to knowledge, information and technologies, and their interactions with other actors; and assists	<b>DitshebeletsotsaBolemisile Boelets</b>
<b>Agricultural Production Practices</b>	Agricultural practices are collection of principles to apply for farm production processes to get better agricultural products and the Agriculture practices are simply practices used in agriculture to facilitate farming.	<b>MekgwayaTlhahisoyaTemo</b>
<b>Agricultural Production Systems</b>	Spedding (1977) defined an agricultural system, as a system with an agricultural purpose and output. Haines (1982) considers agricultural systems as food production systems. ...	<b>TlhohlomissoyaTlhahisoyaTemo</b>



	Plant life directly or indirectly creates the basic wealth of agriculture. The production system of an organization is that part, which produces products of an organization targeting to achieve the pre-determined set objectives.	
<b>Agricultural Science</b>	Agricultural science is a broad multidisciplinary field of biology that encompasses the parts of exact, natural, economic, metaphysical and social sciences that are used in the practice and understanding of agriculture.	<b>Mahlale a Temo/SaenseyaTemo</b>
<b>Agrochemical</b>	A chemical used in agriculture, such as a pesticide, herbicides or a fertilizer. A chemical, such as a fertilizer, hormone, fungicide, insecticide, or soil treatment, that improves the production of crops / animals.	<b>KhemikhaleyaTemo</b>
<b>Agroecology</b>	Agroecology is the study of ecological processes applied to agricultural production systems. The application of ecological principles to agricultural systems and practices, or the branch of science concerned with this.	<b>ThutokaTikolohoyaTemo</b>
<b>Agrometeorology</b>	Agrometeorology is the study of weather and use of weather and climate information to enhance or expand agricultural crops/animals and/or to increase crop/animal production. Agrometeorology mainly involves the interaction of meteorological and hydrological factors, on one hand and agriculture, which encompasses horticulture, animal husbandry, and forestry.	<b>ThutokaLesedi la Maemo a LehodimoTemong</b>
<b>Agro-processing</b>	A common and traditional definition of agro-processing industry refers to the subset of manufacturing that processes raw materials and intermediate products derived from the	<b>Ntlafatso/PhetoloyaDitlha hisotsaTemo</b>



	agricultural sector. Agro-processing industry thus means transforming products originating from agriculture, forestry and fisheries.	
<b>Alluvial Soil</b>	Soil that is deposited by water flowing over flood plains, river valleys, and creek bottoms; may be coarse- to fine-textured, depending on proximity to water deposition source. Usually the product of erosion from an uphill or upstream source; thus the term "Lower Mississippi River Valley alluvium"	<b>Lehohodi</b>
<b>Aquaponics</b>	A system of aquaculture in which the waste produced by farmed fish or other aquatic creatures supplies the nutrients for plants grown hydroponically, which in turn purify the water.	<b>Akhwaphoniki</b>
<b>Aquifer</b>	Porous, underground deposit of permeable rock or sediment such as sand or gravel that contains water that can be used to supply wells	<b>Akhwifa</b>
<b>Water Holding capacity</b>	The amount of soil water that is available for plant use, or the amount of water volume between field capacity and permanent wilting point.	<b>Bokgoniba ho bolokametsi</b>
<b>Biennial rotation.</b>	Practice of growing two different crops in alternating years. Examples– corn and soybeans, rice and soybeans.	<b>Phapanyetsano Lemongtse Pedi</b>
<b>Biogas</b>	Is a gaseous fuel, especially methane, produced by the fermentation of organic matter.	<b>Kgaseya Dihlahiswatsa Temo</b>
<b>Biological control</b>	Pest management that protects, augments, or releases organisms that are natural enemies of a pest. Biological control agents are important in Integrated Pest Management systems	<b>Taoloka Tlhaho</b>



<b>Biomass</b>	Plant matter expressed on a dry weight basis (after removal of all water) that can be converted to an energy or fuel source by either direct or indirect methods. In today's agriculture, the most popular indirect method is conversion to ethanol.	<b>BoimabaDimelatseomeletseng</b>
<b>Bioprospecting</b>	By definition, bioprospecting is the search for plants, animals, and microbial species for academic, pharmaceutical, biotechnological, agricultural, and other industrial purposes. It serves as a means to commercialize biodiversity.	<b>Patlisisokadimela le diphoofolo</b>
<b>Biotic Factors</b>	Biological factors such as insects, disease pathogens, nematodes, and weeds that affect other living organisms	<b>Dipheditseamangdipheditse ding</b>
<b>Breakeven price</b>	Per-unit revenue (or income) required to provide an economically sustainable enterprise; calculated by dividing a cost (e.g., dollars/acre) by a production quantity (e.g., bushels/acre).	<b>TekanoyaTjeo</b>
<b>Breeding</b>	A stock of animals or plants within a species having a distinctive appearance and typically having been developed by deliberate selection.	<b>Tswadisa</b>
<b>Broadcast</b>	Fertilizer spread on the soil surface, or herbicides applied across the entire width of a cropped or planted area	<b>Hasa</b>
<b>Carrying capacity</b>	The carrying capacity of veld, is expressed as a specified number of hectares with grazeable forage material available per large-stock unit. Carrying capacity is the stocking rate that is sustainable over time per unit of land area.	<b>BokgonibaLekgulo</b>
<b>Climate Change</b>	A change in global or regional climate patterns, resulting in a significant long-term change	<b>PhetohoyaTlelaemete</b>



	<p>in the expected patterns of average weather of a region (or the whole Earth) over a significant period of time, causing in particular a change apparent from the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards and attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels. It can also be regarded as a periodic modification of Earth's climate brought about as a result of changes in the atmosphere as well as interactions between the atmosphere and various other geologic, chemical, biological, and geographic factors within the Earth system.</p>	
<b>Climate Smart Agriculture</b>	<p>Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) is defined as agricultural practices that sustainably increase productivity and system resilience while reducing greenhouse gas emissions<sup>1</sup>. ... Our perspective on CSA is sustainable agriculture, based upon integrated management of water, land and ecosystems at landscape scale.</p>	<b>Temo e BaballangTlelaemete</b>
<b>Conservation Agriculture</b>	<p>Conservation agriculture (CA) can be defined by a statement given by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as "a concept for resource-saving agricultural crop production that strives to achieve acceptable profits together with high and sustained production levels while concurrently conserving the environment" (FAO 2007).</p>	<b>Temo e BaballangTikoloho</b>
<b>Cover crop</b>	<p>Crop grown to provide soil cover during seasons when an annual grain crop is absent.</p>	<b>DijalotseKwahelangMobu</b>
<b>Crop rotation</b>	<p>Practice of growing two or more annual crops in a given field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years.</p>	<b>Ho FetofetolaDijalo</b>



<b>Cultivation</b>	The action of ploughing land, or the state of being cultivated.	<b>Ho Lema</b>
<b>Pest control</b>	Pest management that uses tillage, sanitation, harvesting, and other techniques to alter the pest's environment. Includes practices that enhance plant productivity to overcome the effects of pest injury.	<b>TaoloyaDikokonyanatseSenyang</b>
<b>Deep tillage</b>	Mechanical operations with implements that affect soil properties below 6 inches.	<b>Ho Lema o Tebisa</b>
<b>Disease</b>	Plant injury from biotic stress resulting from infection by fungi, oomycetes, nematodes, bacteria, or viruses.	<b>Mafu/Mahloko</b>
<b>Doublecrop</b>	Growing two crops alternately during a 12-month period.	<b>Ho jala ha bedikaselemo</b>
<b>Dryland production system</b>	Growing a crop without supplemental water or irrigation	<b>Ho jalakametsi a pula</b>
<b>Conservation tillage</b>	Limited mechanical operations with implements that result in the soil surface being covered with >30% plant residue.	<b>Temo e baballangmobu</b>
<b>Conventional tillage system</b>	Combination of mechanical operations with implements that Resultgross receipts, operating costs, ownership costs, and returns above costs	<b>Temo e tlwaelehileng</b>
<b>Cultivation</b>	Cultivation is the act of caring for or raising plants. The word cultivation is most often used to talk about the ways that farmers take care of crops.	<b>Temol/ ho lema</b>
<b>Edaphic factors</b>	Edaphic factors are those factors related to the soil. The qualities that may characterize the soil include drainage, texture, or chemical properties such as pH. Edaphic factors affect the organisms (bacteria, plant life etc.) that define certain types of ecosystems.	<b>Boemo ba mobu</b>
<b>Ethno-pharmacology</b>	Ethno-pharmacology is the scientific study of ethnic groups and their use of drugs. Ethno-	<b>Ethnofamakholoji</b>



	pharmacology is distinctly linked to plant use, ethnobotany, as this is the main delivery of pharmaceuticals. It is also often associated with ethno-pharmacy	
<b>Erosion</b>	Undesirable displacement of soil from a site by wind and/or water.	<b>Kgoholeho ya mobu</b>
<b>Fallow</b>	Land normally used for the production of a crop (cultivated land) that is left idle with no crops growing on it for a season.	<b>Masimo a phomoditsweng / Falo</b>
<b>Farm gate value</b>	Value of an agricultural crop when it leaves the farm, usually synonymous with the selling price of the product	<b>Boleng ba ditlhaliswa</b>
<b>Feed Conversion Ratio or Rate or Efficiency</b>	In animal husbandry, feed conversion ratio/rate (FCR) or feed conversion efficiency (FCE) is a ratio or rate measuring of the efficiency with which the bodies of livestock convert animal feed into the desired output	<b>Tekanyo kapa Sekgahla kapa Bokgoni ba phetoho ya dijo tsa diphoofolo</b>
<b>Field capacity</b>	The volume of water in remaining in soil after gravitational water flow has ceased.	<b>Mothamo wa metsi ka hara mobu</b>
<b>Foggage</b>	Standing hay grazed by livestock particularly for over-wintering purposes.	<b>Furu / furu ya mariha</b>
<b>Food security</b>	Food security is a measure of the availability of food and individuals' ability to access it. It is also the state of having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food	<b>Netefatso ya boteng ba dijo</b>
<b>Free radicals</b>	Oxidative stress occurs when an oxygen molecule splits into single atoms with unpaired electrons, which are called free radicals.. Electrons like to be in pairs, so these atoms, called free radicals, scavenge the body to seek out other electrons so they can become a	<b>Tokollo ya diathomo</b>



	<p>pair. This causes damage to cells, proteins and DNA. An uncharged molecule (typically highly reactive and short-lived) having an unpaired valency electron. It is not uncommon for an atom to complete its outer shell by sharing an electron with another atom and forming a bond. Free radicals form when one of these weak bonds between electrons is broken and an uneven number of electrons remain. This means the electron is unpaired, making it chemically reactive.</p>	
<b>Half life</b>	<p>The elimination half-life of a drug is a pharmacokinetic parameter that is defined as the time it takes for the concentration of the drug in the plasma or the total amount in the body to be reduced by 50%. In other words, after one half-life, the concentration of the drug in the body will be half of the starting dose</p>	<b>Haloho ya sekgahla / matla</b>
<b>Genotype</b>	<p>Genetic makeup of an organism (as distinguished from its phenotype or physical characteristics), or the total of genes that are transmitted from parent to offspring</p>	<b>Sebupi / Jinothaepe</b>
<b>Genetically Modified Organism</b>	<p>Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) can be defined as organisms (i.e. plants, animals or microorganisms) in which the genetic material (DNA) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination.</p>	<b>Mofutapopeho o fetotsweng</b>
<b>Germplasm</b>	<p>Collection of diverse genetic resources (e.g. soybean seed) that are available to be used in the development of improved breeding lines and varieties.</p>	<b>Pokello ya mefutapopeho</b>
<b>Green economy</b>	<p>The green economy is defined as economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that aims for sustainable development without degrading the</p>	<b>Moruo o nonneng</b>



	environment. It is closely related with ecological economics, but has a more politically applied focus.	
<b>Greenhouse gas</b>	A gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation. Carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons are examples of greenhouse gases.	<b>Kgase e monyang mahlasedi</b>
<b>Herbicide.</b>	Chemical substance or cultured biological organism used to kill or suppress the growth of plants	<b>Sebolaya lehola</b>
<b>Herbicide-Tolerant</b>	Ability of a plant to survive and reproduce after herbicide treatment.	<b>Mamello ya sebolaya lehola</b>
<b>Homeostasis</b>	The definition of homeostasis is the ability or tendency to maintain internal stability in an organism to compensate for environmental changes. An example of homeostasis is the human body keeping an average temperature of 98.6 degrees. The tendency towards a relatively stable equilibrium between interdependent elements, especially as maintained by physiological processes.	<b>Boikamahanyo ba maemo</b>
<b>Infertility</b>	Failure to conceive after between predetermined number of days after partum.	<b>Bonyopa</b>
<b>Laminitis</b>	Persistent foot infection or leg problems due to teeding of high energy and concentrates causing infertility and loss of production due to animals inability to walk and feed properly.	<b>Lefu la maoto</b>
<b>Leave areas-index</b>	Leaf area index (LAI) is defined as the projected area of leaves over a unit of land (m <sup>2</sup> m <sup>-2</sup> ), so one unit of LAI is equivalent to 10,000 m <sup>2</sup> of leaf area per hectare. Sometimes LAI is expressed on the basis of all leaf surfaces.	<b>Kgobokanyo ya mahlaku</b>
<b>Leguminous plant</b>	Leguminous (lɪˈɡjuːmɪnəs ) adjective. Of, relating to, or belonging to the Fabaceae	<b>Dimela tsa dinawa</b>



	(formerly Leguminosae), a family of flowering plants having pods (or legumes) as fruits and root nodules enabling storage of nitrogen-rich material: includes peas, beans, clover, gorse, acacia, and carob.	
<b>Macronutrient.</b>	An essential nutrient element that is needed by plants in relatively large quantities. Elements are N (Nitrogen), P (Phosphorus), K (Potassium), S (Sulfur), Ca (Calcium), and Mg (Magnesium).	<b>Diaha monontsha</b>
<b>Mastitis</b>	A persistent and potentially fatal mammary gland infection, leading to high somatic cell counts and loss of production.	<b>Tshwaetso ya Matswele / Masthaetisi</b>
<b>Mendelian Law of Inheritance</b>	Mendelian inheritance refers to an inheritance pattern that follows the laws of segregation and independent assortment in which a gene inherited from either parent segregates into gametes at an equal frequency.	<b>Molao wa Mendelian wa lefutso</b>
<b>Milking frequency</b>	Milking frequency has usually been used to describe a fixed number of milkings per day (e.g., twice daily, 3 times daily),	<b>Makgetlo a ho hama</b>
<b>Milking interval</b>	Milking interval (MI) is more commonly applied to define the time (h) between milkings for voluntary milking systems.	<b>Kgefutso ya ho hama</b>
<b>Morpho-edaphic index MEI</b>	The morphoedaphic index MEI (total dissolved solids in mg/liter divided by mean depth in meters), developed by Richard A. Ryder in the mid-1960s as an estimator of potential fish yield in lakes, can be used to predict both fish harvest and standing crop in reservoirs.	<b>Kgonahalo ya phumano ya ditlhapi le dimela</b>
<b>Nitrogen fixation</b>	Process by which atmospheric nitrogen is combined with other elements to form inorganic	<b>Momahano ya naetrojene</b>



	compounds which can then be converted by nitrification into nutrients that can readily be absorbed by plants and used for making more complex organic compounds. Specifically, conversion of atmospheric nitrogen into nitrogen compounds by Rhizobium bacteria in the root nodules of legumes.	
<b>Open pollinated variety</b>	“Open pollinated” generally refers to seeds that will “breed true”. When the plants of an open-pollinated variety self-pollinate, or are pollinated by another representative of the same variety, the resulting seeds will produce plants roughly identical to their parents.	<b>Tlhahiso ya semela e bulehileng / phatlalletseng</b>
<b>Organic farming / agriculture</b>	Organic farming is a method of crop and livestock production that involves much more than choosing not to use pesticides, fertilizers, genetically modified organisms, antibiotics and growth hormones	<b>Temo ka mokgwa wa tlhaho / temo e sa sebediseng dikhemikhale</b>
<b>Orographic lift</b>	It occurs when an air mass is forced from a low elevation to a higher elevation as it moves over rising terrain. As the air mass gains altitude it quickly cools down adiabatically, which can raise the relative humidity to 100% and create clouds and, under the right conditions, precipitation.	<b>Nyolohelo ya moya dithabeng</b>
<b>Pharmacokinetics</b>	The branch of pharmacology or ethno-pharmacology concerned with the movement of drugs within the body.	<b>Famakhokhaenethis</b>
<b>Pharmacodynamics</b>	The branch of pharmacology/ethno-pharmacology concerned with the effects of drugs and the mechanism of their action.	<b>Famakhokhaedaenamikse</b>
<b>Pharmacopeia</b>	A pharmacopoeia, pharmacopeia, or pharmacopoea (from the obsolete typography	<b>Bukatataiso ya meriyana / famakopeiya</b>



	pharmacopœia, literally, “drug-making”), in its modern technical sense, is a book containing directions for the identification of compound medicines, and published by the authority of a government or a medical or pharmaceutical society.	
<b>Pharmacopoeial standards</b>	Pharmacopoeial standards help ensure the quality and safety of essential medicines by providing analytical methods and appropriate limits for testing and assessing the active pharmaceutical ingredients, excipients and finished products. The International Pharmacopoeia <sup>1</sup> . focuses on specifying the quality of.	<b>Boemo ba bukatataiso ya meriana / famakopeiya</b>
<b>Pesticides</b>	A chemical substance used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animals..	<b>Sebolaya dikokonyana</b>
<b>Phenotype</b>	The set of observable characteristics of an individual resulting from the interaction of its genotype with the environment	<b>Mofutapopeho</b>
<b>Photosynthesis</b>	The process by which green plants and some other organisms use sunlight to synthesize nutrients from carbon dioxide and water. Photosynthesis in plants generally involves the green pigment chlorophyll and generates oxygen as a by-product	<b>Fotosentesese</b>
<b>Phylogenic tree</b>	A phylogenetic tree or evolutionary tree is a branching diagram or “tree” showing the evolutionary relationships among various biological species or other entities—their phylogeny —based upon similarities and differences in their physical or genetic characteristics.	<b>Setshwantshopapiso</b>
<b>Phytomedicine</b>	Herbal-based traditional medical practice that uses various plant materials in modalities	<b>Ditlama / methokgo</b>



	considered both preventive and therapeutic. Phytomedicine is also regarded as the science of illness and damage to plants, the causes thereof, their manifestations, their development, their dissemination, methods for maintaining plant health and also measures used to control plant diseases and their causes.	
<b>Plant pathogen</b>	Fungi, oomycetes, nematodes, bacteria, or viruses that infect plants and cause injury and/or disease	<b>Mafu a dimela</b>
<b>Precipitation</b>	Precipitation is rain, snow, sleet, or hail — any kind of weather condition where something's falling from the sky.	<b>Tsheole</b>
<b>Precision agriculture</b>	Precision agriculture (PA), satellite farming or site specific crop management (SSCM) is a farming management concept based on observing, measuring and responding to inter and intra-field variability in crops and specific individual animal performance.	<b>Temo ho ya ka maemo</b>
<b>Qualitative research</b>	Qualitative research is a scientific method of observation to gather non-numerical data. This type of research “refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and description of things” and not to their “counts or measures”.	<b>Diphuputso tsa boleng</b>
<b>Quantitative research</b>	In natural and social sciences, and sometimes in other fields, quantitative research is the systematic empirical investigation of observable phenomena via statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques. The objective of quantitative research is to develop and employ mathematical models, theories, and hypotheses pertaining to phenomena. The process of measurement is central to quantitative research because it provides the	<b>Diphuputso ka dipalopalo</b>



	fundamental connection between empirical observation and mathematical expression of quantitative relationships.	
<b>Radioactivity</b>	The emission of ionizing radiation or particles caused by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei	<b>Tokollo ya motjheso</b>
<b>Radioactive decay</b>	Radioactive decay (also known as nuclear decay, radioactivity, radioactive disintegration or nuclear disintegration) is the process by which an unstable atomic nucleus loses energy (in terms of mass in its rest frame) by radiation, such as an alpha particle, beta particle with neutrino or only a neutrino in the case of electron capture, or a gamma ray or electron in the case of internal conversion. A material containing unstable nuclei is considered radioactive	<b>Tahlehelo ya motjheso</b>
<b>Rainfall</b>	A shower or fall of rain. The quantity of water, expressed in millimeters, precipitated as rain, snow, hail, or sleet in a specified area and time interval.	<b>Pula</b>
<b>Rangelands</b>	Rangeland is a term used to describe arid or semi-arid land that is well suited for grazing. Vegetation found on rangeland often consists of native grasses, grass-like plants, shrubs, and forbs. Rangeland is not farmland and it is not forested. One of the main uses of rangeland is for grazing or browsing livestock. Open country used for grazing, browsing or hunting animals.	<b>Makgulong</b>
<b>Seedbed</b>	Soil or a bed of soil prepared for planting seed. A bed of fine soil in which seedlings are germinated. A place of development.	<b>Moifo wa Sethopo</b>



<b>Soil aggregates</b>	Soil aggregates are groups of soil particles that bind to each other more strongly than to adjacent particles. The space between the aggregates provide pore space for retention and exchange of air and water.	<b>Phapano ya mobu</b>
<b>Soil analysis</b>	Soil analysis is a set of various chemical processes that determine the amount of available plant nutrients in the soil, but also the chemical, physical and biological soil properties important for plant nutrition, or "soil health"	<b>Tlhabollo ya mobu</b>
<b>Soil carbon sequestration</b>	Soil carbon sequestration is defined by Olson et al. (2018) as: the process of transferring carbon dioxide from the atmosphere into the soil of a land unit through plants, plant residues, and other organic solids, which are stored or retained in the unit as part of the soil organic matter (humus)	<b><i>Ho monyela ha khabondaeokesaete mobung</i></b>
<b>Soil health</b>	Soil health, also referred to as soil quality, is defined as the continued capacity of soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans.	<b>Ntlafalo ya mobu</b>
<b>Soil humus</b>	Humus is dark, organic material that forms in soil when plant and animal matter decays. When plants drop leaves, twigs, and other material to the ground, it piles up. The thick brown or black substance that remains after most of the organic litter has decomposed is called humus.	<b>Manyolo</b>
<b>Soil porosity</b>	Soil porosity" refers to the amount of pores, or open space, between soil particles. Pore spaces may be formed due to the movement of roots, worms, and insects; expanding gases trapped within these spaces by groundwater; and/or the dissolution of the soil	<b>Masoba ka mobung</b>



	parent material.	
<b>Soil profile</b>	The soil profile is defined as a vertical section of the soil from the ground surface downwards to where the soil meets the underlying rock.	<b>Popeho ya mobu</b>
<b>Soil seepage</b>	Seepage, in soil engineering, movement of water in soils, often a critical problem in building foundations. Seepage depends on several factors, including permeability of the soil and the pressure gradient, essentially the combination of forces acting on water through gravity and other factors.	<b>Mokgwabong</b>
<b>Soil structure</b>	Soil structure refers to the arrangement of soil separates into units called soil aggregates. An aggregate possesses solids and pore space. Aggregates are separated by planes of weakness and are dominated by clay particles. Aggregate types are used most frequently when discussing structure	<b>Sebopeho sa mobu</b>
<b>Soil texture</b>	Texture indicates the relative content of particles of various sizes, such as sand, silt and clay in the soil. Texture influences the ease with which soil can be worked, the amount of water and air it holds, and the rate at which water can enter and move through soil	<b>Boemo ba mobu</b>
<b>Soil survey/assessment</b>	Soil survey, or soil mapping, is the process of classifying soil types and other soil properties in a given area and geo-encoding such information. Soil Assessment focuses on the matching of the specific soil requirements of the land use with the properties of the soil. Most of soil assessments have been made for agricultural land uses and cropping systems,	<b>Tlhahlobo ya mobu</b>



<b>Sow</b>	To plant seed for: To sow a crop. To scatter seed over (land, earth, etc.) for the purpose of growth. To implant, introduce, or promulgate; seek to propagate or extend; disseminate: To sow distrust or dissension.	<b>Jala</b>
<b>Spatial cover</b>	Spatial cover refers to a geographical area where data was collected, a place which is the subject of a collection, or a location which is the focus of an activity.	<b>Sebaka sa tshebetso</b>
<b>Stocking rate</b>	Stocking rate is defined as the number of animals on a given amount of land over a certain period of time. Stocking rate is generally expressed as animal units per unit of land area.	<b>Makgulo</b>
<b>Struvite</b>	Struvite is a phosphate fertilizer, although it contains a significant amount of nitrogen and magnesium, and it is an effective alternative source of rock phosphate to maintain the agricultural production system. The slower nutrient leaching loss and its fertilizer quality make struvite an eco-friendly fertilizer. A hydrated magnesium-containing mineral $Mg(NH_4)(PO_4) \cdot 6H_2O$	<b>Manyolo</b>
<b>Trail</b>	test (something, especially a new product) to assess its suitability or performance.	<b>Teko</b>
<b>Trait</b>	In genetics, a trait refers to any genetically determined characteristic	<b>Semelo</b>
<b>Tree equivalent</b>	It is a tree with the height of 1,5m to canopy level, which has available and acceptable browsable material.	<b>Bophahamo ba sefate</b>
<b>Water-use efficiency in agriculture</b>	Water-use efficiency (WUE) refers to the ratio of water used in plant metabolism to water lost by the plant through transpiration. Water-use efficiency of productivity (also called	<b>Poloko ya metsi temong</b>



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	integrated water-use efficiency), which is typically defined as the ratio of biomass produced to the rate of transpiration.	
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