

Glossary

- accelerated lambing** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Accelerated lambing** is the act of breeding ewes more than once per year. **intensyfikacja rozrodu owiec**
- acidity** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Acidity** is the concentration of acid in soil. **kwasowość**
- adjusting production** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Adjusting production** is the process of limiting the production of a product to only what is needed for immediate sales. **dostosowanie wielkości produkcji do popytu**
- alkaline** [ADJ-U9] If a soil is **alkaline**, it contains an alkali and has a pH value greater than 7.0. **alkaliczna (np. gleba)**
- amendment** [N-COUNT-U12] An **amendment** is a substance added to soil to improve it. **ulepszacz/użyźniacz gleby**
- ammonia** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Ammonia** is a chemical made from Nitrogen and Hydrogen, created during fixation. **amoniak**
- antibiotics** [N-COUNT-U1] **Antibiotics** are drugs that are used to kill harmful bacteria. **antybiotyki**
- apiary** [N-COUNT-U7] An **apiary** is a place where bees are kept. **pasieka**
- beef** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Beef** is the name for the meat derived from cattle. **wołowina**
- beehive frame** [N-COUNT-U7] A **beehive frame** is a structure that is constructed to house a bee colony. **ramka (obudowa plastra pszczelego)**
- beesuit** [N-COUNT-U7] A **beesuit** is a protective garment that is worn by beekeepers. **strój pszczelarza**
- bridling** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Bridling** is the act of training a horse to accept a bit in its mouth. **oswajanie konia z uzdą/ wędzidłem**
- broadcast seeding** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Broadcast seeding** is a way of scattering seeds evenly over a large area of land by hand or mechanically, often followed by raking to cover the seeds. **siew rzutowy**
- broiler** [N-COUNT-U3] A **broiler** is a medium-sized chicken sold in the US that is larger than a fryer but smaller than a roaster. **brojler**
- broodmare** [N-COUNT-U6] A **broodmare** is a female horse that is used for breeding. **klacz zarodowa**
- calf** [N-COUNT-U4] A **calf** is a baby cow. **cielę**
- cattle** [N-COUNT-U1] **Cattle** are the cows and bulls raised on a farm or ranch for beef or milk. **bydło**
- chick** [N-COUNT-U3] A **chick** is a baby chicken. **pisklę, kurczątko**
- classification** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Classification** is the process of sorting things into different groups. **klasyfikowanie, klasyfikacja**
- clay** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Clay** is a type of sticky soil used to make pots, bricks, or tiles. **glina**
- climate** [N-COUNT-U13] A **climate** is set of weather conditions that is usual in a particular area. **klimat**
- coarse-grained** [ADJ-U8] If soil is **coarse-grained**, it consists of relatively large particles. **gruboziarnisty**
- cold smoke aerosol** [N-COUNT-U7] A **cold smoke aerosol** is a pressurized container filled with a smoky substance that pacifies bees. **rozpylacz**
- colony** [N-COUNT-U7] A **colony** is an area where a group of bees live. **kolonia**
- composition** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Composition** is the parts that make something what it is. **skład**
- confinement lamb production** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Confinement lamb production** is a method of raising sheep in which the sheep are kept indoors. **hodowla owiec w zamknięciu**
- contour farming** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Contour farming** is when farmers plough rows perpendicular to the slope of a hill so that water does not as easily erode soil. **oranie w poprzek stoku**
- cost of production** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Cost of production** is the sum of all costs required to produce something, including labor, land and materials. **koszt produkcji**
- cover crops** [N-COUNT-U11] **Cover crops** are plants that farmers plant to increase the nutrients in the soil and to prevent soil from washing away. **międzyplon, poplon**
- crop rotation** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Crop rotation** is the process by which farmers grow different crops at different times to replenish the soil. **plodozmian**

dairy [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Dairy** is a classification of food that includes all items made from milk. **nabiał, produkty mleczne**

decline [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Decline** is the process of becoming less or worse. **zanik, spadek, obniżenie**

decomposer [N-COUNT-U10] A **decomposer** is an organism or process that turns dead organic matter into chemical nutrients. **destruent**

dentrification [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Dentrification** is the process by which nitrogen is removed or lost from nitrogen compounds like nitrates and nitrites. **dentryfikacja**

direct marketing [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Direct marketing** is a method of sales in which the producer sells products directly to consumers. **marketing bezpośredni**

distribute [V-T-U5] To **distribute** something is to sell it. **rozprowadzać**

dynamic space [N-COUNT-U2] A **dynamic space** is the amount of space required to contain a sow's body in an enclosure and allow her to move. **przestrzeń ruchowa**

emergence [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Emergence** is the percentage of seeds that sprout into seedlings. **kiełkowanie**

erosion [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Erosion** occurs when wind or water removes the soil from a particular area and leaves it somewhere else. **erozja**

eutrophication [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Eutrophication** is the process by which substances like nitrates permeate fresh bodies of water. **eutrofizacja**

ewe [N-COUNT-U5] A **ewe** is a female sheep. **owca**

fallow [ADJ-U15] If a field is **fallow**, it does not have crops planted in it. **leżący odłogiem**

farrow-to-finish farm [N-COUNT-U2] A **farrow-to-finish farm** is a farm that breeds and raises pigs from birth until they reach market weight. **ferma trzody chlewnej**

farrow-to-nursery farm [N-COUNT-U2] A **farrow-to-nursery farm** is a farm that breeds and raises pigs that are then transferred to finishing farms to reach market weight. **gospodarstwo zajmujące się produkcją prosiąt**

feed conversion efficiency [N-NONCOUNT-U1] **Feed conversion efficiency** is a measure of how efficiently an animal converts feed into body mass. **wskaźnik przyrostu masy ciała**

feed ration [N-COUNT/NONCOUNT-U1] A **feed ration** is a selected amount of food that is enough for an animal's daily needs. **dzienna porcja karmy**

feeder lamb [N-COUNT-U5] A **feeder lamb** is a lamb that is sold for finishing. **jagnię rzeźne**

feedlot [N-COUNT-U1] A **feedlot** is a large enclosed area for feeding a large number of cattle before processing. **ogrodzone pastwisko, obszar wypasu**

fertilizer [N-UNCOUNT-U12] Any substance added to soil that improves its fertility is called a fertilizer. **nawóz**

fine-grained [ADJ-U8] If a soil is **fine-grained**, it consists of relatively tiny particles. **drobnoziarnisty**

finishing [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Finishing** is the act of feeding livestock and preparing it for slaughtering. **tucz, opas**

fixation [N-UNCOUNT-U10] During **fixation**, nitrogen in the air is converted into ammonia. **fiksacja azotu**

flock [N-COUNT-U5] A **flock** is a large group of sheep. **stado (owiec)**

foal [N-COUNT-U6] A **foal** is a horse that is younger than one year. **źrebię**

food and fiber industry [N-COUNT-U15] The **food and fiber industry** is a network of farmers, distributors, retailers and other organizations that contribute to the production of food and other products. **przemysł spożywczy**

foreign trade enhancement [N-COUNT-U15] **Foreign trade enhancement** is the practice of improving systems and technologies for trade with other countries. **wzmocnienie handlu zagranicznego**

free-range [N-UNCOUNT-U3] If a chicken is **free-range**, it is able to roam around outside. **z wolnego wybiegu**

grade [N-COUNT-U1] The **grade** of beef is a measure of its quality. **poziom jakości mięsa wołowego**

grain [N-COUNT-U8] A **grain** is a very small, hard piece of material. **ziarno**

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- grass-fed** [ADJ-U1] If cattle are **grass-fed**, they primarily eat grass foraged from a pasture or fields. **karmione trawą**
- grassway** [N-COUNT-U11] A **grassway** is one form of perimeter runoff control that appears between rows of crops. **miedza**
- green manure** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Green manure** is a name for cover crops that farmers plant when they want to add Nitrogen to the soil. **nawóz zielony**
- growth hormone** [N-COUNT-U1] A **growth hormone** is a chemical that increases cattle's rate of growth or milk production. **hormon wzrostu**
- halter breaking** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Halter breaking** is the act of training a horse to be led by a halter that is placed on its head. **oswajanie konia z uździenicą**
- hardiness zone** [N-COUNT-U13] A **hardiness zone** is a defined geographical area with a climate that supports a particular set of plant life. **strefa mrozoodporności**
- hatchery** [N-COUNT-U3] A **hatchery** is a place that provides artificial conditions for hatching eggs. **wylęgarnia**
- heifer** [N-COUNT-U4] A **heifer** is a young cow that has not yet given birth to a calf. **jałówka**
- hen** [N-COUNT-U3] A **hen** is an adult female chicken. **kura**
- herbicide** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Herbicides** are substances used to kill plants or slow down their growth. **herbicyd**
- herd** [N-COUNT-U1] A **herd** is a group of cattle. **stado (bydła)**
- highly-organic** [ADJ-U8] If a soil is **highly-organic**, it largely consists of organic material as opposed to non-organic mineral material. **wysokoorganiczna**
- hog** [N-COUNT-U2] A **hog** is a pig that has grown large enough to be eaten. **wieprz**
- Holstein** [N-COUNT-U4] A **Holstein** is a breed of cattle that dairy farmers use. **bydło holsztyno-fryzyjskie**
- homogenize** [V-T-U4] To **homogenize** is to mix milk so that the cream is completely blended into it. **homogenizować**
- honey** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Honey** is a sweet substance that is made by bees. **miód**
- honeycomb** [N-COUNT-U7] A **honeycomb** is a structure of six-sided cells that is constructed by bees within their hives. **plaster miodu**
- humidity** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Humidity** is the amount or measurement of moisture in the air. **wilgotność**
- indirect marketing** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Indirect marketing** is a method of sales in which the producer sells products to a retailer or other party who then sells to consumers. **marketing pośredni**
- intensive farming** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Intensive farming** is a method of raising chickens in a climate-controlled enclosed area. **rolnictwo intensywne; tu: intensywne metody hodowli drobiu**
- keyline design** [N-COUNT-U11] **Keyline design** is used to maximize the water resources for one piece of land. **projektowanie keyline, mające na celu maksymalizację wykorzystania wody**
- lambing period** [N-COUNT-U5] A **lambing period** is the time during which ewes produce lambs. **okres kocenia się owiec**
- land degradation** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Land degradation** occurs when human interaction with the land causes negative effects, like floods and fires. **degradacja ziemi**
- last frost** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Last frost** is the last time during the year that the temperature gets low enough to kill plants in a particular region. It usually indicates the beginning of the growing season. **ostatni przymrozek**
- layer** (as in bird raised to lay eggs) [N-COUNT-U3] A **layer** is a hen that is used to produce eggs. **kura nioska, kura nieśna**
- lime** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Lime** is a white, alkaline substance used in farming that is made by crushing shells or limestone. **wapno**
- liquid smoke** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Liquid smoke** is a substance made from mixing smoke with water. It is used to pacify bees. **płynny dym**
- litter** [N-COUNT-U2] A **litter** is a group of baby pigs born together. **miot**

litter [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Litter** is the manure and wood shaving waste produced by a chicken. **ściółka**

long-range forecast [N-UNCOUNT-U13] A **long-range forecast** is a prediction of weather conditions more than ten days in advance. **prognoza długoterminowa**

mare [N-COUNT-U6] A **mare** is a female horse. **klacz**

market [N-COUNT-U14] A **market** is a place or area where products are advertised and sold. **rynek, targ**

market demand [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Market demand** is the total demand for a particular product in a particular area or market. **popyt**

market slaughter lamb [N-COUNT-U5] A **market slaughter** lamb is a lamb that is sold to be slaughtered. **jagnię rzeźne**

market weight [N-NONCOUNT-U1] **Market weight** is how much cattle should weigh before they are processed into beef. **waga rzeźna, masa ubojowa**

milk pipeline [N-COUNT-U4] A **milk pipeline** is system at a dairy that transfers milk from a cow into cooling and storage containers. **rura mleczna do dojarki rurociągowej**

milking herd [N-COUNT-U4] A **milking herd** is a group of cows that produce milk. **stado mleczne**

milking parlor [N-COUNT-U4] A **milking parlor** is a special area in a dairy where cows are milked. **dojarnia, hala udojowa**

mineralization [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Mineralization** is the process where nitrogen from organic matter is converted into ammonium. **mineralizacja**

mulch [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Mulch** is a material that is spread over the ground to protect plants and stop unwanted plants from growing. **ściółka**

nitrites [N-COUNT-U10] **Nitrites** are chemical compounds that bacteria create from nitrites. **azotany**

nitrites [N-COUNT-U10] **Nitrites** are chemical compounds that bacteria create from ammonium. **azotyny**

nitrogen cycle [N-COUNT-U10] The **Nitrogen cycle** is the set of processes by which nitrogen is changed into chemical forms and travels through various mediums, including soil, water, and air. **cykl azotowy, obieg azotu**

nitrous oxide [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Nitrous oxide** is a product of denitrification, and its levels have risen significantly with the increased use of fertilizers. **podtlenek azotu**

nutrient depletion [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Nutrient depletion** is the process where nutrients are taken out of the soil by plants or animals. **zubożenie gleby**

nutrient-poor [ADJ-U10] If soil is **nutrient-poor**, it does not have the right amount of minerals and other nutrients to produce healthy crops. **(gleba) uboga w składniki odżywcze**

pasteurize [V-T-U4] To **pasteurize** is to use a special process of heating milk to kill bacteria. **pasteryzować**

peat [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Peat** is a material made from decaying plants that can be added to soil to help plants grow. **torf**

perimeter runoff control [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Perimeter** runoff control is the use of things like plants to prevent water from eroding the soil. **(stosowanie) śródpolnych pasów zadrzewień i zakrzaceń w celu zapobiegania erozji gleby**

perpendicular [ADJ-U11] If a line is **perpendicular**, it forms a right angle to a line or plane. **prostopadły**

pH value [N-COUNT-U9] The **pH value** is a measure between 0 and 14 that indicates the acidity (pH < 7.0) or alkalinity (pH >7.0) of a substance. **współczynnik pH**

plant density [N-COUNT-U12] **Plant density** is the number of plants in a certain area. **zagęszczenie roślinności**

poultry [N-COUNT/UNCOUNT-U3] **Poultry** are birds raised on farm for eggs and/or meat. **drób**

precipitation [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Precipitation** is rain, snow and other forms of water that fall from the sky. **opady**

preventative disease control [N-PHRASE-U6] **Preventative disease control** is a regimen of activities that are performed to avoid disease. **zapobieganie chorobom**

price floor [N-COUNT-U15] A **price floor** is a legal limit on how low the price of a product can be. **cena minimalna**

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- price support** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Price support** is a method of maintaining a high price for a product. **cena interwencyjna**
- pricing** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Pricing** is the process of establishing a cost for something. **wycena**
- pricing for competition** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Pricing for competition** is the process of establishing a product's price based on prices that other sellers are using. **ustalenie cen na podstawie cen konkurencji**
- pricing for profit** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Pricing for profit** is the process of establishing a product's price that will cover and exceed the cost of production. **ustalenie ceny metodą zysku**
- pricing for value** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Pricing for value** is the process of establishing a product's price that offers lower prices for larger quantities. **ustalenie ceny metodą wartości**
- pricing strategy** [N-COUNT-U14] A **pricing strategy** is the method a seller chooses for establishing a product's price. **strategia ustalania cen**
- primary breeder** [N-COUNT-U3] A **primary breeder** is a person who breeds chickens used by others for egg production. **hodowca kurcząt**
- primary salinity** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Primary salinity** is when salts get into the soil by natural processes, such as groundwater movement. **naturalne/pierwotne zasolenie**
- processing facility** [N-COUNT-U1] A **processing facility** is a place where cattle are killed and butchered. **ubojnia bydła**
- produce** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Produce** is fresh, raw food like fruits and vegetables. **produkty rolne**
- pullet** [N-COUNT-U3] A **pullet** is a young hen under one year of age. **młoda kura**
- quota** [N-COUNT-U15] A **quota** is a limit on the amount or number of a product that can be imported or exported. **kontyngent**
- rBST** [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Recombinant bovine somatotropin (rBST)** is an artificial growth hormone given to cows to increase milk production. **rekombinowany bydlęcy hormon wzrostu**
- roaster** [N-COUNT-U3] A **roaster** is the largest size of chicken sold in the US. **kurczak do upieczenia**
- rooster** [N-COUNT-U3] A **rooster** is an adult male chicken. **kogut**
- sacking out** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Sacking out** is the act of training a horse to not fear objects that humans place on it, particularly blankets or sacks. **układanie konia pod siodło**
- saddling** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Saddling** is the act of training a horse to accept having a saddle placed on its back. **siodłanie**
- salinity** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Salinity** is the concentration of salt in soil. **zasolenie**
- sand** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Sand** is a type of soil made of very small pieces of rocks or minerals that is often found on the beach or in the desert. **piasek**
- seasonal market** [N-COUNT-U5] A **seasonal market** is a periodic increase in demand for livestock. **popyt sezonowy**
- secondary salinity** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Secondary salinity** is when salts get into the soil from human activities such as from irrigation. **wtórne zasolenie**
- seeding rate** [N-COUNT-U12] **Seeding rate** is the amount of seeds planted per hectare. **norma wysiewu/ilość nasion na hektar**
- seeds per pound** [N-COUNT-U12] **Seeds per pound** is a measure of the number individual seeds in a pound of seeds. **ilość nasion na funt**
- seeds per square foot** [N-COUNT-U12] **Seeds per square foot** is the amount of seeds planted in a square foot of space. **ilość nasion na stopę kwadratową**
- silt** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Silt** is made when soil mixes with a body of water and then is deposited. **muł, szlam, osad**
- skep** [N-COUNT-U7] A **skep** is a traditional beehive made from grass or straw. **ul słomiany**
- smoker** [N-COUNT-U7] A **smoker** is a device that produces smoke for the purpose of pacifying bees. **podkurzacz**

social space [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Social space** is the amount of space required to allow a sow in an enclosure to socially interact with other sows. **przestrzeń w kojcu dla lochy umożliwiająca kontakt z innymi lochami**

sodicity [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Sodicity** is the concentration of sodium in soil. **zawartość sodu w glebie**

sodium [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Sodium** is a chemical element with the symbol Na that is an ingredient in table salt. **sód**

soil conservation [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Soil Conservation** is the act of maintaining soil so that it does not erode. **ochrona gleby przed erozją**

soil moisture [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Soil moisture** is the amount of water contained in a particular region's soil. **wilgotność gleby**

soil temperature [N-UNCOUNT-U12] The **temperature** of the **soil** is called soil temperature. **temperatura gleby**

sow [N-COUNT-U2] A **sow** is a female pig. **maciora, locha**

sow farm [N-COUNT-U2] A **sow farm** is a farm that raises female pigs for the purpose of producing baby pigs or piglets. **ferma macior**

stall [N-COUNT-U6] A **stall** is a small partition inside a barn for an animal to live in. **boks**

stallion [N-COUNT-U6] A **stallion** is a male horse. **ogier**

static space [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Static space** is the amount of space required to contain a sow's body in an enclosure. **przestrzeń przeznaczona dla lochy trzymanej w zamknięciu**

sulfur [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Sulfur** is a chemical element with the symbol S that is typically yellow in color and has a powerful smell. **siarka**

supply and demand [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Supply and demand** is the relationship between the amount of a product that can be produced and the amount that consumers can or will buy. **podaż i popyt**

surplus [N-COUNT-U15] A **surplus** is an amount or quantity of a product that exceeds the demand for that product. **nadmiar, nadwyżka**

swine [N-COUNT-U2] A **swine** is a type of animal including pigs and related animals. **świnia**

tariff [N-COUNT-U15] A **tariff** is a tax on products that are being imported to or exported from a country. **cło, taryfa celna**

temperature [N-COUNT-U13] **Temperature** is the measurement of something's heat. **temperatura**

texture [N-COUNT-U8] **Texture** is how something feels when touched. **faktura, konsystencja**

top-bar hive [N-COUNT-U7] A **top-bar hive** is a beehive that has a suspended bar from which bees hang their honeycomb. **ul ramowy**

topsoil [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Topsoil** is the top most layer of soil in which plants anchor most of their roots and from which they absorb most of their nutrients. **warstwa uprawna gleby**

toxic [ADJ-U9] If something is **toxic**, it is harmful to life. **toksyczny**

udder [N-COUNT-U4] An **udder** is the part of a cow that hangs from her belly and produces milk. **wymię**

Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) [N-UNCOUNT-U8] The **Unified Soil Classification System** is a tool for grouping soils into types based on their texture and composition. **system klasyfikacji typów gleb**

vaccination schedule [N-COUNT-U6] A **vaccination schedule** is a planned administration of disease-preventing injections. **terminarz szczepień**

veil [N-COUNT-U7] A **veil** is a protective covering for the head and face that is worn by beekeepers. **kapelusz pszczelarski z siatką**

windbreaks [N-COUNT-U11] **Windbreaks** are tree barriers planted in a way that prevent the soil from eroding. **zadrzewienie śródpolowe**