

2nd – 5th Grade Vocabulary List

for Outreach Lessons

The following is a list of vocabulary words that will be touched on during your students' visit the Georgia Museum of Agriculture and Historic Village. Feel free to use these words as a source of discussion before your trip, or as a topic of discussion afterwards.

Careers

- **Agriculture**
 - Definition: The cultivating of the soil, producing crops, and raising of livestock for human use.
 - Usage: Agriculture provides humans with food, clothing, and shelter.
- **Career**
 - Definition: The job a person chooses to for most of their life.
 - Usage: Susan's mom comes into class every year to talk about her career as a police officer.
- **Equipment**
 - Definition: The physical resources serving to equip a person or things such as the implements used in an operation or activity.
 - Usage: For Tiffany's PE class they need the sports equipment before they can play outside.
- **Farming**
 - Definition: The business or practice of raising crops and livestock.
 - Usage: Billy's family began farming corn this year and they really enjoy it.
- **Fertilizer**
 - Definition: A natural or chemical substance added to soil to make it better for growing plants.
 - Usage: Tucker's aunt puts fertilizer in her garden to help her plants grow.
- **Halter**
 - Definition: A rope or strap used around the head of animals to lead them or hold them in place.
 - Usage: Emily puts a halter on her cow before taking it out of the pen.

- **Hand-spreader**
 - Definition: A piece of gardening equipment that is used to spread various lawn products such as fertilizer, manure, seeds and ice-melt on the lawn.
 - Usage: My grandpa uses a hand-spreader to spread fertilizer over his lawn.
- **Harness**
 - Definition: A set of straps or harnesses that livestock can wear to be easily controlled or attached to a piece of equipment.
 - Usage: Horses are sometimes hooked up to a buggy with a harness.
- **Ingredients**
 - Definition: Something that is a component of any combination or mixture.
 - Usage: Ingredients are used to make the correct type of fertilizer for a specific plant.
- **Livestock**
 - Definition: Farm animals that are grown for human use.
 - Usage: Horses, sheep, cattle, pigs, and chickens are livestock found on farms.
- **Nitrogen**
 - Definition: An element that is one of the three essential nutrients for plants.
 - Usage: Farmers have nitrogen in their fertilizer to help the plants grow.
- **NPK**
 - Definition: The abbreviation for nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium.
 - Usage: NPK are the three essential nutrients that help plants grow.
- **Phosphorus**
 - Definition: An element that is one of the three essential nutrients for plants.
 - Usage: Farmers have phosphorus in their fertilizer to help the plants grow.
- **Potassium**
 - Definition: An element that is one of the three essential nutrients for plants.
 - Usage: Farmers have potassium in their fertilizer to help the plants grow.
- **Technician**
 - Definition: A person whose work requires special skills in a specific area.
 - Usage: Rebecca is a fertilizer technician and helps the farmers decide what fertilizers are best and how to spread them on the crops.
- **Veterinarian**
 - Definition: A person qualified to treat diseased or injured animals.
 - Usage: Susan's dog got sick and she had to take him to see the veterinarian.

Swept Away:

- **Erode**
 - Definition: To wear away.
 - Usage: Water and wind can erode the soil.
- **Environment**
 - Definition: The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
 - Usage: Weather can change or have an effect on our environment.
- **Weather**
 - Definition: The state of the atmosphere at a place and time as regards heat, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.
 - Usage: Common weather types are wind, rain, cloudy, sunny and snow.
- **Erosion**
 - Definition: The movement of worn away sediment often by wind or water.
 - Usage: Erosion is when soil or other particles are transported and placed somewhere else by wind and rain.
- **Erosion Control**
 - Definition: The process of preventing or reducing erosion.
 - Usage: Trees, rocks and grass are all examples of erosion control items.
- **No-Till Farming**
 - Definition: The practice of not turning, or tilling, over the top 6-10 inches of soil after a harvest or before planting.
 - Usage: No-tilling reduces soil erosion during rain because the plant's roots remain behind to hold the soil.
- **Slope**
 - Definition: Change in topography that enhances erosion. It is the measure of how inclined, or steep, the landscape is.
 - Usage: Many farmlands that experience erosion are often on slopes.
- **Soil**
 - Definition: Top layer of the Earth's surface where plants can grow.
 - Usage: Soil can be moved by means of rain or wind.
- **Stream**
 - Definition: A body of flowing water.
 - Usage: Streams or rivers may increase the rate of erosion during high rainy seasons or flood events.

- **Water Erosion**
 - Definition: Rain or water causing sediment, which is already worn away, to relocate. Erosion is the movement of the sediment, not the action of wearing away.
 - Usage: Water erosion occurs when rain carries soil to a new location.
- **Weathering**
 - Definition: The breaking down or dissolving of the Earth's surface rocks and minerals, usually through wind, water, or ice.
 - Usage: Rock can often be damaged during the process of weathering.
- **Wind Erosion**
 - Definition: The act in which sediment, which is already worn away, is relocated. Erosion is the movement of the sediment, not the action of weathering.
 - Usage: Wind erosion occurs when wind carries soil to new locations.

Let's Bee Pollinators:

- **Adult**
 - Definition: An organism that is fully grown or developed.
 - Usage: The bee collects pollen from adult plants.
- **Agriculture**
 - Definition: The cultivating of the soil, producing crops, and raising of livestock for human use.
 - Usage: Agriculture provides humans with food, clothing, and shelter.
- **Beekeeper**
 - Definition: A person who keeps honeybees for the making of honey commodities.
 - Usage: Beekeepers raise bees for honey.
- **Colony**
 - Definition: A group of worker bees, drones, and a queen living together as a unit.
 - Usage: Bees live together as a colony.
- **Crop**
 - Definition: The plants grown on a farm for human use.
 - Usage: Cotton, corn, watermelon, strawberries and carrots are all different types of crops.
- **Cross-pollination**
 - Definition: Pollination of a flower or plant with pollen from another flower or plant.
 - Usage: Cross-pollination can be caused from pollinators like bees.
- **Drone Bee**
 - Definition: A drone is a male bee that is the product of an unfertilized egg. Unlike the female worker bee, drones do not have stingers and do not gather nectar and pollen. A drone's primary role is to mate with a fertile queen.
 - Usage: Drone bees do not have a stinger, so they cannot sting you.
- **Egg**
 - Definition: An oval or round object that contains a very young animal during development which is laid by a female animal (usually bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, or invertebrate).
 - Usage: Queen Bees lay eggs to keep the population of the hive growing.

- **Honeybee**
 - Definition: A bee of a type that collects nectar and pollen, produces honey, and lives in large communities; a hive bee.
 - Usage: A honeybee helps produce honey.
- **Honey Super**
 - Definition: A box that holds the frames where the bees will store their honey.
 - Usage: A honey super helps bees store their honey.
- **Larva**
 - Definition: The stage of an insect that goes through metamorphosis when the baby insect is barely formed.
 - Usage: Larva have not formed wings yet.
- **Nectar**
 - Definition: A sugary fluid secreted by plants, especially within flowers to encourage pollination by insects and other animals.
 - Usage: Bees collect nectar and turn it into honey.
- **Pollination**
 - Definition: The transfer of pollen from the male part of a flower to the female part of the flower.
 - Usage: Pollination is necessary for some plants to produce seeds and fruit.
- **Pollinator**
 - Definition: Anything that helps carry pollen from the male part of the flower to the female part of the flower.
 - Usage: Bees, butterflies, wasps, bats, are all pollinators.
- **Pollen**
 - Definition: The fine dust that is produced by a plant that is carried to other plants of the same kind, usually by wind or insects so that the plants can produce seeds.
 - Usage: Pollen helps plants to make seeds.
- **Pupa**
 - Definition: An insect in the metamorphic stage between the larva and the adult where transformation occurs; pupa usually 'sleep' through this change.
 - Usage: A cocoon holds the sleeping pupa as it changes into an adult butterfly.
- **Queen Bee**
 - Definition: The fertile female bee in a hive.
 - Usage: There is only one queen bee in a hive.



- **Wind Pollination**
 - Definition: The transfer of pollen from one plant to another due to the wind.
 - Usage: Some trees are strictly wind pollinators.
- **Worker Bee**
 - Definition: Are responsible for gathering nectar and pollination.
 - Usage: Working bees gather nectar and pollen.

Georgia Georegions:

- **Ecosystem**
 - Definition: A biological community of interacting organisms and their environment.
 - Usage: The different georegions in Georgia provide different types of ecosystems for different crops, trees, and animals.
- **Forest**
 - Definition: A large area covered mostly with trees and undergrowth.
 - Usage: Some georegions have a lot of forests while others do not.
- **Georegion**
 - Definition: A large area of land with similar geography and landscape throughout.
 - Usage: Georgia is divided into different regions because of their different temperatures, organisms, and landscapes.
- **Habitat**
 - Definition: The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
 - Usage: The different georegions in Georgia provide the perfect habitats for different crops, trees, and animals.
- **Keystone Species**
 - Definition: A species on which other species in an ecosystem largely depend, such that if it were removed, the ecosystem would drastically change.
 - Context: The gopher tortoise is a keystone species for the Coastal Plains habitat because the burrows provide habitat to other animals like the indigo snake.
- **Organism**
 - Definition: An individual animal, plant, or other life form.
 - Usage: Different organisms live and interact throughout the regions.

Fire: Is it Good or Bad?:

- **Agriculture**
 - Definition: The cultivating of the soil, producing crops, and raising of livestock for human use.
 - Usage: Agriculture provides humans with food, clothing, and shelter.
- **Bottle Brush Stage (longleaf pine)**
 - Definition: This taller, older stage of the longleaf pine tree is not as fire resistant.
 - Usage: The bottle brush stage of longleaf pine trees looks just like the name, a bottle brush!
- **Firebreak**
 - Definition: A strip of land that is usually just bare soil which will stop a fire from moving forward.
 - Usage: Firebreaks remove the fuel from the fire so it can not burn any more.
- **Fire Triangle**
 - Definition: A fire needs three things to burn: oxygen, fuel, heat. These three things create the fire triangle.
 - Usage: If one thing is missing from the fire triangle, then a fire will not be created.
- **Forest**
 - Definition: A large area covered mostly with trees and undergrowth.
 - Usage: Some georegions have a lot of forests while others do not.
- **Foresters**
 - Definition: A person in charge of a forest or skilled in planting, managing, or caring for trees.
 - Usage: Foresters are an essential part of the forestry industry
- **Forestry**
 - Definition: The science or practice of planting, managing, and caring for forests.
 - Usage: The forestry industry provides us with many things we use each day.
- **Grass Stage (longleaf pine)**
 - Definition: The young stage of a longleaf pine tree which looks like a clump of grass.
 - Usage: When in the young grass stage, the long leaf pine is fire resistant.
- **Harvest**
 - Definition: The process or period of gathering crops.
 - Usage: Harvesting is when the trees are cut down in the forestry industry.

- **Natural Resources**
 - Definition: Natural resources are produced naturally from the earth.
 - Usage: Trees are a natural resource.
- **Prescribed Fire**
 - Definition: A fire set on purpose by a forester/landowner located in the forest/grassland area.
 - Usage: A forester uses a prescribed fire to help reduce the build-up of fuel, or vegetation, in the forest.
- **Wildfire**
 - Definition: A fire not set on purpose and located in the forest/environment.
 - Usage: Wildfires can burn extremely hot and cause a lot of damage if not controlled quickly.