

Glossary:

1. **Transgenic crop:** Transgenic plants have genes inserted into them that are derived from another species. The inserted genes can come from species within the same kingdom (plant to plant) or between kingdoms (for example, bacteria to plant).
2. **Pernicious weeds:** Plants that are destructive to other plants in their midst are sometimes characterized as pernicious weeds.
3. **Herbicide:** Herbicide(s), also commonly known as weedkillers, are chemical substances used to control unwanted plants.
4. **Bt genes:** The genes obtained from the bacteria *Bacillus thurengensis*.
5. **Transgene:** A transgene is a gene or genetic material that has been transferred naturally, or by any of a number of genetic engineering techniques from one organism to another.
6. **Refugia:** In biology, a refugium (plural: refugia), sometimes termed simply a refuge or just a "fuge", is a location of an isolated or relict population of a once more widespread species.
7. **Marker genes:** These genes are short, easily-detected sequences of DNA put there so that the researchers can tell which organisms have taken up the introduced genes.
8. **Sustainable agriculture:** Sustainable agriculture is the efficient production of safe, high quality agricultural products, in a way that protects and improves the natural environment, the social and economic conditions of farmers, their employees and local communities, and safeguards the health and welfare of all farmed species.
9. **Functional foods:** A functional food is a food given an additional function (often one related to health-promotion or disease prevention) by adding new ingredients or more of existing ingredients.
10. **Malnutrition:** Malnutrition or malnourishment is a condition that results from eating a diet in which nutrients are either not enough or are too much such that the diet causes health problems.
11. **Plant breeding:** Plant breeding is the art and science of changing the traits of plants in order to produce desired characteristics. Plant breeding can be accomplished through many different techniques ranging from simply selecting plants with desirable characteristics for propagation, to more complex molecular techniques.

- 12. Organic farming:** Organic farming relies on fertilizers of organic origin such as compost, manure, green manure, and bone meal and places emphasis on techniques such as crop rotation and companion planting. Biological pest control, mixed cropping and the fostering of insect predators are encouraged. In general, organic standards are designed to allow the use of naturally occurring substances while prohibiting or strictly limiting synthetic substances.
- 13. Cultivars:** A cultivar is a plant or grouping of plants selected for desirable characteristics that can be maintained by propagation. Most cultivars have arisen in cultivation but a few are special selections from the wild.
- 14. Fast foods:** Fast food, a type of mass-produced food that is prepared and served very quickly, was first popularized in the 1950s in the United States, and is typically less nutritionally valuable compared to other foods and dishes. While any meal with low preparation time can be considered fast food, typically the term refers to food sold in a restaurant or store with preheated or precooked ingredients, and served to the customer in a packaged form for take-out/take-away. Fast food restaurants are traditionally distinguished by their ability to serve food via a drive-through.
- 15. Super weeds:** A wild plant that has been accidentally pollinated by a genetically-modified plant and now contains that plant's abilities to resist herbicides and insects.