

# Glossary

1. **Downy mildew** refers to any of several types of oomycete microbes that are obligate parasites of plants. **Downy mildews** exclusively belong to Peronosporaceae. In commercial agriculture, they are a particular problem for growers of crucifers, grapes and vegetables that grow on vines.
2. **Bacteria:** Bacteria constitute a large domain of prokaryotic microorganisms. Typically a few micrometres in length, bacteria have a number of shapes, ranging from spheres to rods and spirals
3. **Canning:** Canning is a method of preserving food in which the food contents are processed and sealed in an airtight container. Canning provides a shelf life typically ranging from one to five years, although under specific circumstances it can be much longer.
4. **Botulism:** Botulism is a rare but serious paralytic illness caused by the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum*. Foodborne botulism has been caused by such foods as canned . *Clostridium botulinum* is a Gram-positive, rod-shaped, anaerobic, spore-forming, motile bacterium with the ability to produce the neurotoxin botulinum
5. *Aeromonas hydrophila* is a heterotrophic, Gram-negative, rod-shaped bacterium mainly found in areas with a warm climate. This bacterium can be found in fresh or brackish water. It can survive in aerobic and anaerobic environments, and can digest materials such as gelatin and hemoglobin.
6. ***Psychrophiles:*** Prefer low temperatures. They can grow at temperatures of 32 °F (0 °C) or lower, but they can also thrive at moderate temperatures of 59 °F (15 °C) to 68 °F (20 °C). They are quite common in environments where the temperature remains consistently low. They are mainly of marine origin.
7. **Mesophile:** A mesophile is an organism that grows best in moderate temperature, neither too hot nor too cold, typically between 20 and 45 °C. The term is mainly applied to microorganisms. Organisms that prefer extreme environments are known as extremophiles.
8. **pathogen :** A **pathogen** or infectious agent is a biological agent that causes disease or illness to its host. The term is most often used for agents that disrupt the normal physiology of a multicellular animal or plant. However, **pathogens** can infect unicellular organisms from all of the biological kingdoms.