

**Perennial:** A plant that can live for more than two years, usually producing flowers and seeds for many years.

**Pistil:** The seed-producing reproductive organ at the center of a flower, usually composed of an ovary, style, and stigma.

**Pollen:** Typically, dust-like structures, produced by anthers, that carry fertilizing reproductive cells in flowering plants.

**Pollinator:** An animal, often an insect, that moves pollen from an anther to a stigma.

**Population:** The total number of plants of a variety that contribute their genetic material to the seeds being collected; a group of interfertile plants growing together that have the potential to interbreed.

**Row cover:** Spun synthetic fabric used to protect crops from pests and frost.

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**Seed:** A mature plant ovule composed of an embryo, an endosperm, and a seed coat.

**Seedborne:** Being carried in or on a seed; often refers to pathogens or disease.

**Self-pollination:** The transfer of pollen from an anther to a stigma of the same plant.

**Stamen:** The pollen-producing reproductive structure of a flower, composed of a filament and an anther.

**Stigma:** The pistil's sticky tip, which receives pollen.

**True-to-type:** Conforming to the known characteristics of a known plant variety.

**Variety:** A phenotypically distinct, naturally occurring population of plants within a species: commonly used as a synonym for "cultivar."

**Vernalization:** The exposure of a plant to low temperatures, enabling the plant to flower.

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