

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.

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.