Vegetable gardening

- Compost: Compost is a mixture of decomposed organic matter, such as food scraps and yard waste, that is used to enrich soil in vegetable gardening.
- Garden Bed: A garden bed is a designated area of soil where vegetables are planted, typically raised to improve drainage and soil quality.
- Harvesting: Harvesting in vegetable gardening refers to the process of picking ripe vegetables from the plants for consumption or storage.
- Transplanting: Transplanting in vegetable gardening refers to the process of moving seedlings from a nursery bed to their final growing location.
- Fertilizer: Fertilizer is a substance added to soil to provide essential nutrients for vegetable plants, promoting growth, health, and productivity.
- Mulch: Mulch refers to a layer of material, such as straw or leaves, spread over the soil in a vegetable garden to retain moisture and suppress weeds.
- Seedlings: Seedlings are young plants that have recently sprouted from seeds and are typically ready to be transplanted into the garden.

Flower gardening

- Pruning: Pruning in flower gardening involves trimming or cutting back dead or overgrown plant material to promote healthier growth and aesthetics.
- Pollination: Pollination is the transfer of pollen from the male reproductive organs of a flower to the female reproductive organs.
- Propagation: Propagation in flower gardening refers to the process of creating new plants from existing ones through methods like cuttings or seeds.
- Deadheading: Deadheading is the practice of removing spent or faded flowers from plants to encourage new growth and prolong blooming.
- Compost: Compost is a mixture of decaying organic matter, such as kitchen scraps and yard waste, used to enrich soil in flower gardening.
- Mulch: Mulch is a layer of material, such as wood chips or straw, spread over soil to retain moisture and suppress weeds.
- Annual: An annual plant in flower gardening is a plant that completes its life cycle in one growing season.
- Perennial: A perennial in flower gardening refers to a plant that lives for more than two years and blooms annually.

Herb gardening

- Herbaceous: Herbaceous refers to plants with soft, green stems that die back to the ground each year, typically grown for culinary or medicinal purposes.
- Companion Planting: Companion planting in herb gardening refers to the practice of planting different herbs together to benefit each other's growth.
- Medicinal: Medicinal refers to plants grown for their healing properties, used to treat various ailments and promote overall health and wellness.
- Culinary: Culinary in herb gardening refers to plants grown for their edible qualities, such as herbs used for flavoring food.

Container gardening

- Planters: Planters are containers specifically designed for growing plants, providing adequate space for roots and soil while allowing for drainage.
- Drainage: Drainage in container gardening refers to the ability of excess water to flow out of the container to prevent root rot.
- Container: A container in the context of container gardening is a vessel, such as a pot or planter, used to hold plants.
- Potting Mix: Potting mix is a soil mixture specifically formulated for container gardening, providing necessary nutrients and drainage for healthy plant growth.

Organic gardening

- Organic: Organic gardening refers to a method of growing plants without the use of synthetic chemicals, pesticides, or fertilizers.
- Crop Rotation: Crop rotation is the practice of changing the type of crops grown in a specific area each season to improve soil health.
- Natural Pest Control: Natural pest control in organic gardening involves using natural predators, physical barriers, and companion planting to manage pests without chemicals.
- Biodiversity: Biodiversity in organic gardening refers to the variety of plant and animal species present in an ecosystem, promoting ecological balance.
- Permaculture: Permaculture is a sustainable gardening approach that mimics natural ecosystems to create a self-sustaining, regenerative garden with minimal human intervention.

Indoor gardening

- Fertilizer: Fertilizer is a substance added to soil or plants to provide essential nutrients for healthy growth and development in indoor gardening.
- Indoor Plants: Indoor plants are plants that are grown inside buildings, typically for decorative purposes, to improve air quality, and create a peaceful environment.
- Potted Plants: Potted plants are plants grown in containers indoors, typically for decorative purposes, allowing for easier maintenance and versatility in placement.
- Soilless: Soilless refers to growing plants without the use of traditional soil, often utilizing alternative substrates like perlite, vermiculite, or coco coir.
- Grow Light: A grow light is a type of artificial light source designed to stimulate plant growth in indoor gardening settings.
- Hydroponics: Hydroponics is a method of growing plants without soil, using nutrient-rich water solutions to provide essential nutrients directly to roots.

Garden Tools

- Shovel: A tool with a flat blade and long handle used for digging, lifting, and moving soil, compost, or other materials in gardening.
- Rake: A rake is a garden tool with a long handle and a row of metal or wooden teeth used for gathering leaves and debris.
- Hoe: A hoe is a long-handled gardening tool with a flat metal blade used for cultivating, weeding, and breaking up soil.
- Pruner: A pruner is a handheld gardening tool with sharp blades used to trim and shape plants, trees, and shrubs.
- Wheelbarrow: A wheelbarrow is a hand-propelled vehicle with one wheel, designed for carrying heavy loads such as soil, plants, or tools.
- Trowel: A trowel is a small handheld tool with a flat, pointed blade used for digging, planting, and smoothing soil in gardening.
- Garden Fork: A garden fork is a tool with sturdy, pointed tines used for loosening, turning, and aerating soil in a garden.

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