

AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS AND MANAGEMENT

**Words, Terms and Definitions English,
Sinhala & Tamil**



**Department of Agricultural Systems
Faculty of Agriculture
Rajarata University of Sri Lanka**

Glossary

Agricultural Systems and Management

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Puliyankulama

Anuradhapura

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Tamil Translation

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1. A Horizon /A கலாபுய /மண் வெட்டு தோற்ற அடுக்குகள்/ மண் கண்டங்கள் மேல் மண்

Topsoil

2.Access/ பூலேய /அணுகல்

The means or opportunity to approach

3.Acclimation / சுகலா குழீ/பழகுதல்

Adaptation to changing or new conditions

4.Acculturation/ சபலீகரண /வளர்ப்பு

Tendency for different cultures to become more similar over time as ideas are exchanged

5.Acid Rain / அமில பூசீய /அமில மழை

Acid rain is any form of precipitation with acidic components as sulfuric acid or nitric acid that fall to the ground from the atmosphere in wet or dry forms

6. Acidification / அமிலீகரண /அமிலமயமாக்கல்

Process of becoming more acid . pH 7 is neutral, above this is alkaline below pH 6 is acidic. i.e Acidification of the soil

7.Active Involvement/ සක්‍රීය දායකත්වය/செயலில் ஈடுபாடு

Taking action in order to achieve something

8.Actual Weight /නියම බර/உண்மையான நிறை

An individual's current weight

9.Adaptation / අනුවර්තනය/இசைவாக்கம்

Biological modification that allows species to better exists in a specific environment.

10. Adaptation Benefits/ අනුවර්තන ප්‍රතිලාභ /இசைவாக்க நன்மைகள்

Accrued benefits following the adoption and implementation of adaptation measures

11. Adaptive Assessment/අනුවර්තී තක්සේරුව/ இசைவாக்க மதிப்பீடு

The practice of identifying options to adapt to climate change and evaluating them in terms of criteria such as availability, benefits, costs, effectiveness, efficiency and feasibility

12. Adaptive Capacity/ අනුවර්තන ධාරිතාව/ இசைவாக்க திறன்

Property of the system to adjust its characteristics ir behaviour in order to expand its coping capacity under the climate change conditions

13. Additives / අමතරව එකතු කරන අමුද්‍රව්‍ය / ජෛර්‍යකයන්

Additives are substances added to food to improve flavour, colour, and texture or to preserve foods to help extend the shelf life.

**14. Adequate Intake / ප්‍රමාණවත් ආහාර ගැනීම/ ජෛර්‍යමාන
උද්කෝණය**

This means the recommended average daily intake level based on observed or experimentally determined approximation or estimates of nutrient intake by a group (or groups) of apparently healthy people that are assumed to be adequate, use when an Recommended dietary allowance (RDA) cannot be determined

**15. Adventure Tourism/ විකුමාන්විත සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය/ ජායජ
සුරුලා පයනිකයන්**

Adventure tourism is a type of tourism in which tourist do some adventures activities like as skydiving, hill climbing and scuba diving

**16. Aerial Survey/ ගුවනෙහි සිට කෙරෙන සමීක්ෂණය/ ගුවන්
සමීක්ෂණ /වෘත්තමය ඡායාරූප**

A method of collecting geometrics or other imagery by using airplanes, helicopters, UAVs, balloons or other aerial methods. Aerial surveys can provide information on many things not visible from the ground

17. Aerobic Digestion/සවායු ජීවීන්ගේ/ காற்று செரிமானம்

Decomposition of organic matter by microorganisms in the presence of oxygen

18. Aesthetic Value/ ජෛෂ්ටික වටිනාකම/ அழகியல் மதிப்பு

The visual value of a species: its appeal to be saved due to looks

19. Afforestation/ වන වගාව/ காடு வளர்ப்பு

The conversion from other land uses into forest, or the increase of the canopy cover to above the 10 % threshold

20. Aflatoxins/ ධූලක/ பூசண நச்சு வகை

Carcinogenic toxins produced by moulds in stored crops

21. Ageing of Soils/ පාංශු වයස්ගත වීම/ மண்ணின் வயது

Deposition of polysaccharides and other organic cementing agents by microbial activity in soil

22. Agribusiness / කෘෂි ව්‍යාපාර / விவசாய வணிகம்

Producers and manufacturers of agricultural goods and services such as fertilizer and farm equipment makers, food and fiber processors, wholesalers, transporters and retail food and fiber outlets

23. Agricultural Biodiversity (Agro Biodiversity)/ කෘෂි ජෛව විවිධත්වය/ **விவசாய பல்லுயிர்**

The variety and variability of animals, plants and micro-organisms at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels that sustain the ecosystem structures, functions and processes in and around production systems, and that provide food and non-food agricultural products

24. Agricultural Diversification/ කෘෂිකාර්මික විවිධාංගීකරණය/
விவசாய பல்வகைப்படுத்தல்

Re-allocation of some of a farm's productive resources, such as land, capital, farm equipment and labour to other products

25. Agricultural Finance/ කෘෂිකාර්මික මූල්‍ය / **விவசாய நிதி**

The provision of multiple types of services dedicated for the supporting both on and off-farm agricultural activities and businesses including input provision, production, and distribution, wholesale, processing and marketing

26. Agricultural Frontier/ කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු වල ව්‍යාප්තිය සඳහා
වනාන්තර පරිවර්තනය වන ප්‍රදේශ / **விவசாய எல்லை**

Areas where agricultural expansion is resulting in forest conversion

27. Agricultural Innovation System/ කෘෂිකාර්මික නවෝත්පාදන ක්‍රමවේද /විවෘත කණ්ඩායම් පිහිටුවීමේ මූලධර්ම

A system of individuals, organizations, and enterprises focused on bringing new products, processes and forms of organization into social and economic use to achieve food and nutrition security, economic development, and sustainable natural resource management

28. Agricultural Insurance/ කෘෂිකාර්මික රක්ෂණය/ විවෘත කාප්පීම

A type of protection policy that covers agricultural producers against unexpected loss of projected crop yields or profits from produce sales at market

29. Agricultural Risk Management Tools/ කෘෂිකාර්මික අවදානම් කළමනාකරණ මෙවලම්/ විවෘත මුදල් මෙලාගැනීමේ ක්‍රමවේද

New tools to manage the agricultural risks

30. Agri-Silviculture /කෘෂි වන වගාව/වන වෙළඳාම

A type of agro forestry system that combines crops and trees, including shrubs or vines in same land with temporal of spacial arrangements

31. Agri-Silvo-Pastoral System/ லொீத , தனலுலு ஂத லத லதா லுீகாலுுெு கரத காலு ஂுுெுதலுலு/வன வலவசால(வலலங்குக்ள ஁ள்ளடங்கலாக/வலலங்குக்ள ஁ல்லாத) முறலலல

An agro forestry system that combines crops, pastures (with or without animals) and trees in same land with temporal of spacial arrangements

32. Agro Ecological Zones/ காலு ஂூரூரூக் கலூஂ/ வேளாண் ஂுற்றுஂஂூழல் மண்டலங்க்ள

A land resource mapping unit, defined in terms of climate, landform and soils, and/or land cover, and having a specific range of potentials and constraints for land use

33. Agro Meteorology/ காலு காலுலு லுுலால / வேளாண் வாலுலலை ஁ய்வ

The study of weather and use of weather and climate information to enhance or expand agricultural crops and/or to increase crop production

34. Agro Tourism/ காலு ஂலூரூக் லலூஂரூ/வேளாண் ஂுற்றுலால

Any agriculturally based operation or activity that brings visitors to a farm or ranch

35. Agro Wells / லதா ஂூ/ வலவசால கலுணறுக்ள

High capacity well used for watering livestock, aquaculture, or watering household yards and gardens, or for other purposes related to farming but not for irrigating lands or crops

36. Agroecological Zones/காதி பார்சர்க கலாப/ வேளாண் சூழலியல் மண்டலங்கள்

Geographic areas in which ecologic conditions (soil, water, climate) dictate the agricultural practices that are used

37. Agroecology/காதி பர்சர வித்யாவ / வேளாண் சூழலியல்

The study of bringing ecology principles into agriculture, including the diversity of species and genetics, recycling nutrients on the farm, and maintaining healthy soils

38. Agro Ecosystem/காதி பர்சர பதீதிகி/ வேளாண் சுற்றுச்சூழல் அமைப்பு

A model for living and non-living the functioning of an agricultural system with interaction of all its inputs and outputs

39. Agroforestry/காதி வந வலாவ/வேளாண்வனவியல்

A land use system in which woody perennials are deliberately used on the same land management unit as annual agricultural crops or animals, either sequentially or simultaneously, with the aim of obtaining greater outputs on a sustained basis.

40. Agronomy/ ஁சுத வித்யாவ / வேளாண் அறிவியல்

The science of crop production and soil management. The name is derived from the Greek words agros (field) and nomos (to manage).

41. Agronomic Data/ කෘෂි දත්ත/ வேளாண் தரவு

Data derived from activities and conditions on farm fields. The data can include soil analysis, nutrient information, hybrid selection, plant populations, and yield data

42. Agropastoral System /සත්ව පාලනය සහ බෝග වගා එකාබද්ධ කරන කෘෂිකාර්මික පද්ධතියකි/தாவர மற்றும் விலங்கு வேளாண்மை

Farming systems that combine animals and crop production in same land with temporal of spacial arrangements

43. Aigamo / ඔසීරු/ தாரா வகை

Aigamo is a cross-breed of wild and domestic duck

44. Allelopathic Compounds /අලීලොපතික සංයෝග/ அலெலோபதி கலவைகள்

Various metabolic substances (such as terpenes, camphor, and cineole) released by plants that biochemically inhibit other plants or microorganisms

45. Allelopathic Effects / අලීලොපතික සංයෝග වල බලපෑම/ அலெலோபதி விளைவுகள்

The results of the biochemical suppression of the growth of one plant species by another, thus reducing competition for resources

46. Alley Cropping / அலீ உறாவ/ சுழற்சி பயிர்

An agroforestry system in which annual food crops are grown in alleys formed by hedgerows of nutrient-cycling trees or shrubs . The hedgerow plants are pruned throughout the cropping season to prevent competition for sunlight, water, and nutrients.

47. Alluvial Soils/ அலுவீசலீ அசீ/ வண்டல் மண்

Soils made of materials deposited by running water (for example, clay, silt, sand, and gravel).

48. Alternative Agriculture/ விசலீசு காகீகரீதானீச/ மாற்று விவசாயம்

Agriculture based on reduced use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, increased use of crop rotation, and reduced tillage of the soil

49. Alternative Crops / விசலீசு லீவீத/ மாற்று பயிர்கள்

Non-traditional crops that can be grown in an area to diversify rotations and increase income

50. Alternative Tourism/ விசலீசு சிலாரக வசாதாரச / மாற்று சுற்றுலா

Tourist products or individual tourist services, different from mass tourism by means of supply, organization and the human resources involved

51. Altitude/ උන්නතාංශය/ உயரம்

The height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level

52. Ammonification / ඇමෝනීකරණය/ அமோனியமாதல்

The formation of ammonium ions from nitrogenous compounds

53. Anaerobic Digestion/ නිර්වායු ජීර්ණය/ காற்றில்லா செரிமானம்

A series of biological processes in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen

54. Analog Forestry/ අනුලෝම වනාන්තරය/ அனலாக் வனவியல்

That is a system of forest management that combines the values of local forest biodiversity with organic crop cultivation. It seeks to establish a forest type environment, analogous in architectural structure and ecological function to the original forest ecosystems that once existed in the area.

55. Ancient Forests(Endangered Forests) / පුරාණ වනාන්තර/ பண்டைய காடுகள்

Forests that have never been cut and typically consist of trees 250 years of age and older

56. Annual Plants/ වාර්ෂික බෝග / வருடாந்திர தாவரங்கள்

Plants that complete their entire life cycle (from seed to flower seed production and death) within a single growing season

57. Anthropogenic / මිනිස් ක්‍රියාකාරකම් හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රවෙනස්කම්/ மானுடவியல்

Based on human activities; often used to refer to environmental changes caused by human activity

58. Anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions/ මානව ක්‍රියාකාරකම් නිසා සිදුවන හරිතාගාර වායු විමෝචනය/ மானுடவியல் பசுமை இல்ல வாயு உமிழ்வுகள்

Emissions of greenhouse gases, greenhouse gas precursors, and aerosols caused by human activities . These activities include the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, land use changes, livestock production, fertilization, waste management, and industrial processes

59. Antioxidants / ප්‍රතිඔක්සිකාරක / ஆக்சிஜனேற்றிகள்

“Anti” means against and “oxidant” means oxygen. An antioxidant prevents oxygen from destroying important substances. Well-known antioxidants include enzymes and other substances, such as vitamin C, vitamin E and beta carotene, which are capable of counteracting the damaging effects of oxidation. Antioxidants are also commonly added to food products such as vegetable oils and prepared foods to prevent or delay their deterioration from the action of air. Antioxidants may

possibly reduce the risks of cancer. Antioxidants clearly slow the progression of age-related macular degeneration.

60. Antithesis /ශාකයක මල් විවෘත වන කාලය/ பூ மலரும் காலம்

The time of flower opening in a plant

61. Apiculture / මී මැසි පාලනය/ தேனீ வளர்ப்பு

An agroforestry system that involves the selection of trees and their management for beekeeping

62. Aqua Silviculture /ඒකාබද්ධ වන හා ජලජීව වගා ක්‍රමය

An agroforestry system that integrates fisheries and trees into a production system

63. Aquaculture /ජලජීව වගාව/ நீர்நிலை உயிரினங்கள் வளர்ப்பு(மீன் வளர்ப்பு)

The cultivation of aquatic organisms for the production of human food (i.e. Fish farming)

64. Aquaponics /සහජීවන පරිසරයක් තුළ සාම්ප්‍රදායික ජලජීවී වගාව නිර්මාණය වගාව සමඟ ඒකාබද්ධ කරන ඕනෑම පද්ධතියක්/எகுஆ போனிக்ஸ்

Any system that combines conventional aquaculture with hydroponics in a symbiotic environment

65. Aquifer / சலவரய/ நீர்நிலை

A rock, gravel, or sand formation in which water is collected. An aquifer is not an underground lake, but it very much resembles a soaked sponge

66. Arable Soils / வலவலவ ஐதூதூதூ தூதூ/ வினலநிலங்கள்

Soils that are fit for ploughing or tillage to produce crops

67. Area-yield Index Insurance/ தூதூதூ-தூதூதூதூதூ தூதூதூ ரக்தூதூதூ/ பகூதூ தககூதூ கூறியீட்டு கலப்பீடு

The indemnity is based on the realized (harvested) average yield of an area such as a county or district. The insured yield is established as a percentage of the average yield for the area (typically 50–90% of the area average yield). An indemnity is paid if the realized average yield for the area is less than the insured yield, regardless of the actual yield on a policy holder's farm

68. Attraction/ தூதூதூதூதூதூ/ ஈர்ப்பு

The action or power of evoking interest in or liking for something

69. Agriculture Extension/ கலதூ வலதூதூதூ தூதூதூ / நீட்டிப்பு

Agricultural activities that involve dissemination of agricultural materials, technologies, and information to a relatively large number of farmers or associated agricultural workers or agents

70. Automatic Feeders/ ස්වයංක්‍රීය පෝෂක/ தானியங்கி ஊட்டிகள்

A machine that automatically provides a supply of feeds to livestock animals

71. Automatic Milking Parlour/ ස්වයංක්‍රීයව කිරී දෙවීම/ தானியங்கி பால் கறக்கும் நிலையம்

Milking of dairy animals, especially of dairy cattle, without human

72. Automated System/ ස්වයංක්‍රීය පද්ධතිය/ தன்னியக்க அமைப்பு

The technique, method, or system of operating or controlling a process by highly automatic means, as by electronic devices, reducing human intervention

73. Autonomous Climate Change Adaptation/ ස්වයංක්‍රීය දේශගුණික විපර්යාස අනුවර්තනය/ தன்னாட்சி காலநிலை மாற்றம் இசைவாக்கம்

Responses to be implemented by individual farmers, rural communities and farmers' organizations, depending on perceived or real climate change in the coming decades, and without intervention or coordination by regional and national governments and international agreements

74. Backpacking Tourist/ උරපොදි ගෙන යන සංචාරකයා/ பொது கொண்டு செல்லும் சுற்றுலாப்பயணி

A person who travels or hikes carrying their belongings in a backpack

75. Bagasse /ரொடு/கரும்பு சக்கை

The dry pulpy residue left after the extraction of juice from sugar cane

76. Balance of Nature / ஷாலாஃதமே சமநிலை/இயற்கையின் சமநிலை

An idea popularized by George Perkins Marshall that all life is interrelated and in balance. This idea has been rejected by modern biological ecology but embraced by proponents of deep ecology

77. Basal Energy Expenditure (BEE)/ இலிக ஸரீரக கியாகாரகமே சலனலா ஸநீமடு ஃலஸ ஸகீநி சூமாதஸ / அடிப்படை ஆற்றல் செலவு

The energy (in the form of calories) need to maintain basic bodily functions such as breathing, brain function and keeping the heart beating ,ion transport, normal turnover of enzymes and other body components

78. Basal Metabolism / இலிக சர்லாநீநீஸ/ அடிப்படை வளர்சுதை மாற்றம்(ஜீவத்துவ பரிணாமம்)

The turnover of energy in a fasting and resting organism using energy solely to maintain vital cellular activity, respiration, and circulation as measured by the basal metabolic rate. A term that describes how much energy the body needs when it is completely at rest

79. Base saturation percentage / இலிகை ஸந்தாசீதிகை சூதிகை / அடிப்படை செறிவு சதவீதம்

The percentage of the cation exchange capacity occupied by cations other than hydrogen or aluminium

80. Base-Broadening/ சாடகை சூலல் கிரீம/ அடிப்படை விரிவுபடுத்துதல்

The development of adapted populations utilizing unimproved germplasm and is aimed at removing the prevailing genetic bottlenecks by incorporating diverse traits, including those that confer resilience, into crop varieties from both wild relatives and landraces

81. Biennial Crops / டீலிவாரீகை/ இரு வருட பயிர்கள்

Crops that complete their life span in two growing seasons

82. Bio Channel / சைவலி மாதம்/ சலகை ஸகை வாதகை கமதீ கிரீம ஸடகை , மூல் , ஸகூதீ ஸகை காமீதீ மகீதீ ஸகை ஸீ கரகூ லகை மாரீகை / உயிரியல் ஊடகம்

The paths made by roots, animals, insects, and other soil biota that act as conduits for water and air through the soil

83. Bio Char / அகூரல்/ உயிர் கரி

Produced by heating organic material (manure or plant leaves, stalks, roots, husks, shells, seeds) in a low oxygen environment . The biochar can be put into soil to increase its fertility and to allow it to hold water

84. Bio Fuel/ ເອຊີວ ອຸນ໌ດວ/ ຂຍີຣ໌ ຍາຣີປອາຣູນ໌

A fuel that is produced through contemporary processes from biomass, rather than a fuel produced by the very slow geological processes involved in the formation of fossil fuels, such as oil

85. Bio Pesticides/ ເອຊີວ ປຸຣີເອວ໌ດວາອາ/ ຂຍີຣ໌ ປູສ໌ສີຄ໌ຄອລ໌ລີຄ໌

Certain types of pesticides derived from such natural materials as animals, plants, bacteria, and certain minerals

86. Bio Technology / ເອຊີວ າວ໌ທ໌ອ໌/ ຂຍີຣີຢລ໌ ຕອາຊີລ໌ຄູດ໌ປມ໌

This is a broad term embracing the manipulation of living organisms and spans a wide range of activities from conventional techniques for fermentations and plant and animal breeding to recent innovations in tissue culture, irradiation, genomics and marker-assisted breeding (MAB)

87. Bioaccumulation / ເອຊີວ ສ໌ລ໌ເວລ໌/ ຂຍີຣ໌ ຄູວີປ໌ປ

The accumulation of pollutants in an organism; sometimes referred to as bio concentration

88. Bioavailability / ເອຊີວ ຄ໌ອ໌ເອວ໌ດ໌ວາ/ ຂດລີລ໌ ມຣຸນ໌ທູ ອຣູປ໌ປ

Bioavailability is an expression of the total mass of a compound present in a component that has the potential of being absorbed by the organisms

89. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)/ ເສັຽ ອັກຊີເຈນ ອຳນາດ/ ຂຸ້ນຮຸນສູນ ທຳວາ

The amount of oxygen required by micro organisms, usually in polluted water, slurry or industrial effluent for oxidation processes. Measured as milligrams of O₂ taken up by 1 l of the sample when incubated at a standard temperature of 20°C for 5 days

90. Biodegradable/ ເສັຽ ທຳວາ/ ຂຸ້ນຮຸນ(ມັກຮຸນ)

Capable of being decomposed by bacteria or other living organisms and thereby avoiding pollution

91. Biodiversity/ ເສັຽ ວິວັດຊີວິດ/ ມັກຮຸນສູນ

The variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable

92. Biodynamic / ເສັຽ ທຳວາ/ຂຸ້ນຮຸນສູນສູນ

This is a spiritual-ethical-ecological approach to agriculture, food production and nutrition where the whole farm is viewed as a living organism, pioneered by Austrian scientist and philosopher Dr Rudolf Steiner. It is also a recognized certification for organic farms that meet higher biodynamic practice standards

93. Biogeography / ເສັຽ ທຳວາ ວິວັດຊີວິດ / ຂຸ້ນຮຸນ ມັກຮຸນສູນ

The study of the origin, geography, and distribution of organisms

94. Bioinformatics/ ເອຊີວ ໂອາຣທູຣ/ ຂຸຍີຣ ທຸກວລີຍລ

The science of collecting and analysing complex biological data such as genetic codes

95. Biological Control /ເອຊີວ ຫາຣາຍ/ ຂຸຍີຣີຍລ ກຸດູບປາດູ

Controlling crop pests by using living organisms harmless to the plants but which destroy or reduce the number of harmful pests

96. Biological Efficiency /ເອຊີວ ກາຣ໌ຍກ໌ອ໌ອາວາລີ/ ຂຸຍີຣີຍລ ຄຶຣຸ່ນ

The efficiency of an organism or biological system

97. Biological Pest Control/ເອຊີວ ວີຊາວ໌ອກ ຫຣີເວ໌ດ ກຸຣ໌ອກາກຣ໌ອຍ/ ຂຸຍີຣີຍລ ປູສ໌ອີ ກຸດູບປາດູ

A method of controlling pests such as insects, mites, weeds and plant diseases using other organisms . It relies on predation, parasitism, herbivory, or other natural mechanisms, but typically also involves an active human management role

98. Biological Resources / ເອຊີວ ສ໌ອີອາວ໌/ ຂຸຍີຣີຍລ ວລາງກຸ່ນ

As genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity

99. Biomass/ ເອຊີວສ໌ກວ໌ດີ/ ຂຸຍີຣປ໌ປອາຣຸ່ນ(ຂຸຍີຣີ)

The total quantity weight of organic material present per unit area

100. Biome/ ວີເອ໌ອ໌/ ຂຸຍີຣ (ປຸຍອາມ໌)

A major ecological community type (for example, grassland);

101. Bioremediation /செவ்வு சூழிகரீம் / உயிரியக்கம்

Restoring a natural area by the addition of living organisms (e.g., plants or bacteria)

102. Biosphere / செவ்வு குரீம்/ உயிர்க்கோளம்

The largest, all-encompassing ecosystem that includes soil, water, and the atmosphere

103. Biota / கலாசயக சீவன் வக சீவீன்/ குறிப்பிட்ட இடத்தில் காலத்தில் இருக்கும் தாவரம் விலங்கின் வாழ்க்கை முறை

The living organisms of a region

104. Biotech Crops/ காகீகாரீமிக கடுயு சடகா காலிகா கரக , சாக ஓசீனீர் கும் காலிகா கரமீன் சாக வெகசீ கர கழி வெர் / உயிரியல் தொழில்நுட்ப பயிர்கள்

Plants used in agriculture, the DNA of which has been modified using genetic engineering methods. In most cases, the aim is to introduce a new trait to the plant which does not occur naturally in the species

105. Biotechnology /செல்வகாக்கீகரணம்/ உயிரி தொழில்நுட்பம்

The development of biological processes and products i.e. Genetic modification

106. Biotic /செல்வ/ உயிர்க்கலை(உயிரியல்)

Caused or produced by living things

107. Biotic Community/செல்வ சூழல் / உயிரியல் சமூகம்

A group of organisms that interact with each other, depend on each other and inhabit an area

108. Blue Baby Syndrome /நிலீர் தீர்வு குழந்தை/ நீல குழந்தை நோய்க்குறி

An illness that begins when large amounts of nitrates in water are ingested by and infant and converted to nitrite by the digestive system . This condition is also known as methemoglobinemia

109. Blue Growth/ ஊரல், தைநீர் சல வுரலுலு கலூசுலு ஊரீலு கலூகாரகலு வுலு ஡ு வு துரஊர ஊவரீலுலு/ ஡ுருங்கடல்கள், ஈரநிலங்கள் ஡ற்று஡் கடலுலுர஡் ஡குதுகளில் ஡ுருளாதார நடவடிக்கைகளால் ஂ஡ு஡் நிலையான வளர்ச்சு

Blue Growth is the sustainable growth and development emanating from economic activities in the oceans, wetlands and coastal zones that

minimize environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable use of living aquatic resources, and maximize economic and social benefits

110. Boundary Planting- ගජ් වැට්/ எல்லை நடுகை

The method of planting trees specifically to function as boundary markers, live fences, windbreaks, or firebreaks. Additional benefits include microclimate regulation and protection and the production of green manure, fodder, or fuelwood

111. Brackish Water/ ලවණතාවයකින් යුතු ජලය/ உவர்நீர்

Water with a salinity intermediate between seawater and freshwater, usually showing wide salinity fluctuations

112. Brand Loyalty / වෙළඳ නාම පක්ෂපාතීත්වය/ தர அடையாள விசுவாசம்

Brand loyalty is the positive association consumers attach to a particular product or brand. Customers that exhibit brand loyalty are devoted to a product or service, which is demonstrated by their repeat purchases despite competitors efforts to lure them away. Corporations invest significant amounts of money on customer service and marketing to create and maintain brand loyalty for an established product

113. Break Crop/ බෝග වෙනස් කරමින් වල් පැලෑටි සහ ශාක රෝග පාලනය කිරීමට උපකාර කිරීම/களைகளை கட்டுப்படுத்தும் முகமாக தாவர வகைகளை மாற்றும் செய்தல்

A change in crop in an arable rotation in order to help control weeds and plant diseases, i.e Oilseed rape grown in a sequence of cereal crops would be a break crop

114. Breed / பூங்குடி/ இனம்

A specific group of domestic animal having, homogeneous behaviour, or other characteristics that distinguish it from other organisms of the same species

115. Broadcast Seeding / விசை வூட்டு/ பரவலான விதைப்பு

The action of seeding by casting or scattering seed rather than transplanting seedlings

116. Broadleaf Forests / பூக்கி பசு வனாங்காடு/ அகன்ற இலைக் காடுகள்

A type of closed forest where broadleaf species (dicotyledons or monocotyledons) predominate . The broadleaf trees (especially the dicotyledons) are often referred to as “hardwoods”

117. Browsing / பிடுகு / உலவுதல்

A method of feeding by herbivores, in which the leaves and peripheral shoots are removed from trees and shrubs

**118. Buffer Zones/ ஸீலார்஑ீ஑ு஑ கலா஑/ இடையக(தர஑ங்கல்)
மண்டல஑ங்கள்**

Areas on the edge of protected areas that have land use controls and allow only those activities (such as research, recreation, and tourism) that are compatible with protecting the core area

**119. Building Resilience/ ஔரொ஑ீ஑ு ஑ீஔஔ ஑ு஑ீ஑ி஑ால லரீ஑஑஑஑/
஑ீள்த஑்஑஑஑஑஑ ஑஑ுவ஑஑்஑ுதல்**

The ability to adapt well to adversity, threats, or even significant sources of stress

120. Bund/஑ீ஑஑஑/ கட்டு

An embankment used to control the flow of water

121. Business/ ல஑஑஑஑஑ / வ஑்஑ிக ஑ுலுவல்

A commercial activity

**122. Caloric Needs Estimate / க஑஑஑ ஑ு஑ீ஑஑஑஑஑஑஑஑஑஑஑஑/
கலோ஑ரி
தே஑஑஑஑஑ ம஑ி஑஑ீ஑ு**

An estimate that accounts for the total amount of calories needed

123. Calorie / க஑஑஑஑ / கலோ஑ரி

A calorie is a measure of energy expenditure and stored energy. The calories referred to in diet calories eaten and exercise calories burned are kilocalories (kcal).One kilocalorie is equal to the amount of heat that will

raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by one degree Celsius at sea level

124. Calorie Count / කැලරි ගණන/ கலோரி எண்ணிக்கை

Documented results from direct observation at meal and snack times (usually in a hospital or nursing home) which are then tallied to reveal calories consumed in a day

125. Canopy / වියන/விதானம்

The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees and other woody vegetation . Layers of the canopy may be distinguished (that is, understory and over story).

126. Canopy Walkway/ වනාන්තරයක ගස් මුදුන් හරහා පාලම් අවිදීමේ මාර්ගයක්/விதான நடைபாதை

A constructed bridge walkway through the tree tops of a forest

127. Capacity Development/ ධාරිතා සංවර්ධනය/ திறன் மேம்பாடு

The process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time

**128. Carbon Finance (Carbon Market Financing)/ காவன் மூலம் /
கார்பன் நிதி**

A branch of environmental finance that covers financial tools such as carbon emission trading to reduce the impact of greenhouse gases (GHG) on the environment by giving carbon emissions a price

129. Carbon Fixation/ காவன் திரகிரீம்/ கார்பன் நிர்ணயம்

The conversion of atmospheric carbon dioxide into organic compounds by plants through the process of photosynthesis

**130. Carbon Footprint /அரீசர஑ம் மூடா அரீக காவன் ப்ரமூ஑ம்/
கார்பன் தடம்**

The quantity of greenhouse gas emissions created by a person, family, business or other entity

**131. Carbon Sequestration / காவன் திர கிரீம்/ கார்பன்
வரிசைப்படுத்தல்**

A process where airborne carbon dioxide is removed from the air and stored in plants as leaves, roots, stems, trunks and soils. Also known as, terrestrial carbon sequestration or bio-sequestration

**132. Carbon Sink /தீ஑காலீதல காவன் திரகர஑ ப்ர஑ல / கார்பன்
மடு**

A long-term storage of carbon, such as soil, wetlands, prairies, forests

133. Carbon Stock / කාබන් සංචිතය/ கார்பன் பங்க

Quantity of carbon in a “pool”, meaning a reservoir or system which has the capacity to accumulate or release carbon . The five pools are aboveground biomass, belowground biomass, litter, deadwood/woody debris; and soil

134. Carbon Tax/ කාබන් බද්ද/ கார்பன் வரி

A tax imposed on fossil fuels according to the amount of carbon contained in them

135. Carnivores/ මාංශ භක්ෂකයන්/ ஊனுண்ணிகள்

Animals that feed on other animals or material of animal origin

136. Carrying Capacity/ ඉසිලුම් ධාරිතාවය/ சுமந்து செல்லும் திறன்

The number of people, animals, or crops which a region can support without environmental degradation

137. Cascade System/ එල්ලංගා පද්ධතිය/ அடுக்கு அமைப்பு

A cascade system is a connected series of tanks organized within a micro-catchment of the dry zone in Sri Lanka. The tanks are used to store water from a seasonal stream. The stored water is conveyed to other tanks downstream and used for a variety of purposes

143. Cation Exchange/ கருவாயை ஐலிதாரலி/ கேஷன் பரிமாற்றம்

Exchange between a cation in solution and on adsorbed on a soil colloid. The negative charge of soil colloids plays a key role in the way nutrients behave in the soil; the ability of a soil to hold nutrients is directly related to the number of cation exchange sites

144. Cereal Crops/ டாஸ் / தானிய பயிர்கள்

Flowering plants of the family Poaceae (formerly Gramineae) those are grown to produce grain for human and animal consumption.

145. Characterization/ டுக்ஷண/ குணாதிசயம்

The practice of systematically describing and documenting genotypic and phenotypic characteristics of genetic resources

146. Chena Cultivation/ ஷீன் டுலிதா/ சேனை சாகுபடி

It is a traditional agricultural system in which temporary clearing is changing cropped for few years and then allowed to remain fallow for some time for rejuvenation

147. Climate/ டீடுஷணய/ காலநிலை

The weather conditions prevailing in a specific area in general or over a long period

148. Chilling Requirement/ ශීත කාලයෙන් පසු සාමාන්‍ය වර්ධනය නැවත ආරම්භ කිරීම සඳහා ශාකයකට අවශ්‍ය සීතල ප්‍රමාණය / குளிர்ச்சி தேவை

Amount of cold needed by a plant to resume normal growth following the winter period. It is measured as an accumulation of hours of temperature below a threshold (i.e. chilling hours) that is specific for every cultivar

149. Climate Change/ දේශගුණික විපර්යාසය/ காலநிலை மாற்றம்

Climate change refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings such as modulations of the solar cycles, volcanic eruptions and persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.

150. Climate Change Adaptation/දේශගුණික විපර්යාසයන්ට අනු හුරුවීම/ காலநிலை மாற்றம் தழுவல்

The changes in policies, behaviours and the responses and solutions used to deal with the changing climate

**151. Climate Change Mitigation/ தேசுகுணிக விழியா஑ அலு஢ கிரீ஢/
காலநிலை ஢ாற்ற஢் துணிப்பு**

Consists of actions to limit the magnitude or rate of global warming and its related effects

**152. Climate-Smart Agriculture/தேசுகுணிக வி஑ரீயா஑யநீ஢ அதுரூ஑
கா஑ிகரீ஢ாநீய/துள்ளிய காலநிலை விவசாய஢்**

Farming that responds to climate change, by adapting and building resilience in the farming practices reducing and removing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere

153. Cloning/ கீலூநகரணு஑/குலுலுனிங்

The process of producing genetically identical individuals of an organism either naturally or artificially . In nature, many organisms produce clones through asexual reproduction. Cloning in biotechnology refers to the process of creating clones of organisms or copies of cells or DNA fragments.

154. Co-Benefits/ ஢ு஑ுவி஢ துநிலா஑ / இணை ஢லன்கள்

Multiple benefits in different fields resulting from one policy, strategy, or action plan

**155. Comfort Food / වින්තலේගීය සැනසීම ලබා දෙන ආහාර/
ஆறுதல் உணவு**

Defined as food that gives emotional comfort to the one eating it, these tend to be favourite foods of childhood, or linked to a person, place or time with which the food has a positive association

156. Commercial Crops / වාණිජ බෝග/ வணிகப் பயிர்கள்

Crop is an agricultural crop which is grown for sale to return a profit. It is typically purchased by parties separate from a farm

**157. Commercialization Chain/ වාණිජකරණ දාමය/
வணிகமயமாக்கல் சங்கிலி**

Commercialization Chain is a map of the direct and indirect interactions between consumers and local service providers including all intermediaries, sources of information, and means of communication

**158. Communication for Development/ සංවර්ධනය සඳහා
සන්නිවේදනය/அபிவிருத்திக்கான தொடர்பாடல்**

Social process based on dialogue using a broad range of tools and methods. Communication for Development is about seeking change at different levels including listening, establishing trust, sharing knowledge and skills, building policies, debating and learning for sustained and meaningful change. World Congress on Communication for Development

159. Community Food Security / ප්‍රජා ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතතාව/சமூகவியல் உணவு பெருகை

When everyone in the community can get healthy and safe food in a way that is sustainable and meets their dietary and cultural needs

160. Community Forestry / ප්‍රජා වන වගාව / சமூக காடுகள்

Forestry developed in areas marginal to agriculture, with many members of the community being landless or small-scale farmers, often characterized by ecological and cultural diversity and the employment of traditional technologies. Communal land development is basic to this type of forestry. Related term: social forestry

161. Community Gardens / ප්‍රජා ගෙවතු/ சமூக தோட்டங்கள்

When members of the public are allowed to rent small garden plots on a larger lot of ground . The land can be privately owned or owned by a government agency

162. Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) ප්‍රජා සහයෝගයෙන් සිදුකරන කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය/சமூக ஆதாரத்திற்கான வேளாண்மை

A means of distributing food grown locally to consumers who purchase a share of the food that is grown. Every week the consumer receives a share of that week's harvest

163. Compacted Soil / ஐத ல்லு பஐ/ சுருக்கப்பட்ட மண்

Soils where the air pockets between soil particles have been reduced to such an extent that water can no longer infiltrate the soil, air is not held in the soil and plant roots are unable to be established in the soil. Compaction results from driving over the soil and from animal feet walking over the soil

164. Complementary Enterprise/ அ஑ு஑ுர஑ ல஑ல஑஑ / ந்ர஑஑ ந்ர஑஑

One that increases its output while at the same time increases the output of another enterprise within the same farming system. Complementary enterprises are extremely rare and only exist for a very few combinations

165. Compost / ஑஑஑஑஑஑஑஑஑஑஑஑ / ஑஑஑

Organic material, such as leaves, stalks and roots, that has decomposed and is being added to soil as a fertilizer and to rejuvenate soil

166. Concurrent Culture/ ஑஑஑஑஑஑ ஑஑஑஑஑஑஑஑ / ஑஑஑ ஑஑஑ ஑஑஑஑஑஑஑஑

The simultaneous farming of fish and rice on the same unit of land

**167. Conservation Agriculture/ සංරක්ෂණ කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය/
பாதுகாப்பு விவசாயம்**

A concept for resource-saving agricultural crop production that strives to achieve acceptable profits together with high and sustained production levels while concurrently conserving the environment

**168. Conservation Enterprises/ සංරක්ෂණ ව්‍යවසායනී / பாதுகாப்பு
நிறுவனங்கள்**

Income generating activities that focuses on conserving natural resources and ecosystems

**169. Conservation Tillage/ සංරක්ෂණ බිම් කෙටීම/ பாதுகாப்பு
உழவு**

Methods for growing annual crops in the previous year's crop residue (such as stems and roots) which reduce soil erosion and retain water and nutrients on the land

170. Conservation/ සංරක්ෂණය/ பாதுகாப்பு

Protection and preservation, in relation to: soil, herbage, species or the environment

**171. Consumer Behavior / පාරිභෝගික හැසිරීම/ நுகர்வோர்
நடத்தை**

Considering the entire process from acquisition to consumption of food as reflective of all the choices and decisions made by consumers, at the

individual, household or collective levels, on what food to acquire, store, prepare, cook and eat –and how to dispose the waste-, and on the allocation of food within the household (including gender repartition and feeding of children

172. Continuous Cropping/அனைத்து வரையிலும் தொடர்ந்து பயிர் செய்தல்

One crop planting following soon after harvest, without seasonal fallowing

173. Contour Cropping/ சுமூலிச வரையிலும் விளிம்பு பயிர்

The use of tillage that follows the contours of a slope, rather than up and down a slope. It helps prevent erosion and runoff

174. Contract Growing /கொண்டுவர சட்டம் மன அச்சிவது லொ சீமவ கிஃயதி விசேசின குறுதி கர்வெக ஓலக கர் கென வரையிலும் கிரீம /ஓப்பந்த பயிர்கள்

Crops grown under contract to supply a specific outlet or to a factory for further process often grown to a detailed specification

175. Controlled Atmosphere/சாலின வாயுவரையிலும் கட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட வளிமண்டலம்

Regulation of O₂ and CO₂ levels as well as temperature to improve storage of fruit and vegetables

**185. Crop Genetic Diversity/ லெர்஑ சூக விவி஑ந்லெ/ பயிர் ஡ரபணு
வேறுபாடு**

The total number of genetic characteristics in the genetic makeup of the plant species used in agriculture and the close evolutionary related wild species

186. Crop Insurance/ லெர்஑ ரகீகணு/ பயிர் காப்பீடு

A type of protection policy that covers agricultural producers against unexpected loss of projected crop yields or profits from produce sales at market

187. Crop Residue/ லெர்஑ ஐலெர்஑/ பயிர் எச்சம்

The organic material that remains in the field following harvest

**188. Crop Revenue Rnsurance/ லெர்஑ ஐ஑஑஑஑஑ ரகீகணு/ பயிர்
வருவாய் காப்பீடு**

A combination of crop-yield insurance and price insurance. Crop-revenue insurance covers the decline in price that occurs during the crop's growing season

189. Crop Rotation / லெர்஑ ஡ாருலி/ பயிர் சூழற்சி

The growing of different crops in succession on a piece of land to avoid exhausting the soil and to control weeds, pests, and diseases

190. Crop Yield Insurance/ அச்சீலிழ்ந ரகீசூகூய/ பயிர் மகசூல் கஃப்பீடு

Crop-yield insurance protects the expected revenue due to unexpected yields, which is the volume of a crop's harvest

191. Cropping Patterns/வெஃக ரவஃலி/ பயிர் முறைகள்

The yearly sequence and spatial arrangement of crops or alternating crops and fallow within a given area . The fallow crop may be natural or planted

192. Cropping Ratio/ வெஃக அஃதுசஃகஃய/ பயிர் விஃகிதம்

Number of harvests per year

193. Cropping System/ வெஃக சஃஃஃகி/ பயிரிடல் முறைமை

The order in which the crops are grown or cultivated on a piece of land over fixed period

194. Cross Breeding/ ஡ுஃஃஃ கிரீஃ / கலப்பினம்

Animal obtained from the mating of parents from two different breeds

195. Crusting/ கவெஃக / மேலெஃக

The formation of a surface layer on soils, ranging in thickness from a few millimeters to an inch, that, when dry, is much more compact, hard, and brittle than the material immediately beneath it

196. Cuisine/ ආහාර පිසීමේ විලාසයක් හෝ ක්‍රමයක් / **ඡමෙයල්**

A style or method of cooking, especially as characteristic of a particular country, region, or establishment

197. Culinary / කෑම පිසීම පිළිබඳ/ ඥප ශාස්ත්‍රය / **ඡමෙයල්**

Concerned with cooking

198. Cultivar/ වගා ප්‍රභේදය / **පයිර්වකෙ**

A cultivated variety of a domesticated crop plant that is formally or informally named or otherwise recognized as distinct

199. Cultivation / වගාව/ **පයිර් ෂෙය්තල්**

To mechanically loosen or break up soil, uproot weeds, and aerate the soil between rows of growing crops. Soil around crops is generally cultivated one to three times per season, depending on soil type, weather, weed pressure, and herbicide use

200. Cultural Tourism/ සංස්කෘතික අධ්‍යනය සඳහා සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය / **කලාඡ්ඡාර ඡුර්ණුලා**

Cultural Tourism is travel for the purpose of learning about cultures or aspects of cultures

201. Cumulation / සමුච්චනය/ **ඡිරඳ්ඡ**

A provision allowing producers in one country to source parts and inputs from other countries without losing the originating status of that input.

Under cumulation, foreign parts and inputs are not considered as imported (non-originating) for purposes of substantial requirements

202. Cumulative Causation/ සමුච්චිත හේතුව / இரட்சியான காரணம்

The process where a significant increase in economic growth can lead

203. Custodian Farmers/ භාරකාර ගොවීන් / பாதுகாவலர் விவசாயிகள்

Farmers who play a major role in the maintenance of a wide range of diverse varieties of different crops

204. De -nitrification/ නයිට්‍රිහරණය / நைதரசன் மீளமைவு

A microbial facilitated process where nitrate is reduced and ultimately produces molecular nitrogen through a series of intermediate gaseous nitrogen oxide products

205. Decision Making/ තීරණ ගැනීම / முடிவெடுத்தல்

The action or process of making important decisions

206. Dedicated Fuel Cropping/ ඉන්ධන ලෙස භාවිතා කිරීමට නියමිත හෝග නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා පමණක් සම්පත් භාවිතා කිරීම / அர்ப்பணிக்கப்பட்ட எரிபொருள் பயிர்

Use of resources solely towards the production of a crop destined for use as a fuel

207. Deforestation / වන විනාශය/ காடழிப்பு

The decrease in forest areas across the world that are lost for other uses such as agricultural croplands, urbanization, or mining activities

208. Degradation/ පිරිහීම / சீரழிவு

Refers to changes within the biological, physical, and chemical processes of the forest that negatively affect the area or site and lower its productive capacity or potential

209. Delicacy/ ප්‍රසිද්ධ ආහාර පානාදිය / சுவையானது

Usually a rare or expensive food item that is considered highly desirable, sophisticated or peculiarly distinctive, within a given culture

210. Demonstration Effect/ නිරූපණ ආචරණය / ஆர்ப்பாட்ட விளைவு

Tendency for local communities to copy dress, lifestyles and behavior observed in tourists

211. Desalination/ ලවනනාශරණය / உப்பு அகற்றல்

The removal of salts from sea water (generally)

212. Destination Footprint/ විශේෂිත ගමනාන්තයක් ඇති තනි සංචාරකයෙකු විසින් ඇති කරන පාරිසරික බලපෑම/ இலக்கு தடம்

The environmental impact caused by an individual tourist on holiday in a particular destination

213. Dietary Diversity / ආහාර විවිධත්වය / உணவுப் பன்முகத்தன்மை

Dietary diversity refers to the variety in the number and type of foods in a person's diet over a reference period. There is a lack of consensus on the optimal standardized measure for dietary diversity. It is also used as a proxy measure for food security, adequacy of energy/nutrient intake, and diet quality.

214. Dietary Intake / ප්‍රමාණවත් ප්‍රමාණයෙන් සහ ගුණාත්මක බවින් යුක්ත වන ලෙස පෝෂ්‍ය පදාර්ථ මිනිස් සිරුරට අවශෝෂණය කර ගැනීමට හැකි වීම සඳහා සුදුසු සංයෝජනවලින් පරිභෝජනය කිරීම / உணவு உட்கொள்ளல்

Adequate in quantity and in quality, and nutrients must be consumed in appropriate combinations for the human body to be able to absorb them (energy, protein, fat, and micronutrients).

215. Disaster Risk Management / ආපදා අවදානම් කළමනාකරණය / பேரிடர் இடர் மேலாண்மை

The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster

221. Domesticated Species / ගෘහාශ්‍රිත විශේෂ / உள்ளநாட்டு இனங்கள்

Domesticated species means species has been influenced by humans to meet their needs

222. Dug Well / භාරත ලද ලීං / நன்றாக தோண்டினார்

A well made by excavating with hand tools or power machinery instead of by drilling or driving

223. Early Warning System/ Events / පූර්ව අනතුරු ඇඟවීමේ පද්ධතිය/ முன் எச்சரிக்கை அமைப்பு

An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities systems and processes that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous

224. Eco Friendly/ පරිසර හිතකාමී / சுற்றுச்சூழல் நட்பு

With minimum destruction to the environment

225. Eco Labelling/ කිසියම් නිෂ්පාදනයකට , සමාගමකට , සේවාවකට හෝ ගමනාන්තයකට එහි පාරිසරික බලපෑමේ "පිළිගත හැකි" මට්ටම සහතික කිරීමේ ක්‍රමයකි / ஈகோ லேபலிங்

Eco labelling describes a scheme in which a product, company, service, or destination may be awarded an ecological label on the basis of its “acceptable” level of environmental impact.

226. Eco Organic Tourism/ කාබනික ගොවිපලක් පදනම් කරගෙන
පවතින කෘෂි සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය/ **சற்றுச்சூழல் கரிம சற்றுலா**

Agro tourism which exists around an organic farm

227. Eco Tourism Activities/ පරිසර සංචාරක ක්‍රියාකාරකම් /
சற்றுச்சூழல் சற்றுலா நடவடிக்கைகள்

Activities included in a tour that are designed to entertain clients and are coordinated by a professional guide or interpreter. Over 80 activities have been listed for ecotourism, such as bird watching, hiking, diving, kayaking, participating in cultural events, photography, and mountaineering

228. Eco Tourism/ පාරිසරික සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය / **சற்றுச்சூழல் சற்றுலா**

Ecotourism is a form of tourism involving visiting fragile, pristine, and relatively undisturbed natural areas, intended as a low-impact and often small scale alternative to standard commercial mass tourism.

229. Ecological /පාරිසරික / **சூழலியல்**

Practices that care for and/or work in harmony with the environment

230. Ecological Footprint/ තනි පුද්ගලයෙක් හෝ කණ්ඩායමක් ලෙස පරිසරයට මුදාහරින කාබන් ප්‍රමාණය / **ඉමුලියල් තදම**

How much land it takes to provide the resources used by, and to dispose of the waste produced by individuals or groups of people

231. Ecology/ පරිසර විද්‍යාව / **உயிரின வாழ்க்கையை ஆய்தல்**

The branch of biology that deals with the relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings

232. Economic Leakages /කිසියම් පුනරාවර්තන පද්ධතියකින් ප්‍රාග්ධනය හෝ ආදායම අපසරනය වන ක්‍රියාවලිය / **பொருளாதார கசிவுகள்**

The part of the money a tourist pays for a foreign holiday that does not benefit the destination country because it goes elsewhere

233. Economic Loss/ ආර්ථික අලාභය / **பொருளாதார இழப்பு**

Total economic impact that consists of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss

234. Economies of Scale /පරිමාණ ආර්ථිකය / **பொருளாதாரங்களின் அளவு**

Cost advantages reaped by companies when production becomes efficient. Companies can economies of scale by increasing production and lowering costs. This happens because costs are spread over a larger number of goods. Costs can be both fixed and variable

235. Ecosystem Resilience/ පරිසර පද්ධතිය / சுற்றுச்சூழல் மீள்தன்மை

The capacity of an ecosystem to respond for the disturbance by resisting damage and recovering quickly

236. Ecosystem Services/ පාරිසරික ක්‍රියායන් / சுற்றுச்சூழல் சேவைகள்

The benefits people derive from ecosystems

237. Ecosystem Stability / පරිසර පද්ධති ස්ථායීතාව / சுற்றுச்சூழல் நிலைத்தன்மை

A description of the dynamic properties of an ecosystem . An ecosystem is considered stable if it returns to its original state shortly after a perturbation, exhibits low temporal variability or does not change dramatically in the face of a resistance

238. Ecosystem/ පරිසර පද්ධතිය / சுற்றுச்சூழல் அமைப்பு

The complex of an ecological community, together with the nonliving components of the environment, that function together as a stable system and in which exchange of material follows a circular path

239. Ecotourism Product/ පරිසර සංචාරක නිෂ්පාදනය / சுற்றுச்சூழல் சுற்றுலා தயாரிப்பு

A combination of resources, activities, and services, which are sold and managed through professional tour operators

240. Ecotourism Resources/ පරිසර සංචාරක සම්පත් / சுற்றுச்சூழல் சுற்றுலா வளங்கள்

Natural and cultural features that attract visitors, such as landscapes, endemic or rare flora and fauna, cultural festivals, and historical monuments

241. Eco-Tourists/ පරිසර හිතකාමී සංචාරකයා / சுற்றுச்சூழல் சுற்றுலா பயணிகள்

Tourists that are prefer to visit fragile, natural, undisturbed areas and do not harm the natural environment

242. Edible Landscaping/ කෑමට සිදුසු ශාක වගා කර අති භූ දර්ශනය / உண்ணக்கூடிய இயற்கையை ரசித்தல்

Landscapes which consists with growing of different edible crops and plants . It provides some scenic beauty also

243. Education Tourists/ අධ්‍යාපනික දැනුම සඳහා සංචාරය කරන්නා / கல்வி சுற்றுலா பயணிகள்

A person who visits to a certain place in order to improve his/her educational skills

244. Efficiency/ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය / திறன்

The ability to avoid wasting materials, energy, efforts, money, and time in doing something or in producing a desired result

245. Effluent/අපවාහය / கழிவுநீர்

Drainage from a cattle yard, manure heap or silage clamp

**246. Electronic Learning/ ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනික මාධ්‍ය හරහා කෙරෙන
ඉගෙනීම / மின்னணு கற்றல்**

Term covering a wide set of applications and processes, such as web-based learning, computer-based learning, virtual classrooms, and digital collaboration

247. Emission Intensity/ විමෝචන තීව්‍රතාවය / உமிழ்வு தீவிரம்

Emissions per unit of output, expressed in kg CO₂-eq per unit of output

248. Empowerment / සවිබල ගැන්වීම / அதிகாரமளித்தல்

It is used to denote an ongoing process that strengthens the self-confidence of disadvantaged sections of the population, enables them to articulate their interests and participate in the community, and provides them with access to and control over resources. This helps them to make responsible control of their lives and participate in the political process. Changes in the social, economic, legal and political institutions, that embody the current relations of power therefore play a key role in this process

projects, energy conservation, power generation and energy supply, energy infrastructure outsourcing and risk management

255. Enteric Fermentation/ රුමාන්තිකයන් ගේ ආහාර ජීර්ණ පද්ධතියේ සිදුවන පැසීම මගින් මිනේන් විමෝචනය / **குடல் நொதித்தல்**

A digestive process by which carbohydrates are broken down by microorganisms into simple molecules for absorption into the bloodstream of a ruminant animal

256. Epiphytes/ අපිශාක / **நீர் தாவரம்**

A plant that derives its moisture and nutrients from air and rain. It usually grows on another plant

257. Ethnobotany / ශාක භාවිතයේ ජනප්‍රවාද සහ ඉතිහාසය අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම / **இன தாவரவியல்**

The study of the folklore and history of plant use

258. Eutrophication/ සුපෝෂණය / **யூட்ரோபிகேஷன்**

Excessive richness of nutrients in a lake or other body of water, frequently due to run-off from the land, which causes a dense growth of plant life. That accumulation of excessive concentrations of plant nutrients in water courses leading to a build-up of algae

259. Evaluation/ அளவீடு / மதிப்பீடு

Evaluation refers to the assessment of traits along environmental gradients

260. Evaporation/ வாஷீகரணம் / ஆவியாதல்

The amount of water that leaves the basin or country as vapour. Evaporation can be beneficial or non-beneficial. Non-beneficial (Includes evaporation from open water bodies (reservoirs, canals) and from bare soil

261. Evapotranspiration /வாஷீகரண சிவ்வீகரணம் / ஆவியாதல் தூண்டுகல்

Loss of water, usually from the soil, both directly by changes into vapor or invisible minute particles and by transpiration from plants growing on the soils or in water

262. Even-aged Forest/ சம வயது விலாசீகரணம் / கூட வயதான காடு

Forest that is managed to produce trees of the same age class for commercial use

263. Ex Situ / மூல சீலாசயம் தர வெதன் சீலாசயம்/ விதன் /வெளியக

In a place other than the original location

264. Ex-ante/ ஜீர்வ / முன்னாள்

Pre/Based on forecasts rather than actual results

265. Exposure/ திராவிடர்கள் / வெளிக்காட்டுதல்

The situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas

266. Ex-situ Conservation / லாபீர் சஃரகீஷனஸ் / முன்னாள் இடப் பாதுகாப்பு

Ex-situ conservation means the conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats

267. Extensive Agriculture/ விஸீரீரன காதீகரீமஸ் / விரிவான விவசாயம்

A method of farming using large areas and minimum inputs to raise livestock or crops

268. Extensive Farming /வலா கர்ன ஶுமீ ஶுமாதனஸஃ ஶடாலவி க்ஷமி ஶ்ரமஸ் சஶ ஶ்ராதீநஸ் ஶலாடா ஶநிமீநீ லெஃஶ வலா கிரீதே திஷீஶாதந க்ஷமஸ் / விரிவான விவசாயம்

System of farming, using few inputs of bought in feed and fertilizer, usually carried out over wide area on large upland farms

269. Extreme Poverty / அனாதை தீவிரவறுமை / தீவிர வறுமை

Persons who fall below a poverty line

**270. Facilitating and Financing Role/ அனுசரிப்பு மற்றும் நிதியளிப்பு
பங்கு / எளிதாக்குதல் மற்றும் நிதியளிப்பு**

Making something easier and providing funds

271. Facility/ அனுசரிப்பு / வசதி

A place, amenity, or piece of equipment provided for a particular purpose

272. Fallow/பூரணி / தரிசு நிலம்

The period during which land is left to recover its productivity (reduced by cropping) mainly through accumulation of water, nutrients, attrition of pathogens, or a combination of all three. During this period, the land may be bare or covered by natural or planted vegetation.

**273. Farm Diversity / மல்தரிசு விவசாயம் / பண்ணை
பல்வகைப்படுத்தல்**

The practice of producing a variety of crop or animals or both on one farm as distinguished from specializing in a single commodity

274. Farm System / ගොවිපල පද්ධතිය / பண்ணை அமைப்பு

Each individual farm has its own specific characteristics arising from variations in resource endowments and family circumstances. The household, its resources, and the resource flows and interactions at this individual farm level are together referred to as a farm system

275. Farmers Market/ගොවි වෙළෙඳපොල/உழவர் சந்தை

A retail market where farmers sell their produce directly to the consumers. Some farmers markets sell prepared foods also

276. Farming Enterprise Diversification/ ගොවි ව්‍යවසාය විවිධාංගීකරණ / விவசாய நிறுவன பல்வகைப்படுத்தல்

Broader farm operations plan that includes several farm enterprises

277. Fast Food/කිඡනික ආහාර / துரித உணவு

Food that is prepared and served quickly

278. Feed Conversion Efficiency/ ආහාර පරිවර්තනය කිරීමේ කාර්යක්ෂමතාව / ஊட்டத்தை மாற்றும் திறன்

An animal's capacity to convert feed mass into increased body mass, milk or eggs, represented as kilogram of feed per kilogram of weight gain, milk or eggs or per gram of protein

279. Feed Conversion Ratio / ஊதார பரவரீததத தததததத / ஊட்ட
தததத தததத

A measure of feed efficiency that is used for all livestock production

280. Feed Grains/ஊதார தததத தததத தததத / தததததததத
ஊட்டதத

Grain crops that are used to feed livestock (such as corn, barley, and wheat)

281. Field Capacity/ தததததத தததததத / தததத தததத

The state of saturated soil when all the soil moisture that is able to freely drain away has done so

282. Filter Strips/ தததததத தததத / தததததத தததததத

A strip of vegetation in a farm field that slows water movement across the field and also traps nutrients to prevent them from running off the land and into water bodies

283. Final Energy Consumption/ தததததத தததததத தததததத /
தததத தததத தததத

Total energy consumed by end users, such as households, industry and agriculture. It is the energy which reaches the final consumer's door and excludes that which is used by the energy sector itself

**284. Finance Related Risk Management Tools/ இலாசை சம்பந்தம்
அபிமானம் கட்டுமானம் செய்யும் / நிதி தொடர்பான இடர்
மேலாண்மை கருவிகள்**

Ways in which helps to manage financial related risks in farming enterprises

285. Financial Risk/ இலாசை அபிமானம் / நிதி ஆபத்து

Not having sufficient cash to meet expected obligations, generating lower than expected profits, and losing equity in the farm

286. Fish Therapy/ மீன் சிகிச்சை / மீன் சிகிச்சை

A special healing treatment given by fishes in a water tank/pond . They eat away dead skin found on peoples' feet, leaving newer skin exposed

287. Fixed Menu / ஸ்டாபிர் மெனு /நிரந்தர நிர்வகம்

A fixed menu is a menu with few options and a fixed total price. It can be confused with static menus because the words, outside of the context of menu names, are similar. But the fixed menu definition is far different from that of the static menu

288. Flora / மரம் / தாவரங்கள்

A treatise on or list of the plants of an area or period

289. Flow Diagram/ ප්‍රවාහන රූප සටහන / **ஓட்ட வரைபடம்**

The diagrammatic representation of the structure of a system illustrating physical and information flows between compartments

290. Fodder/ ශාක සම්භවයක් ඇති සත්ව ආහාර / **ஓவனம்**

Dried or cured plant material of crops, such as maize and sorghum, grown and processed for animal feed

291. Food Accessibility / ආහාර සඳහා ඇති ප්‍රවේශතාවය / **உணவு அணுகல்**

Having sufficient resources, both economic and physical, to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet, in other words having enough sources for healthy food are easy to get to at a manageable distance from home or work, using affordable and convenient personal or public transportation

292. Food and Nutrition Security/ ආහාර හා **உயிச்சீඝ**
සුරක්ෂිතතාවය/**உணவு மற்றும் ஊட்டச்சத்து பாதுகாப்பு**

All people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food, which is consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care

296. Food Crops/ ආහාර බෝග / உணவு பயிர்கள்

Food crops are any plants intentionally grown with the primary purpose of being eaten by humans or animals

297. Food Desert / පෝෂ්‍යදායී සහ ප්‍රමාණවත් මට්ටමකින් ආහාර සඳහා ප්‍රවේශයක් නැති ප්‍රදේශයකි / உணவு பாலைவனம்

Communities and urban neighbourhoods that do not have a grocery store with fresh, affordable, healthy food. Some of those communities have fast food restaurants and stores selling highly processed foods and sugary and salty snack foods

298. Food Environment / ආහාර පද්ධතිය හා සම්බන්ධ පරිසරය/ உணவு சூழல்

The physical, economic, political and socio-cultural context in which consumers engage with the food system to make their decisions about acquiring, preparing and consuming food.

It includes food availability and physical access, economic access, promotion, advertising, and information; convenience and time savings, and food quality and safety

299. Food Gap / ආහාර නිෂ්පාදනය සහ පාරිභෝගිකයන්ට ලැබීම අතර වෙනස/ **உணவு இடைவெளி**

The difference between what people need to subsist and what is produced by farmers. This occurs in some low-income countries that are unable to produce basic foodstuffs

300. Food Hub/ දේශීයව නිපදවන ආහාර එකතු කිරීම, ගබඩා කිරීම, සැකසීම, බෙදා හැරීම සහ අලෙවි කිරීම කළමනාකරණය කරන ආයතන/ **உணவு மையம்**

Entities that manage the collection, storage, processing, distribution and marketing of locally produced food

301. Food Insecurity/ ආහාර පිළිබඳව අනාරක්ෂිතතාවය / **உணவு பாதுகாப்பின்மை**

A condition where a person does not have enough, nutritious food to eat on a regular basis

302. Food Loss / ආහාර හානිය / **உணவு இழப்பு**

This refers to the decrease in edible food mass throughout the part of the supply chain that specifically leads to edible food. Food losses take place at production, post-harvest and processing stages in the food supply chain

307. Food Quality and Safety / ආහාරවල ගුණාත්මකභාවය සහ ආරක්ෂාව / **உணவு தரம் மற்றும் பாதுகாப்பு / உணவு பாதுகாப்பு**

All the characteristics and attributes consumers' value and the perceived and actual safety associated with food products. Food safety issues can constrain food choices, since it mainly affects the consumption of nutritious, perishable foods, such as animal source foods and fresh produce. Food quality also includes the nutrient density as well as the presence of healthy components such as vitamins and nutrients, and less healthy components such as trans-fats, refined sugars, salt, and additives

308. Food Safety / ආහාර වල පවතින ආරක්ෂාකාරී බව / **உணவு பாதுகாப்பு**

The science and practice of protecting the food supply from contamination by disease-causing organisms, harmful chemicals, and other threats to health

309. Food Security/ ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතභාවය / **உணவு பாதுகாப்பு**

The state of having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food

310. Food Self –Sufficiency / ආහාර ස්වයංපෝෂිත භාවය / **உணவு தன்னிறைவு**

Food self-sufficiency is the capacity of a country to satisfy all the food requirements of its population from its national production alone.

Self-sufficiency is a central element in the food policies of countries which seek total economic and political independence

311. Food Stability / ஊகார சீலாணிகால / உணவு நிலைத்தன்மை

Food may be available and accessible to people who are able to utilize it effectively, but to avoid increases in malnutrition and in order for people not to feel insecure, this state of affairs needs to be enduring rather than temporary or subject to fluctuations

312. Food System / ஊகார அடீவகி (ஊகார கிசீஅடகய, லெடா ஊரீம சக அரீகாசகய சமீலநீவ சிசலு கிசாடாமயநீ) / உணவு அமைப்பு

Which gathers all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation, consumption and disposal of food, and also the outcomes of these activities, including nutritional, food security but also socio-economic and environmental outcomes

313. Food System Assessment / ஊகார அடீவகி தக்சீரூ கிரீம / உணவு அமைப்பு மதிப்பீடு

A comprehensive “picture” of the way a particular area grows, processes, distributes, consumes, and disposes/reuses its food. It documents the specific ways to strengthen the links between the economic, environmental, and social aspects of the food system

314. Food Use / அாஅர் ஁லீனச / **உணவு பயன்பாடு**

Appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation

315. Food Value Chain/ அாஅர் அடுச டூமுச / **உணவு மதுப்பு சங்கிலி**

All the stakeholders who participate in the coordinated production and value-adding activities that are needed to make food products

316. Food Waste / அாஅர் ஁ாசீனீச/ **உணவு கழிவு**

This refers to food that is of good quality and fit for human consumption but that does not get consumed because it is discarded – either before or after it spoils at either the consumer or retail level. Food waste is the result of negligence or a conscious decision to throw food away. Food waste in industrialized countries can be reduced by raising recess among food industries, retailers and consumers

317. Foot Therapy/ அாடு லீகீனீசால/ **கால் சிகிச்சை**

An alternative medical practice involving the application of pressure to specific points on the feet

323. Forest Conversion/ லத ஞாலர஑ுத ஑த லதாதீதர ததீதீலத
லதததீ லீத/ காது தாதீறதம்

The alteration of forest cover and forest conditions through human intervention, ranging from marginal modification to fundamental transformation

324. Forest Regeneration/ லதாதீதர துதரீலரீததத / காது
தீளுருதாதககம்

The process of a forest regrowing, without human intervention, as a result of both natural seed dispersal from adjacent undisturbed forest and stump sprouting

325. Forest Reserve/ரகீதீத லதாதீதரத / ததன காத்பு

An area of forest that is protected by laws against excessive tree cutting and burning, enabling protection of ecosystem functions, environmental services, cultural values, and biological diversity, and providing opportunities for research, education, recreation, and tourism

326. Fortification of Crops/ ஁கீதீததீ கீரீத/ தததீரகதத
தலுப்படுததுததல்

The practice of deliberately increasing the content of an essential micronutrient, i.e. vitamins and minerals (including trace elements) in a food, so as to improve the nutritional quality of the food supply and provide a public health benefit with minimal risk to health

327. Fossil Fuels/ ༒ෛසීල ുන්ධන/ ൂதபடிவ எரிபொருள்கள்

Biological materials which have been subjected to long term geological effects. i.e coal, oil natural gas and peat

328. Fragmentation /කැබලි කිරීම/ துண்டாக்கும்

The breaking up of extensive landscape features into disjunct, isolated, or semi-isolated patches as a result of land use changes

329. Freshwaters/ මිරිදිය/ புதுய நீர்

Waters with a consistently negligible salinity

330. Fuel Wood Crisis / දහනය කිරීම සහ පිසීමේ අරමුණු සඳහා යොදාගන්නා දැව වල පවතින හිඟය / எரிபொருள் மர நெருக்கடி

A shortage of wood for heating and cooking purposes. This is a pressing problem in many less developed countries

331. Fuel Wood/ඉන්ධන දැව/ எரிபொருள் மரம்

Wood used as fuel for cooking, heating, or producing power; includes wood for charcoal, kilns, and ovens

**332. Fumigation/ දුමකරණය / புகைத்தல்/ செயல்பாட்டு
பன்முகத்தன்மை**

The action or process of disinfecting or purifying an area with the fumes of certain chemicals

**333. Functional Diversity/ පරිසර පද්ධතිය අඛණ්ඩව ක්‍රියා කිරීම
සඳහා විවිධ ජීවීන් සහ ඔවුන් සපයන පාරිසරික සේවා /
செயல்பாட்டு பன்முகத்தன்மை**

Variety of organisms and the ecosystem services they provide for the system to continue performing. A diversity of species enhances the compensation capacity of the agro-ecosystem acting as a buffer against failure due to environmental fluctuations: if one species fails, others can take on its role

**334. Gallery Forests/ ගස් නොමැති කලාපයක ජල මාර්ගයක් අතර
වැඩෙන වනාන්තරයකි/ கேலரி காடுகள்**

A forest growing among a watercourse in a region otherwise devoid of trees

**335. Gender Equity / ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමානාත්මතාවය / பாலின
சமத்துவம்**

Promotes the elimination of economic, political, legal, and social barriers so that men and women may enjoy equal opportunities and equitable benefits

336. Gene Manipulation Technique/ ජාන හැසිරවීමේ තාක්ෂණය/
මරපණු කෙයාඟ්‍රතල් තුද්පම්

Scientific procedures to add new DNA to or silence gene sequences in an organism

337. Genetic Engineering/ජාන ඉංජිනේරු තාක්ෂණය/ මරපණු
පොඛ්‍රිඛිඛ්

The science of modifying the genetic constitution of plants and animals directly

338. Genetically Modified/ ජානමය වශයෙන් වැඩිදියුණු කරන ලද /
මරපණු මාඛ්ඛ්ප්ප්ප්ප්

Containing genetic material that has been artificially altered so as to produce a desired characteristic

339. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)- ජානමය වශයෙන්
වැඩිදියුණු කරන ලද ජීවීන්/මරපණු මාඛ්ඛ්ප්ප්ප්ප්

Seeds, plants or animals whose DNA was modified by insertion of genetic materials from another species with the goal to create organisms with traits that are unnatural to the species

340. Genome/ ප්‍රවේණි ද්‍රව්‍ය / මරපණු

The full set of chromosomes of an individual

341. Genomics/ ප්‍රවේණි විද්‍යාව / මරපියල්

The branch of molecular biology concerned with the structure, function, evolution, and mapping of genomes

342. Genotype/ ප්‍රවේණි දර්ශය/ මරපණු වகை

The genetic constitution of an individual organism

343. Geographic Information System (GIS)/ භූගෝලීය තොරතුරු පද්ධතිය/ පுவිඛියල් தகவல் அமைப்பு

A system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyse, manage, and present spatial or geographic data

344. Geothermal Energy/ භූ තාප ශක්තිය/ පුවිඛෙච්ච சக்தி

Energy contained in the earth's heat as steam water and hot rock

345. Geo-Tourism/ ස්ථානයක භූගෝලීය ස්වභාවය පවත්වා ගෙන යන හෝ වැඩි දියුණු කරන සංචාරක/ පුවි சுற்றுலා

Tourism that sustains or enhances the geographical character of a place, its environment, culture, aesthetics, heritage, and the well-being of its residents

346. Germplasm/ ජනක ප්ලාස්මය/ கிருமிகள்

The genetic material that forms the physical basis of heredity and is transmitted from one generation to the next by means of the germ cells. Also, an individual or clone representing a type, species, or culture that may be held in a repository for agronomic, historic, or other reasons

347. Girdling/පොතු වළලු ගැසීම/ கச்சை கட்டுதல்

To cut the bark and cambium in a ring around a tree, which kills it by interrupting the circulation of water and nutrients

348. Global Food System / ගෝලීය ආහාර පද්ධතිය/ உலகளாவிய உணவு அமைப்பு

A concept developed around the vast influences of trade, globalization, labor and market competition in the way it effects the production, distribution, pricing and consumption of food worldwide.

349. Global Warming Potential/ ගෝලීය උණුසුම් විභවය/ புவி வெப்பமடைதல் சாத்தியம்

A measure of how much heat a greenhouse gas traps in the atmosphere up to a specific time horizon, relative to carbon dioxide

350. Global Warming/ගෝලීය උණුසුම / உலக வெப்பமயமாதல்

Certain Gasses such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides and chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) absorb reflected infra-red radiation and trap it within the earth's atmosphere. This heat which would normally be dissipated into space increases the temperature of the earth

351. Global Water Cycle / ගෝලීය ජල චක්‍රය / உலகளாவிய நீர் சுழற்சி

The global water cycle involves major transports that link the Earth's atmosphere, land mass and oceans, though the emphasis in this Chapter will be on the continental hydrologic cycle. The figure below outlines the major fluxes of freshwater, which help to define the renewable freshwater upon which humans and ecosystems are dependent. The water cycle can be divided into a portion that is accessible to humans and that which is not. That portion of the global water cycle that is accessible to humans is shown in the diagram

352. Globalization/ ගෝලීයකරණය/ உலகமயமாக்கல்

The increasing interconnectedness of the world economically, culturally and politically

**353. Good Agricultural Practices(GAP) / යහපත් කෘෂිකාර්මික
පිළිවෙත්/நல்ல விவசாய நடைமுறைகள்**

These are specific farming techniques that help to grow food that is safe and sustainable, whilst caring for the long term health of the land and environment

354. Grazing/තණබිම්/ மேய்ச்சல்

A method of feeding by herbivores

**355. Green Consumerism/ හරිත පරිභෝජනවාදය/ பச்சை
நுகர்வோர்வாதம்**

Purchasing environmentally sound products

356. Green Economy/ හරිත ආර්ථිකය/ பசுமை பொருளாதாரம்

Economy that aims at making issues of reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment

357. Green Growth/ පාරිසරික වශයෙන් තිරසාර වන ආර්ථික වර්ධනය/පச்சை வளர்ச்சி

Fostering economic growth and development, while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies

358. Green House Cultivation/ හරිතාගාර වගාව/ පச்சை வீட்டு விவசாயம்

The process of cultivating crops and vegetables in a greenhouse ecosystem environment

359. Green Manure / කොළ පොහොර/ பசுமை உரம்

Any crop or plant grown and ploughed under to improve the soil, especially by the addition of organic matter

360. Green Revolution/ හරිත විප්ලවය/ பசுமை புரட்சி

A large increase in crop production in developing countries achieved by the use of artificial fertilizers, pesticides, and high-yield crop varieties

361. Green Tourism/ හරිත සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාර / பசுமை சுற்றுலா

Tourism which takes into account the needs of the environment, local residents, businesses, and visitors; now and in the future. Green tourism

businesses are those actively engaged in reducing the negative environmental and social impacts of their tourism operations

362. Greenhouse Effect- அரீகா஁ர ஁புரீர஁ய /பசீசை வீட்டு விவசாய விளைவு

Warming of the earth's surface and the lower layers of atmosphere that tends to increase with greater atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration. Solar radiation is converted into heat in a process involving selective transmission of shortwave solar radiation by the atmosphere, its absorption by the earth's surface, and reradiation as infrared that is absorbed and partly reradiated back to the surface by carbon dioxide and water vapor in the air

363. Green-house Gas Emission/ அரீகா஁ர லா஁ு வீ஁ுலீலயை / பசீசை வீட்டு வாயு வெளியேற்றம்

Emission of any gaseous compound in the atmosphere that is capable of absorbing infrared radiation, thereby trapping and holding heat in the atmosphere

364. Greenhouse Gases/ அரீகா஁ர லா஁ு / பசீசை இல்ல வாயுக்கள்

A group of gases that hover in the atmosphere and that trap heat near the earth's surface (Ex- carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorcarbons, perfluorcarbons and sulfur hexafluoride)

365. Green-Washing/ තමන් පරිසර හිතකාමී යැයි ප්‍රවර්ධනය කරන
ව්‍යාපාර, සේවා හෝ නිෂ්පාදන/ **පச்சෛ සලவை**

Green-washing is a term used to describe businesses, services, or products that promote themselves as environmentally friendly

366. Agri-Food Sector/ කෘෂි ආහාර අංශය / **විවසාය** **உணவு**
துறை

Food sector concerning only those parts of “agriculture” in the broad FAO sense (i.e. agriculture, forestry and fisheries) that produce food, as well as the food processing, distribution, retail, preparation and cooking phases

367. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)/ දළ ජාතික නිෂ්පාදනය /
மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தி

Identical to gross national product (GNP), but, unlike GNP, GDP includes both nonresidents who contributed to the domestic economy and payment of foreign debt

368. Gross National Product (GNP)/ දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදනය/**மொத்த**
தேசிய உற்பத்தி

The total market value of the final goods and services produced during a specific period of time (usually 1 year) by the residents of a country

369. Growth Promoters/வர்த்தக உத்ஸாக /வளர்ச்சி உதகவுவிப்பாளர்கள்

Substances given to livestock to increase growth rates

370. Growth Regulator/வர்த்தக அடக/வளர்ச்சி சீராக்கி

A natural or chemical substance that regulates the enlargement, division or activation of plant cells

371. Gully Erosion/ அடு அல மாரீக வல அச சூலகிய ஸுது கஹூரகடு ஓவன் வீம திசா சிடுவன லாடகய / பள்ளத்தாக்கு அரிப்பு

The erosion process whereby water accumulates in narrow channels and, over short periods, removes the soil from this narrow area to considerable depths, ranging from 1 to 90 m (3 to 300 ft)

372. Habitat/லாசசீலாந/ வாழ்விடம்

The area of an environment where an organisms lives, feeds and breeds

373. Haulm/ அசீலநீந தைலீமென் அசு ஓநிரீ வந லொகயே கடிநீ சஹ கௌ/ பயறு அறுவடை செய்தபின் செடியின் மீதம் உள்ள பகுதி

The stems and leaves of a crop left after harvest

374. Hazard Mitigation/ උපද්‍රව අවම කිරීම/ **ஆபத்து தணிப்பு**

Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from hazard events

375. Hazard/ උපද්‍රවය/ **ஆபத்து**

A danger or risk

376. Health or Medical Tourist/ වෛද්‍ය ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා සංචාරයේ

නියැලෙන පුද්ගලයා/ **ஆரோக்கியம்**

Persons who seek special medical treatments in their journeys

377. Hedgerow/ පැල ඉනි වැට/ **வேலிகள்**

A row of shrubs or trees enclosing or separating fields

378. Heirloom Seeds / මහා පරිමාණ වාණිජ අරමුණු සඳහා

නවදුරටත් වගා නොකරන ලද බීජ හෝ ශාක වර්ග./ **பரம்பரை விதைகள்**

Seeds or cultivars of plants that are no longer grown for large-scale commercial purposes

379. Herbaceous/ පැළෑටි/ **மூலிகை**

Vegetation that has little or no woody tissue

380. Herbivores/ ශාක භක්ෂකයන්/ **தாவர உண்ணி** Animals that

feed on plant material

381. Holiday-Village Enclave/ නිවාඩු නිකේතන ලෙස සංචාරකයන් සඳහා සකසන ලද ගම්මාන/விடுமுறை கிராமத்தின் உறைவிடம்

Tourist development that is physically, economically and socially concentrated and self-contained. Range of indoor and outdoor activities mainly aimed at families

382. Homegarden/ ගෙවත්ත/ வீட்டு தோட்டம்

A cultivated and managed area, adjacent to or surrounding a house, in which mixtures of plant species are grown and livestock is kept

383. Honeypot Sites/ අවට ප්‍රදේශයට සිදුවන බලපෑම අවම වන පරිදි නිර්මාණය කර ඇති අඩවි/ ஹனிபாட் தளங்கள்

Sites designed to accommodate large numbers of people to that the impact on the surrounding area is minimized

384. Horticultural Therapy/ උද්‍යාන චිකිත්සාව/ தோட்டக்கலை சிகிச்சை

The engagement of a person in gardening and plant-based activities, facilitated by a trained therapist, to achieve specific therapeutic treatment goals

385. Horticulture/ උද්‍යාන විද්‍යාව / தோட்டக்கலை

The cultivation of fruit, flowers, vegetables and shrubs, also used to describe the commercial production of such crops on general farms

- 386. Hospitality/** ආගන්තුක සන්කාරය/ விருந்தோம்பல்
The friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests, visitors, or strangers
- 387. Household /** ගෘහස්ථ / வீட்டு
All the persons, kin and non-kin, who live in the same dwelling and share income, expenses and daily subsistence tasks. The concept of household is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either a one-person or a multi person household
- 388. Human Capital /** මානව ප්‍රාග්ධනය / மனித மூலதனம்
Productive wealth embodied in labor, skills, and knowledge
- 389. Human Risk/** මානව අවදානම/ மனித ஆபத்து
Risks associated with individuals in the family, farming community and society and their relationships to each other
- 390. Humid Tropics/** තෙත් නිවර්තන කලා/ஈரப்பதமான வெப்பமண்டலங்கள்
Those areas of the earth's land surface where the mean annual bio temperature in the lowlands is greater than 24°C (75°F) and where annual rainfall exceeds or equals potential evaporative return on water to the atmosphere

391. Hybrid/தேயுறுதி/ கலப்பு

The first generation offspring of a cross between two individuals differing in one or more genes

**392. Hydro Phonics/ திரீபாங்கு வகாவ / அஃ ரகிதவி அடூ வுலீதே
கூயாவிலீய/ /ஹைட்ரோபோனிக்ஸ்**

A method of growing plants in a water based, nutrient rich solution. Hydroponics does not use soil, instead the root system is supported using an inert medium such as clay pellets, peat moss, or vermiculite

393. Hydrological Cycle/ த்ர வகூய / நீரியல் சுழற்சி

The sequence of conditions through which water passes from vapour in the atmosphere through precipitation upon land or water surfaces and ultimately back into the atmosphere as a result of evaporation and transpiration

394. Hydrological Systems/ த்ர அடீவகூய/ நீரியல்

அமைப்புகள்/செயல்முறைகள்

The system by which moisture reaches the ground and percolates through the soil to a particular water-course or body of water

395. Immobilization/ திஷ்விலீகரகூய/ அசையாமை

This occurs when inorganic ions are assimilated by soil organisms and are bound organically again

396. Impact Assessment/ லௌசூமி நக்ச்சேர்லி/ தாக்க மதிப்பீடு

A structured a process for considering the implications, for people and their environment due to climate change

397. Improved Chena Cultivation/லுமி டீயூனூ கல சேன் லலால / மேம்படுத்தப்பட்ட சேனை பயிர் செய்தல்

Method of traditional Chena cultivation is transferred into semi intensive sedentary type of cultivation with increase of cultivable time period and with reduced fallowing period

398. In Situ/ சீலாநீய / முன் இருந்த அதே இடத்தில்

In the original location

399. Income Diversification/ டாடாயிமி லீலிடாஃகீகரணூய/ வருமான பல்வகைப்படுத்தல்

Maintaining the continuity of income flow through alternative farm and non-farm sources

400. Indemnity/ லநீடீய/ ஈட்டுறுதி

A sum of money paid as compensation against a loss or other financial burden

401. Index Based Insurance/டீர்ஸகை லாடகை கரலநீ ரக்சூணூய/ குறியீட்டு அடிப்படையிலான காப்பீடு

Pay outs are related to an index that is closely correlated to agricultural production losses, such as one based on rainfall, yield or vegetation levels (e.g. pasture for livestock).

Pay outs are made when the index exceeds a certain threshold. Index-based insurance is not therefore designed to protect farmers against every peril, but only where there is a widespread risk that significantly influences a farmer's livelihood

402. Indigenous Knowledge/ தேணீய டேறும்/ உள்நாட்டு அறிவு

The understandings, skills and philosophies developed by societies with long histories of interaction with their natural surroundings

403. Industrial Crops / காரீமிக வொர்஑/ தொழில்துறை பயிர்கள்

Crop grown to produce goods for manufacturing, rather than consumption. These crops also known as non-food crops

**404. Industrialized Food System / துதத ஃபஃர திஷீஃஃத
ஃஃஃஃஃ/ தொழில்மயமாக்கப்பட்ட உணவு முறை**

A wide range of activities and disciplines in modern food production. From a consumer perspective, the industrialized food system might be equated with corporate farming. As such, it represents large-scale, vertically integrated food production businesses, seen as the source of a range of effects (some undesirable) on the environment, on food quality, and on society in general

405. Infiltration Rate/காநீஃஃஃ/ ஊடுருவல் விஃஃதம்

The rate at which water enters the soil, or other porous material, in a given condition

406. Infrastructure/ஸலிதர சஹஸ்யகமீ/ அடிப்படைவசதி/

உள்கட்டமைப்பு

The availability of roads, power supplies, education and health facilities, for example which all industries share and for which they do not directly pay for

407. Inputs/ஓடிபுரி/ உள்ளீடு

Items purchased to carry out a farm's operation. Such items include fertilizers, pesticides, seed, fuel, and animal feeds and drugs

408. In-Situ Conservation / ஸீலாந சஃரகீசுணக/ அதற்கே உரிய

இடத்தில் பாதுகாத்தல்

In-situ conservation means the conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties

409. Institutional or Regulatory risk/ ஃாணநகிக ஓர் நிகாமந

ஃபிடாநம/ நிறுவன ரீதிகான/ஓமுங்குமுறை ஆபத்து

Risk coming from the regional or national policy and legal environmental for agriculture

410. Insurance policy/ ரக்சீக்சு ஐசீசூலி/ காப்பீட்டுக் கொள்கை/காப்பீட்டு ஆவணம்

A document detailing the terms and conditions of a contract of insurance

411. Insured/ ரக்சீக்சு/ காப்பீடு செய்யப்பட்டது

A person or organization covered by insurance

412. Insurer/ ரக்சீக்சு/ காப்பீட்டாளர்

A person or company that underwrites an insurance risk; the party in an insurance contract undertaking to pay compensation

413. Integrated Control/ ஸீகாஓடீஓ அாஓக்சு/ ஓருங்கிணைந்த கட்டுப்பாடு

Integrated use of both biological and chemical methods for controlling pests and weeds

414. Integrated Crop-livestock Systems/ஓஓர் அா ஃகீல ஸீகாஓடீஓ அடீஓகீக்சு / ஓருங்கிணைந்த பயிர்- கால்நடை அமைப்பு

Farms that include livestock on the landscape as well as crops

415. Integrated Food Energy System/ ສັງຄົມອາຫານ ແລະ ຊີວະພາບ ທີ່ ນຳ ສະ ມາ ກັນ / ອຸປະ ທັດ ທີ່ ນຳ ສະ ມາ ກັນ ຂອງ ອາຫານ ແລະ ຊີວະພາບ

Integrated food energy systems (IFES) are farming systems where both food and energy are produced, wither through optimization of land use through mixed cropping systems, or the optimization of biomass use through its cascading process

416. Integrated Landscape Management/ ສັງຄົມອາຫານ ແລະ ຊີວະພາບ ທີ່ ນຳ ສະ ມາ ກັນ / ອຸປະ ທັດ ທີ່ ນຳ ສະ ມາ ກັນ ຂອງ ອາຫານ ແລະ ຊີວະພາບ

The management of production systems and natural resources in an area large enough to produce vital ecosystem services and small enough to be managed by the people using the land and producing those services

417. Integrated Pest Management/ ສັງຄົມອາຫານ ແລະ ຊີວະພາບ ທີ່ ນຳ ສະ ມາ ກັນ / ອຸປະ ທັດ ທີ່ ນຳ ສະ ມາ ກັນ ຂອງ ອາຫານ ແລະ ຊີວະພາບ

An ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests or their damage through a combination of techniques such as biological, chemical and physical control measures and use of resistant varieties

418. Intensification/ ສັງຄົມອາຫານ ແລະ ຊີວະພາບ ທີ່ ນຳ ສະ ມາ ກັນ / ອຸປະ ທັດ ທີ່ ນຳ ສະ ມາ ກັນ ຂອງ ອາຫານ ແລະ ຊີວະພາບ

The fuller use of land, water, and biotic resources to enhance agronomic performance

419. Intensive Agriculture/ දැඩි කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය/ඉතිර විවසායම

A system to maximize output of land through use of chemicals and machinery

420. Intensive Cropping ජූක්ෂ්ම බෝග වගාව /ඉතිර පයිර්ස්සෙය්කෙ

Use of multiple cropping techniques, usually with significant nutrient inputs, to achieve high levels of crop productivity and high use of available water and sunlight throughout the year

421. Inter Monsoon/ අන්තර් මෝසම/ இடை பருவமழை

The season between two monsoons in a particular region

422. Intercropping/අන්තර් වගාව / අතරමැදි වගාව/ ஊடுபயிர்

Growing two or more different crops on the same piece of land in close proximity

423. Inventory/ තොරතුරු ගොනු කිරීම/ இரூப்பு

The practice of listing and filing information on resources such as breeds, varieties, stocks, or accessions in gene banks

424. Invertebrates/அபாஜீடிலிவீலி / முதுகெலும்பில்லாதவை

Animals without backbones

425. In-vitro Conservation/ அபிச்சநாய க்ரீயாலிசை ஸடலா ஓடாடாநீநா சானமச ட்ரலசஃரக்சணச கிரீம / ஆய்வுக்கூட சோதனை முறையில் பாதுகாப்பு

Conservation by cryopreservation of a breed's genetic material (usually semen, embryos or somatic cells), so that live animals can, if necessary, be regenerated in the future

426. In-vivo Conservation/ அபிச்சநாய ஃரக்சணச கிரீம/ உயிருள்ள பாதுகாப்பு

Conservation of a breed through maintenance of live animal populations, which encompasses both in-situ conservation of animals in their typical production environment and ex-situ in-vivo conservation, in non-typical surroundings, such as a research farm

427. Kandyan Forest Garden/ டபிரடு ஓலிநு வலாலி/ கண்டி காட்டு தோட்டம்

A mixed farming system with crops or crops and livestock

428. Keystone Species / மூலக்கல்லை வினாக்கள் / முக்கிய இனங்கள்

A keystone species is an organism that helps hold the system together. They have an extremely high impact on a particular ecosystem relative to its population. Keystone species are also critical for the overall structure and function of an ecosystem, and influence which other types of plants and animals make up that ecosystem

429. Land Degradation/ பூமி அழிவு / நிலச் சீரழிவு

A process in which the value of the biophysical environment is affected by a combination of human-induced processes acting upon the land

430. Land Tenure / உரிமை அளவீடு / குத்தகை

The right to exclusively occupy and use a specified area of land

431. Landrace / பழைய விவசாயக் குழு, அகாலம் அல்லது விலை உயர்ந்த / உயர்ந்த / உயர்ந்த

An early, cultivated form of a crop species evolved from a wild population

432. Landscape Design / அழகு உயர்ந்த அல்லது அழகு / இயற்கை வடிவமைப்பு

The selection and use of agricultural and forestry options that protect and use a landscape in a manner compatible with the social and economic environment

433. Landscape / ஐ் டீஐை/ றீல஡்஡ர஡்஡

The combination of soil type, slope, rivers, streams, ponds, and other topographical features and the extent of uniform areas that determine appropriate land use systems and their patterns. A landscape generally has no fixed size or boundary. It is used ecologically to designate an area of intensive biological interaction. It also can be synonymous with watershed, political township, or community

434. Latitude/ ஐ஑ீஐஐஐஐ/ ஐ஑லர஑்஑ு

A geographic coordinate that specifies the north–south position of a point on the Earth's surface. Latitude is an angle (defined below) which ranges from 0° at the Equator to 90° (North or South) at the poles

435. Leaching / ஑஑ீ஑ீ லீ஑/஑஑ிவு

The removal of useful chemicals or other materials in solution from the soil through water percolation

436. Leakages/ ஑஑ீ஑ீ஑ீ஑ீ/ ஑஑ிவு஑ள்

Leakages are funds that do not reach the destination country. This occurs primarily when the tourism operators through which packages are purchased do not involved local businesses. In these cases, very few of the funds generated by the tour operators stays within the community being visited remaining instead in the home country of the tour operator

437. Legal and Environmental Risk/ தைதிக ளா ளார்ளீக
ளலிளாளை/ளட்ட ஢ற்றும் ளற்றுள்ளூழல் ஆளத்து

Failure to meet business agreements and contracts

438. Leguminous/ ரளீள ளைீள/ ளருளு வகை

Consisting of, a large family (Leguminosae) of dicotyledonous herbs, shrubs, and trees having fruits that are legumes or loment (peas, bans, clovers), bearing nodules on the roots that contain nitrogen-fixing bacteria

439. Leisure Tourist/ விளை கால விளீ ளளார்ளை ளிளுளை
ளுளீளலய/ ளய்வு ளற்றுலா ளயணி

Persons who are engaged in tourism during /their leisure times specially to break up from their monotonous life style

440. Leisure/ விளை/ ளய்வு

Non-working time

441. Liquid or Near Liquid Assets/ ளளளுவிளீ ளுளீ ளலல
ளலலீளை கள ளளி விளீ / திரவ அல்லது அருகிலுள்ள
திரவ ளுளத்துக்கள்

Asset that can be readily converted to cash

442. Litter Layer/பசு மதுகூடு சீலர்/ குப்பை அடுக்கு

The layer of organic material that lies on the surface of the soil

443. Local Foods /தேசிய ஈகார/ உள்ளூர் உணவுகள்

Foods that are grown, processed and sold within a close distance of the consumer such as the same village or same area

444. Logistic Concept/ சூலீர்வன சங்கலீப/ லாஜிஸ்டிக் கருத்து

The process of planning and executing the efficient transportation and storage of goods from the point of origin to the point of consumption

445. Longitude/ தீகாங்கய/ நெட்டாங்கு

A geographic coordinate that specifies the east–west position of a point on the Earth's surface

446. Lowland Farming /பகன் நீதி கலீதக/ தாழ்நில விவசாயம்

Farming on low lying land as distinct from uplands, usually more intensive

447. Lowlands/பகன் நீதி/ தாழ்நிலங்கள்

Fertile low or level ground

448. Maladaptation/ அகூழிணைப்பாமை / தவறான தழுவுல்

Failure to adjust adequately or appropriately to the environment or situation

449. Marginal Land / திசுர் லிதி துடேஊ / விளி஡்பு நில஡்

Land that is relatively infertile or unproductive for agriculture without extraordinary capital inputs (such as irrigation, fertilizers)

450. Market Risk/ லெலடபுல அலடதா஡்/ சந்தை ஆபத்து

The risk of losses on financial investments caused by adverse price movements

451. Mass Tourism/ லிஊல பரி஡ாஊயெ஡் கர்஡ீதா லு ச஡லர்஡ லதாபார்ய / லெ஡ுஊ஡ சற்றுலா

A form of tourism that involves tens of thousands of people going to the same resort often at the same time of year

452. Mean/ ஡஡சீ஡ / சராசரி

The "middle" value in the list of numbers

453. Medicinal Therapy/ ஡லெடத லி஡ி஡ீதா஡்/ ஡ருத்து஡ சி஡ிச்சை

The attempted remediation of a health problem

454. Micro Propagation/ ක්ෂුද්‍ර ප්‍රචාරණය / ශ්‍රී ලංකා පරිපාලන

The practice of rapidly multiplying stock plant material to produce many progeny plants, using modern plant tissue culture methods. Micro propagation is used to multiply plants such as those that have been genetically modified or bred through conventional plant breeding methods

455. Micro-Climate/ ක්ෂුද්‍ර පරිසර තත්ත්ව/ මෙග්ලොක්ලේමාට්

The immediate environmental conditions surrounding an individual organism, as in a crop canopy, for example

456. Micro-Insurance/ ක්ෂුද්‍ර රක්ෂණය/ ශ්‍රී ලංකා පරිපාලන

Protection of low-income people against specific perils in exchange for regular premium payment proportionate to the likelihood and cost of the risks involved

457. Milpas / කැලයෙන් එළිපෙහෙළි කර, කන්න කිහිපයක් කපා, පසුව එළිපෙහෙළි වීම සඳහා අත්හැර දමන ලද බිම් කොටසක් /මිල්පාස්

A small field cleared from the jungle, cropped for a few seasons, and then abandoned for a fresh clearing

458. Mineralisation/ බිනිජකරණය/ கனிமமயமாக்கல்

The conversion of bound organic nitrogen into the mineral (ionic or inorganic) form required for plant uptake. The inorganic nitrogen is then converted in a process known as nitrification from ammonium salts to nitrites, and from nitrites to nitrates by nitrifying bacteria which obtain their energy from this oxidation process. Once free nitrate is formed, the rapid recycling process offers many options, the nitrate may be assimilated by plants, denitrified or leached

459. Mitigation / අවම කිරීම/ தணிப்பு

Mitigation involves strategies, processes and technologies that reduce greenhouse gases

460. Mixed Crop Livestock Systems/මිශ්‍ර ඛෝග හා සත්ව පාලන පද්ධති / கலப்பு பயிர் கால்நடை அமைப்புகள்

Agriculture systems where both crops and livestock are raised on the same farm

461. Mixed Cropping System /මිශ්‍ර ඛෝග වගා පද්ධති /கலப்பு பயிர் முறை

Two or more crops grown without distinct row divisions

462. Mixed Grazing /එකම ප්‍රදේශයේ එකම වේලාවක සතුන් වර්ග එකකට වඩා තෘණ උලා කෑම / **கலப்பு மேய்ச்சல்**

More than one type of animal grazing the same area at the same time

463. Mixed Tree Plantation /මිශ්‍ර වන වගාව /**கலப்பு மரத்தோட்டம்**

A plantation on which a mixture of perennial and annual tree crops are cultivated

464. Model/දාකෘතිය/ **மாதிரி**

A simplified representation of a system . (May be expressed as word, diagrammatic or mathematical form)

465. Modern Biotechnology/ නූතන ජෛව තාක්ෂණය/ **நவீன உயிரி தொழில்நுட்பம்**

Biotechnological techniques used for the manipulation of genetic material and the fusion of cells beyond normal breeding barriers

466. Modified Forest /නවීකරණය කරන ලද වනාන්තර/
மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட்ட காடு

An ecosystem that has been managed in subtle but sophisticated ways to provide the human inhabitants with sustainable livelihoods

467. Monocropping/ඒක භෝග වගාව/ **ஒரு வகை பயிர் செய்கை**

The growing of a single plant species in one area, usually the same type of crop grown year after year

468. Monoculture / ඒක ඛෝග වගා පිළිබඳ කෘෂිකාර්මික භාවිතයන් / **ஒற்றைக் கலாச்சாரம்**

An agricultural practice in which a single species of plant is cultivated in an area . It requires large amounts of fertilizers and pesticides

469. Monogastric /රුමාන්තිකයන් නොවන සතුන්/ **ஒற்றை இரைப்பை**

Non ruminant animal having only one stomach, e.g. pig, human

470. Montane /කඳුකර/මොන්ටනේ

In the context of this report, of, being, or related to the biogeographic zone made up of relatively moist cool upland slopes below the timberline and dominated by tropical evergreen trees and plants

471. Mulch/ වළුන් / **தழைக்கூளம்**

Any material such as straw, sawdust, leaves, plastic film, and loose soil that is spread on the surface of the soil to protect the soil and plant roots

from the effects of raindrops, soil crusting, freezing, evaporation, and other stresses

472. Multifunctional Agriculture / **බහු කාර්ය කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය/ பல செயல்பாட்டு விவசாயம்**

It is a term used to indicate companies that combine their agricultural production and environment with services to society: care farming, farm education, farm shops/short chains, agricultural day care, agricultural nature management and agrotourism

473. Multiplier Effect/ **ගුණක ආචරණය/ பெருக்கி விளைவு**

A change which sets in motion further growth or decline in a region or country

474. Multipurpose Tree/ **බහු කාර්ය ගෘක/ பல்நோக்கு மரம்**

A tree that has several uses (food production, shade, erosion control) and from which a number of products can be gleaned (food, fuel, lumber)

475. Multi-storey Cropping Systems / **ස්ථරීය ඔර්ග වගාව/ பல அடுக்கு பயிர் அமைப்புகள்**

Growing plants of different height in the same field at the same time is termed as multistoried cropping

476. Mycorrhiza /දීලීරක මූලය/ பூஞ்சையின் வேர்

The symbiotic association of the mycelium of a fungus with the roots of a seed plant

477. Natural /කළමනාකරණ පද්ධති/ இயற்கை

Controlled and regulated harvesting of forest trees, combined with silvicultural and protective measures, to sustain and increase the commercial value of subsequent stands; relies on natural regeneration of native species

478. Natural Hazard/ ස්වාභාවික උපද්‍රවය / இயற்கை ஆபத்து

A natural phenomenon that might have a negative effect on humans or the environment

479. Natural Resources/ ස්වාභාවික සම්පත්/ இயற்கை வளங்கள்

Substances and processes used by people that they cannot create

480. Nitrification /නයිට්‍රීකරණය/ நைட்ரிஃபிகேஷன்

The biological oxidation of ammonia to nitrite followed by the oxidation of the nitrite to nitrate

481. Nitrogen Fixation/ தடிபீர்சன் திர கீரீம் / நைட்ரஜன் நிலைப்படுத்தல்

The conversion of atmospheric nitrogen gas to ammonia, nitrates, and other nitrogen-containing compounds, by nitrogen-fixing bacteria, photosynthetic bacteria, and blue-green algae . The nitrogen-fixing bacteria include clostridium and azotobacter (which are free-living and are believed to contribute minimally to soil nitrogen) and rhizobium (which lives symbiotically in root nodules. nitrogen fixation can be caused by lightning

482. Nitrogen-fixing Trees/தடிபீர்சன் திர கரக ஸாகி/நைட்ரஜனை நிலைநிறுத்தும் மரங்கள்

Trees that is capable of converting free nitrogen into combined forms useful especially as starting materials for fertilizers

483. Nomadic Settlement / லிஶ கீரீம் ஸடஶா தலி லிமி ஶுஶயிமின் ஶமன் கீரீம் /நாடோடி குடியிருப்பு

Move around looking for fresh pasture or new plots to cultivate

484. Nomadic Settlement/லிஶ கீரீம் ஸடஶா தலிமி தஶுலிமி ஶுஶ தலி லிமி ஶுஶயிமின் ஶமன் கீரீம் /நாடடி குடியிருப்பு

Move around looking for fresh pasture or new plots to cultivate

485. Nomadism/ ອເບີຣ /நாடோடிகள்

Continual movement of humans and animals with no fixed settlement, generally in search of food or water

486. Nongovernmental Organization/ ຣາຊຯ ຫອາວີນ ສອນວີດາວ/ அரசு சாரா அமைப்பு

A private organization that may be international or indigenous, community-based, or nationally associated, and that consists of rural farmers as well as technical and financial support intermediaries who network for information dissemination and for cross-cultural exchange

487. Non-renewable Resource/ ຊຸນຣ໌ຮນຮີຯ ຫອາວີນ ສອນຮນ/ புதுப்பிக்க முடியாத வளம்

A resource that cannot be replenished

488. North East Monsoon/ ຣ໌ຮານ ດີຸ ຫອນສອນ/வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை

The winter monsoon blows from land to sea

489. Notifiable Disease/ ດຸຂຸນຸ ດີຯ ຊຸນຸ ຣອນ໌ ຸ/கவனிக்கத்தக்க நோய்

Diseases of livestock, which must be reported to the police when an outbreak is suspected on a farm. Certain disease and pests must be notified to MAFF. ie Foot & Mouth or Colorado beetle

490. No-till Agriculture/බිම් සකස් කිරීමෙන් තොරව සිදු කරන කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය/ **உழவு அற்ற விவசாயம்**

Keeping crop residues on the land and leaving the earth largely undisturbed during planting

491. Nutrient Cycling/පෝෂක චක්‍රීකරණය/ **ஊட்டச்சத்து சைக்கிள்**

The process of retaining and efficiently recycling essential nutrients and micronutrients within the ecosystem

492. Nutrient Depletion/පෝෂක ක්ෂය වීම/ **ஊட்டச்சத்து குறைதல்**

The detrimental removal of nutritional elements from the soil

493. Nutrition Security/ පෝෂණ සුරක්ෂිතතාවය/ **ஊட்டச்சத்து பாதுகாப்பு**

Intake of a wide range of foods which provides the essential needed nutrients

498. Orchard/ அலுருலு/ பழத்தோட்டம்

Any intentional planting of trees or shrubs that is maintained for food production

499. Organic /காலதிக/ கரிமம்

Farming that does not use pesticides and artificial fertilizers and also avoids using antibiotics and hormones for weight gain in animals

500. Organic Agriculture/ காலதிக காலகீர்ட்டு/ இயற்கை விவசாயம்

The practice of growing crops without chemical fertilizers and pesticides, but otherwise similar to alternative agriculture

501. Organic Farming /காலதிக லுலு /இயற்கை விவசாயம்

Basically farming without the use of manufactured chemicals, but now conforming to very detailed production standards

502. Organic Matter/ காலதிக டுலு / கரிமப் பபாருள்

Living biota present in the soil or the decaying or decayed remains of animals or plants. The living organic matter in the soil decomposes the dead organic matter. Organic matter in soil can reduce soil erosion and

increase moisture and soluble nutrient retention, cation exchange, and water infiltration

503. Over Nutrition / அபிவிருத்தியை/ அதிகப்படியான ஊட்டச்சத்து

Excessive food consumption, especially red meat, fats, sugars, and processed foods

504. Oxidation / இயக்கினை / ஆக்சிஜனேற்றம்

A chemical reaction that increases the oxygen content of a compound; a chemical reaction in which a compound or radical loses electrons, that is, in which the positive valence is increased

505. Ozone Layer / இயைநீர் பீலர்ஸ்/ ஓசோன் அடுக்கு

A layer of ozone found in the stratosphere, where it absorbs harmful ultra violet radiation

506. Package Tour/ புகைச்செய் கை அதுவல் பிடி கைரெத வாரீகா/ பேக்கேஜ் சுற்றுப்பயணம்

The most popular form of foreign holiday where travel, accommodation and meals may all be included in the price and booked in advance, usually through a travel agent . Optional extras such as car hire and special visits may also be booked at the same time

507. Passive Involvement/ அகீய டாஸகைவீய/ செயலற்ற ஈடுபாடு

Not participating perceptibly in an activity

508. Pasture Land /நக விதீ /மேய்ச்சல் நிலம்

Land where grass or other plants are grown for use as food by grazing animals

509. Pathogen/ரோககாரகை/நோய்க்கிருமி

An organism (usually parasitic) capable of causing a disease in another organism (host)

**510. Payment for Environmental Services/ பாரீசரீக ஓசீலா சடதா
கெலீதீ/ சுற்றுச்சூழல் சேவைகளுக்கான கட்டணம்**

Are incentives offered to farmers or landowners in exchange for managing their land to provide some sort of ecological service

511. Perennial /வெது வாரீகீக ஓகை/பல்லாண்டு

A plant that lives for more than 2 years, often for a number of years; many flower annually

**512. Peri-urban Agriculture/ நகர வலா அகீ காகீகாரீகீக
சடீவகீய/ நகர்ப்புற விவசாயம்**

Agriculture practices within and around cities which compete for resources (land, water, energy , labour) that could also serve other purposes to satisfy the requirements of the urban population

513. Permaculture/ ස්වාභාවික පද්ධති රැකබලා ගනිමින් , එහි සම්පත් භාවිතා කිරීමට අවස්තාව සලසා දෙන අතරතුර , ක්‍රියාවලි වලදී ඉවත්වන අපද්‍රව්‍ය පෘථිවියේ ස්වාභාවික පද්ධති වෙත ආපසු ලබා දීම ඇතුළත් ගොවිතැන් ක්‍රමයක්(පර්මාකල්චර්)/ **நிலையான வேளாண்மை**

A method of farming that involves caring for the earth and the earth's natural systems, providing for people to use the resources they need and returning waste to the earth's natural systems

514. Permanent Pasture / ස්ථිර තණ බිම්/நிரந்தர மேய்ச்சல்

An established plant community in which the dominant species are perennial grasses, there are few or no shrubs and trees are absent

515. Perverse Policies / විකෘති ප්‍රතිපත්ති / **வக்கிரமான கொள்கைகள்**

National economic and land use policies that promote the inefficient and non sustainable conversion of forests to other uses by measures such as tax incentives and credits, subsidized credit, timber pricing procedures, land subsidies and rents, concessions, tenure, and property rights

516. Pest/படுவெர்வகய/பூச்சி

Any form of plant or animal life or any pathogenic agent that is injurious or potentially injurious to plants, animals, or their products

517. pH/பி.ஹி அகய/ பீஐச

A quantitative expression of the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a solution

518. Phenotype/ ரூபா஑ுடீகய/ தோற்றவழி

The set of observable characteristics of an individual resulting from the interaction of its genotype with the environment

519. Photoperiodism/ துகாஸாலீகீதாலய/ பூவாக்க ஓளியலை நேரம்

The effect of day and night length on plant flowering. Some plants are long day, requiring 14 - 16 hours of sunlight per day to flower. Others are short day requiring only 8 - 9 hours. Others are day neutral and unaffected by day length. Photoperiodism also affects the breeding cycles of farm livestock

520. Photosynthesis/ප්‍රභාසංස්ලේෂණය/ஒளிச்சேர்க்கை

The synthesis, by chlorophyll-containing plant or bacterial cells, of organic compounds (primarily carbohydrates) from carbon dioxide and a hydrogen source such as water . There is a simultaneous liberation of oxygen. The energy for the reaction is light energy in the form of photons

521. Physiochemical /භෞතික හා රසායනික/ இயற்பியல் வேதியியல்

Physical and chemical in nature

522. Pioneer Species /පුරෝගාමී විශේෂ /முன்னோடி இனங்கள்

A plant or animal capable of establishing itself in a bare or barren area and initiating an ecological cycle

523. Planning and Development Role/ සැලසුම් කිරීම හා සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සම්බන්ධ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග/ திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் அபிவிருத்தி பங்கு

The action of making plans and improvement

524. Planning/ සැලසුම් කිරීම/ திட்டமிடல்

The process of making plans for something

**534. Precision Physical Weeding Technology/ திரவடிச ஔைநிகலி லீ
நைலீதே நாகீசுனய/ துல்லியமான ஁டல் களையெடுத்தல்
தொழில்நுட்பம்**

Weeding technique in which there is no any usage of chemicals and use only physical weeding practices such as burning, hoes, knives etc.

535. Premontane/஁ரீல கடிக்கர ஁லாநீ/ பிரி மொன்டனே

A biogeographic zone that usually lies between 500 and 1,500 m (between 1,600 and 5,000 ft) in elevation and has a mean annual biotemperature between 18° and 24°C (between 34° and 75°F); this zone is excellent for coffee and tea culture as well as for other agricultural activities

536. Prevention/ லடிக்லீத/ தடுப்பு

The action of stopping something from happening or arising

537. Price Fluctuation/ தீல ஔல ஁ல யாத / விலை ஏற்ற இறக்கம்

A frequents rise and fall of commodity prices in the market as a result of changes in the market situations. Price fluctuation can be seasonal whereby prices of commodities changes during certain season of the year due to the increase in supply and demand

538. Price Risk/ இலா அபிதானம்/ விலை ஆபத்து

Uncertainty about future changes in prices of both inputs and outputs due to shocks, trade policy, emergence of new markets etc

539. Primary Forest /பூல்திக வதானீதர / முதன்மை காடு

Relatively intact forest that has been essentially unmodified by human activity for the past 60 to 80 years

540. Primary Production /பூல்திக திஷீபாதய / முதன்மை உற்பத்தி

Production by plants: 'primary' in being the first use of solar radiation, the main energy source for biological processes

541. Primary Productivity/பூல்திக ப்லதீதாலய/ முதன்மை உற்பத்தித்திறன்

The accumulation of plant biomass as a direct result of photosynthesis and the fixing of atmospheric carbon

542. Privatization / பைதீதகீகரணய / தனியார்மயமாக்கல்

To alter the status of a business, industry, or land from public or government ownership or control to private ownership or control

548. Pulses (Grain Legumes)/பொது லெய்டு/ பருப்பு வகைகள்
(தானிய பருப்பு வகைகள்)

Leguminous plants or their seeds, chiefly those plants with large seeds used for food

549. Rain Fed Farming/ வறிய ரகித ஸாலிதரு/ மானாவாரி
விவசாயம்

A system of producing crops without the use of irrigation

550. Reconstruction/ குறி திரீதானி/ புனரமைப்பு

The action or process of reconstructing or being reconstructed

551. Recovery/ குறிசா஁தனி/ மீட்டு

A return to a normal state of health, mind, or strength

552. Recreation/ விதரீதனி/ பொழுதுபோக்கு

Engagement in activities, pursuits or events

553. Reforestation /குறிவதரீதானி/ மீண்டும் காடு வளர்ப்பு

The replacement of trees in cut-over forest areas

554. Reforestation/ லதாநீதர சுகூசீத துலத சீலாத தரீத/
தீணதும் காடு வளர்ப்பு

The process of replanting an area with trees

555. Regenerative Agriculture/ துதரீதததீச தாதீகரீதாதீச/
தீளுருவாக்கம் விவசாயம்

A system of farming principles and practices that increases biodiversity, enriches soils, improves watersheds, and enhances ecosystem services

556. Regional Food / தலாதீச தாதார/ திராந்திய உணவு

Food that was produced within the region where the consumer lives . A region can be defined by geographic, cultural, or political boundaries. Regional food systems include, but are not limited to, local food systems

557. Regulating and Controlling Role/ தாலதச தரீத தா சதீதநீத
தீசதாரச / துழுங்குபததுதல் தற்றும் கட்டுப்பததும் பங்கு

The action of setting according to an external standard

558. Relative Humidity/சாதீகீச தாரீததாலீச/ஈரப்பதன்

The amount of water vapour present in air expressed as a percentage of the amount needed for saturation at the same temperature

559. Relay Cropping / ரீலே வறவல/ ரிலே பபயிர்

Growing two or more crops simultaneously during the part of the life cycle of each. A second crop is planted after the first crop has reached its reproductive stage of growth, But before it is ready for harvest

560. Renewable Resource / ஐநர்ச்சநநீய சஸீசந்/ புதுப்பிக்கத்தக்க வளம்

Resources that can be used repeatedly and does not run out because it is naturally replaced

561. Resettlement Policies/ஐநிலவாசந க்ரீயா஡ார்஑/஡ீள்குடியேற்றக் கொள்கைகள்

Plans and programs that involve moving large numbers of people from heavily populated areas to less densely populated areas generally for the purposes of alleviating over-crowding and unemployment

562. Resilience/஡ரொந்நு ஡ீ஡ே ஁நீயால / நெகிழ்ச்சி

The ability of nature and mankind to adapt and survive in the face of change

563. Respiration / ശ്വஸනය/ சுவாசம்

The oxidative breakdown and release of energy from from fuel molecules from fuel molecules with by reaction with oxygen in aerobic cells

564. Response/ ප්‍රතිචාරය / பதில்

A reaction to something

565. Responsible Tourism/ වගකීවයුතු සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය / பொறுப்பு சுற்றுலா

Visiting a destination in such a way as to cause minimal negative impact on its environment and the culture of the host community

566. Restoration / ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය / மறுசீரமைப்பு

The re-creation of entire communities of organisms closely modeled on communities that occur naturally. It is closely linked to reclamation

567. Rhizobium / රයිසෝබියම්/ வேர்க்கிழங்கு

A genus of bacterium that is capable of forming a symbiotic relationship with plants of the Fabaceae (Leguminosae) and is found in root nodules, where the bacteria fix nitrogen in return for carbon from the host plant. (See nitrogen fixation)

572. Risk Averse Individuals/ அபிமானமட அகமழி சூதீகலகீழ்/
ஆபத்து இல்லாத நபர்கள்

Persons who do not prefer to take risks

573. Risk Communication/ அபிமானமீ ஂநீநிவீதநய/ இடர் ததாடர்பு

A process of providing the public with information about the risks associated with particular products, substances, activities, and technologies

574. Risk Evaluation/ அபிமானமீ அகலகீத/ இடர் மதுப்பீடு

A determination of the acceptability of an identified health, safety, or environmental risk

575. Risk Management/ அபிமானமீ கலமகூகரகூய/ இடர்
மேலாண்மை

A process of reducing or controlling unacceptable risks

576. Risk Neutral Person/ அபிமானம கைரேகி மதூஂல் சூநிலார
சூதீகலகீழ்/ ஆபத்து நடுநிலை நபர்

Persons who are not having any special preference or dis-likeness about the risk

577. Risk Preferring Individuals/ අවදානම් කැමැති පුද්ගලයින්/ ஆபத்தை விரும்பும் நபர்கள்

Persons who are prefer to take risks

578. Root Crops/ අල බෝග / வேர் பயிர்கள்

Plant cultivated for its underground food-storing organ

579. Rotation / මාරුව / சுழற்சி

A cropping system in which crops are grown in a field in a fixed annual sequence. A rotation reduces the build up of diseases and pests, aids weed control, improves soil fertility, spreads the risk of crop failure and allows even distribution of labour requirements

580. Rotational Grazing / කිසියම් අනුපිළිවෙලකට අනුව තෘණ බිම් වල තෘණ උලා කැමට සැලැස්වීම සහ , ඉදිරියට සතුන් යොමු කරන තෘණ බිම් වල ඔවුන්ට විවේක ගැනීමට සැලැස්වීම/ சுழற்சி மேய்ச்சல்

The practice of of imposing a regular sequence of grazing and rest on the area to be grazed

581. Ruminant /රුමාන්තිකයන්/ ருமினன்ட்

Characterized by the act of regurgitation and rechewing of food. A mammal belonging to the suborder Ruminantia

582. Runoff/ரூஓர்ய/ ஓடுதல்

The portion of precipitation that is discharged from an area through stream channels. That which is lost without entering the soil is called surface runoff, and that which enters the soil before reaching a stream is called groundwater runoff or seepage flow from groundwater

583. Salinization /ரலகீகரணய / உப்புநீக்கம்

The process of accumulation of salts in soil

584. Secondary Forest /தீலீநீக வகாநீர்/ இரண்டாம் காடு

Natural forest growth after some major interference (for example, logging, serious fire, or insect attack)

585. Sedentary Farming/ஸக ஸீஸாயக தீர்ய காலகக் தீவந் வீம/ நீண்ட காலம் ஓரே இடத்தில் வாழ்வது

Method of agriculture in which the same land is farmed every year. This is in contrast to nomadic farming, in which new areas are farmed as the

soil becomes less nutrient-rich from extensive planting, and shifting cultivation, which uses controlled forest fires to produce arable land

586. Sedimentation/අවසාධනය / வண்டல்

The action or process of forming or depositing sediment

587. Seed / බීජ/ விதை

A seed is an embryonic plant enclosed in a protective outer covering. The formation of the seed is part of the process of reproduction in seed plants, the spermatophytes, including the gymnosperm and angiosperm plants

588. Seed Dispersers/බීජ විසිරීම/ விதை சிதறல்கள்

Natural means of sowing or distributing seeds

589. Self-Propelled Machinery/ ස්වයං ප්‍රචාලක උපකරණ/ சுயமாக இயக்கப்படும் இயந்திரங்கள்

Something that moves, progresses or acts on its own power without needing outside help

590. Sheet Erosion/ ගලා යන ජලය මගින් ගොඩබිම මතුපිටින්
නරමක් ඒකාකාර පස් තට්ටුවක් ඉවත් කිරීම / **தாள் அரிப்பு**

The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil from the land surface by
runoff water

591. Shifting Cultivation/ හේන් වගාව/ **பெயர்ச்சி சாகுபடி**

A food-crop production system that involves partial clearing of
vegetation followed by flash burning and an extended fallow period
sufficiently long (10 to 20 years) to allow for soil regeneration and weed
suppression

592. Silage / සයිලේජ් / **பதப்படுத்தப்பட்ட பசுந்தீவனம்**

A mixture of raw materials such as field corn, sorghum, grass, or clover
that is converted into winter feed for livestock

593. Siltation/ රොන්මඩ තැන්පත් වීම/ **மண்பாண்டம்**

Siltation is a process by which water becomes dirty as a result of fine
mineral particles in the water

594. Silviculture / වන වගාව / **காடுவளர்ப்பு**

The science and art of cultivating forest crops, based on a knowledge of
forest tree characteristics

595. Silvopastoral System/වන හා සත්ව ව ඒකාබද්ධ පාලනය /
ඓව්වොපාස්ටෝරල් අමෙඨ්පු

An agroforestry system that combines pastures (with or without animals)
and trees

596. Slash and Burn / එළි කිරීම සහ පුළුස්ස දැමීම/ වෙඨ්ඨවුම
ඟරික්කවුම

Relating to a type of farming that involves cutting and burning trees,
crops

597. Small-holder Farmer / කුඩා පරිමාන ගොවීන්/ ඓහු ව්වසායි

Farmers who farm land under two hectares

598. Smart Farming/ සුහුරු ගොවිතැන/ඓමාර්ඨ් වෙඟාන්මෙ

The use of new technologies to change centuries-old methods of farming

599. Soil Amendment/ පස වඩාන් සාරවන් කිරීම සදහා පසට එකතු
කරන ද්‍රව්‍ය / මණ් ඨුරුඨ්ඨම

Materials added to the soil to make it more fertile such as compost,
biochar, manure and artificial fertilizer

600. Soil Amendment / அச வலா ஸதாசந் டுச சகசீ கிரீம / மண் திருத்தம்

Any substance such as lime, sulfur, gypsum, or sawdust used to alter the properties of a soil, generally to make it more productive. Fertilizers are soil amendments, but the term is used most commonly for materials other than fertilizers

601. Soil Aeration / அாஞு வானை / காற்றோட்ட மண்

The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere . The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen

602. Soil Biodiversity / அாஞு சீவ விவிதநீவ / மண் பல்லுயிர்

The variation in soil life, from genes to communities, and the ecological complexes of which they are part, that is from soil micro-habitats to landscapes

603. Soil Biota/அாஞு டுசவ சலுத / மண் பயோட்டா

Organisms that live in the soil

604. Soil Degradation/அாஞு தானை / மண் சிதைவு

Degeneration of the soil through erosion, nutrient depletion, and other degenerative processes

**609. Soil Resource Mapping/ ്ഘംശു ങ്ങുതൃപുനു ങ്ങുനൃസുതൃഗുന കുരൃതൃ/ മண்
വണ്മു വൃവരണ്ണുനൃകുക്കമു**

A geographical representation showing diversity of soil types and/or soil properties (soil pH, textures, organic matter, depths of horizons etc.) in the area of interest

610. Soil Texture / ്ഘുണ്ണുതൃ തൃടനുട/ മண் അണ്മപുപു

Numerical proportion (% by wt.) of sand, silt and clay in a soil. Sand, silt and clay content are estimated in the field, and/or quantitatively in the laboratory, and then placed within the texture triangle to determine soil texture class. Texture can be coarse (sand particles predominate), medium (silt particles predominate), or fine (clay particles predominate)

**611. Sources of Risk/ ്ഘുതൃടനുതൃ തൃഗുതൃവൃട / അുപതുതൃകുക്കാന്
അുതാരണ്ണു**

Causes which generate risks

**612. South West Monsoon/ തൃരൃനു തൃറു തൃരൃടുതൃ/ തൃണ്മേറു
പറുവണ്മതൃ**

Summer monsoon blows from sea to land after crossing the Indian Ocean

**613. Spatial Integration /ஐதீ அலகாஊ சஃகலுதய/ இடஞ்சார்ந்த
ஔருங்கிணைப்பு**

Interaction of land uses or agro ecosystem components because of physical proximity as, for example, in strip cropping systems

**614. Spatial Organization/ அலகாஊய சஃகலுதீ/ இடஞ்சார்ந்த
அமைப்பு**

Focuses on the placement of sites or objects relative to one another. It is a way of organizing the three-dimensional world for an audience

**615. Special Interest Tourist/ வீஔீஃ ஁தநதீ஁லகீ ஁கீலத
சஃலார்கய/ சிறப்பு ஆர்வமுள்ள சுற்றுலாப் பயணி**

Persons who visit certain place for any special activity such as bird watching, rafting etc

**616. Special Risk Group/ வீஔீஃ அல஁தநதீ கஃஃலய/ சிறப்பு
ஆபத்து குழு**

A group that is at high risk because of sensitivity or exposure to hazards. Children often are identified as a special risk group because of their high sensitivity to pesticides and other hazardous substances

617. Species /வினோத/ இனங்கள்

A group of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations that are reproductively isolated from other such groups. Species is the smallest of the commonly used units of classification and the easiest to recognize intuitively

618. Spiritual Practices/ ஔவியாதீக க்ரியாதாரீக / ஆன்மீக நடவடமுறைகள்

The regular or full-time performance of actions and activities undertaken for the purpose of inducing spiritual experiences and cultivating spiritual development

619. Sport and Recreation Tourist/ க்ரியா ஔ வினோதாதீக சஂலாரகயா/ விளையாட்டு மற்றும் ஡ொழுது஡ோக்கு சற்றுவலா

Persons who visit certain places to watch sports events

620. Stakeholders/ ஡ாரீகலகரலிதீ/ ஡ங்குதாரர்கள்

Individuals who have a tested interest in development, including community members; environmental, social, and community NGOs; natural resource, planning, and government officials; hotel owners, tour operators, guides, transportation providers, and representatives from other related services in the private sector

621. Standard of Living / ஜீவன நர்த்தல்/ வாழ்க்கைத் தரம்

The quality of life or the extent to which basic human needs are met

622. Staple Crop / ப்ரதான லொளசு / பிரதான பயிர்

A crop that is used, enjoyed, or needed constantly by many people in a given area or country . It is provided or imported in large quantity into the area; examples are maize in Kenya and rice in Liberia

623. Stocking Density /ஊர்த்தல் ஊர்த்தல்/ விலங்குகளின் அடர்த்தி

The number of animals per unit area of land at a point in time

624. Stocking Rate / கிஃசுமீ கால ஃமாவ துல லீகக ப்ரடீளசுகவ ஊர்த்தல் ஊர்த்தல் / ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்திற்கு ஒரு யூனிட் பகுதிக்கு விலங்குகளின் எண்ணிக்கை

The number of animals per unit area over a given period

625. Stolon /வாலகசு/ ஸ்டோலன்

A creeping stem above the soil surface, roots usually form at the nodes

626. Stomata / ஸ்டோமடா/இலை வாய்

Controllable openings (pores) in leaves, usually on the underside, through which gaseous exchanges take place

627. Stover or Crop Residue / ශාක අවශේෂයන් / தாவர எச்சங்கள்

The residue left on the fields after the grain is harvested, including stalks, leaves and roots

628. Stover/ சீட்டர்/வைக்கோல்

The residue left on the fields after the grain is harvested, including stalks, leaves and roots

629. Stubble / ඉපතැල්ල/ தண்டு

The part of a crop left after harvesting

630. Sub System / උප පද්ධති/ துணை அமைப்பு

Small units , which comes under the main system

631. Subsistence Economy/ යැපුමේ ආර්ථිකය/ வாழ்வாதார பொருளாதாரம்

An economy in which production meets a population's minimum needs but produces no surplus

632. Subsistence Farming / යැපුම් කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය/ வாழ்வாதார விவசாயம்

Farming or a system of farming that provides all or almost all goods required by a farm family, usually without any significant surplus for sale

633. Subtropics/ උප නිවර්තන/ துணை வெப்பமண்டலங்கள்

The region bordering the tropical zone

634. Supplementary Enterprise/ පරිපූරක ව්‍යවසාය/ துணை நிறுவனம்

When an increase in the level of one enterprise does not adversely affect the production of the other but adds to the income of the farm

635. Supply Chain/ සැපයුම් දාමය/ விநியோகச் சங்கிலி

The sequence of processes involved in the production and distribution of a commodity

636. Surplus / අතිරික්තය/ உபரி

A surplus describes the amount of an asset or resource that exceeds the portion that's actively utilized

637. Sustainability /திரஐரஐீலீஸ/ றீலைத்தன்மை

From Sustain meaning: To hold up; to bear; to support; to provide for; to maintain; to sanction; to keep going; to keep up; to prolong; to support the life of (Chambers Concise Dictionary)

638. Sustainable /திரஐர/ றீலையானது

An agricultural production system in which the farmer increases or maintains productivity at levels that are economically viable, ecologically sound, and culturally acceptable, through the efficient management of resources with minimum damage to the environment or human health

639. Sustainable Agriculture /திரஐர காகீகரீ஡ாஐீலீஸ/ றீலையான விவசாயம்

Using farming techniques that are economically viable, protect the water resources from pollution, treat livestock animals humanely and maintain soil fertility for future generation to productively farm the land

640. Sustainable Development/ திரஐர ஐ஡ீரீ஡லீஸ/ றீலையான வளர்ச்சி

The perspective emphasizing the need to reconcile present and future economic needs through environmental management

641. Sustainable Intensification /நிர஑ார தீவிர கிரீம/ நரிஸையான தீவிரம்

This is the broad term for an approach to agriculture that increases food production from existing farmland without increasing impact on the environment. Sustainable Intensification, proposed a five-point framework for assessing sustainable intensification in agriculture. Productivity (including crop yields, animal production and variability of production), Economic (profitability, variability of profits and labour requirements), Environmental (including impact on biodiversity, and both water and soil quality), Human (nutrition, food security and health) and Social (including equity and gender, social cohesion and collective action)

642. Sustainable Tourism/ திர஑ார ஑஑லாரக வர஑ாரஸ / நரிஸையான ஑ற்றறுலா

Sustainable Tourism is, according to the World Tourism Organization, “envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social, and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity, and life support systems”

643. Swidden / ஑ாகமஸ ஑ாலர஑ஸ க஑ா ஑ுல஑஑ா ஑ுதீமெந் திர஑வத ஑஑ தாலகாலக க஑தீகார்தீக விதீ க஑஑஑கி/ தாவர ஑ற஑களை வெட்டி ஑ரித்து ஑ற்பத்தி ஑ெய்யப்படும் தற்காலிக விவ஑ாய நிலம்

A temporary agricultural plot produced by cutting back and burning off vegetative cover

644. Swidden Cultivation/ஊழ் தோலிதழ/ ஸ்வீடன் சாகுபடி (சேனை விவசாயம்)

A traditional food-crop production system that involves partial clearing of vegetation (forest or bush fallow) followed by flash burning and short-term mixed intercropping; synonymous with shifting cultivation or slash-and-burn agriculture. The fallow period must be sufficiently long to allow for soil regeneration and weed suppression. This system is based solely on the restorative properties of woody species

645. Symbionts /ஊத சீலித/சு஡்பயோன்டஸ்

Two dissimilar organisms that each benefit from the presence of the other, for example, rhizobium and the members of the Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

646. System /படீதநித/ அமைப்பு

A number of components linked together

647. System of Rice Intensification/ஊதலீ திலு கிரீதே பதீதநித/ ஸ்ரீ குதத / அரிசி ஸ்ரீவிரப்படுததுதல் அமைப்பு

This is an innovation in rice production systems by raising productivity of the land, labor, water and capital. SRI is a set of modified practices for

managing rice plants and the soil, water and nutrients. SRI can produce more paddy yield with less external inputs

648. Tabular Data/ வலு தீர்வு/ அட்டவணை தரவு

Data arranged in a table with rows and columns

649. Tank Cascade System / துளிகளில் வலி தீர்வு/ தொட்டி அடுக்கு அமைப்பு

A connected series of tanks organized within a micro catchment of dry zone landscape for storing, conveying and utilizing water from an ephemeral rivulet

650. Technological Risk/ தாக்னாலஜிகல் தீர்வு/ தொழில்நுட்ப ஆபத்து

Uncertainty due to introduction of new crop varieties, chemicals, machineries . Cannot say precisely whether it effects on the farm positively or negatively

651. Temperate Zone /தெய்வக கரூபம்/ மிதவெப்ப மண்டலம்

The area or region between the tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle or between the tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle

652. Temporal Integration/ தாலகாலிக ஸீகாலிடீவ கிரீம/ தற்காலிக ஓருங்கிணைப்பு

Interaction of land uses or agroecosystem components over time, as, for example, in crop rotations where a previous crop affects those planted after it

653. Terracing /ஹைல் மல தாழீம/ மேல் மாடி வீட்டுத்தோட்டம்

The agricultural practice of using a raised strip of earth, more or less level or horizontal, usually constructed on or near a contour and designed to make the land suitable for tillage and to prevent accelerated erosion

654. Tillage /நீமி ஸகஸீ கிரீம/ உழவு

The act of preparing the soil by mechanical manipulations for crop production

655. Tiller / மொரெடீஸி/ உழவன்

Shoot of a grass (or cereal) plant, arising from a leaf axil, normally at the base of an older tiller

656. Tissue Culture Technique / ஸடுக ரேஸூ தாகீஷூஸ/ திசு வளர்ப்பு துட்பம்

Refers to a method in which fragments of a tissue (plant or animal tissue) are introduced into a new, artificial environment, where they continue to function or grow

657. Topsoil / டூப் சூய் / மேல்மண்

The layer of soil where plant roots are found. Consists of organic material, silt, sand and clay. Also called humus

658. Total Factor Productivity / ஜர்னல் சாடிக் அலகாஃகீதாலிசு/ மொத்த காரணி உற்பத்தித்திறன்

It is an indicator of how efficiently agricultural land, labour, capital, and materials are used to produce a country's crops and livestock

659. Tourism Policy/ சிஃலார்க் தூதீஅதீதீச / சுற்றுலா கொள்கை

A set of discourses, decisions, and practices driven by governments, sometimes in collaboration with private or social actors, with the intention to achieve diverse objectives related to tourism

660. Tourism/ சிஃலார்க் லிசாசாரிசு/ சுற்றுலா

The commercial organization and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest

661. Tourist/ சிஃலார்கிசா/ சுற்றுலாப் பயணி

A person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure

672. Understory /යටි ස්ථරය / ඔහු වර්ග

Vegetation growing in the shade of taller plants

673. Uplands /කඳුකරය/ මලයකම

Infertile sloping or hilly lands

674. Urban Agriculture / නාගරික කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය/ நகர்ப்புற விவசாயம்

It is practiced on small to medium size areas within the city for growing annual and tree crops, raising small livestock and fish for home consumption or sale

675. Usufruct /ප්‍රයෝජන එළ භුක්තිය/ பயன்

The legal right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of something belonging to another

676. Utilization/ පරිභෝජනය/ பயன்பாடு

The action of making practical and effective use of something

677. Variable Rate Irrigation System/ විචලන අනුපාත වාර්තාර්ග පද්ධතිය/ **மாறி விசுத நீர்ப்பாசன முறை**

Allows varying the rate of water applied across your fields to suit the needs of your crop, soil type and farm operation

678. Variable Rate Nutrient Application/ විචලන පෝෂක ලො දීම /**மாறி விசுதம் ஊட்டச்சத்து பயன்பாடு**

Allows crop producers to apply different rates of fertilizer at each location across fields

679. Variable Rate Planting/ විචලනකාලය අනුපාත රෝපණය/ **மாறி வீதம் நடவு**

Allows to optimize seed inputs spatially by matching plant populations with productivity zones within a field

680. Variance / විචලනකාලය / **மாறுபாடு**

The fact or quality of being different, divergent, or inconsistent

681. Vegetation / වෘක්ෂලතාදිය/ **தாவரம்**

Plant population that are found in a particular area

682. Vertical Farming/ සිරස් ලෙස කරන වගා ගොවිතැන/
செங்குத்து விவசாயம்

The practice of growing crops in vertically stacked layers. It often incorporates controlled-environment agriculture, which aims to optimize plant growth, and soilless farming techniques such as hydroponics, aquaponics, and aeroponics

683. Virtual/ අනාත්වික/ மெய்நிகர்

Not physically existing as such but made by, to appear to do so

684. Visitor/ ආගන්තුකයා/ பார்வையாளர்

A person visiting someone or somewhere, especially socially or as a tourist

685. Volunteer Species/ අවදානමට ලක්විය හැකි විශේෂ/
தன்னார்வ இனங்கள்

A plant that has grown from self-sown seed

686. Vulnerability/ අවදානම/ பாதிப்பு

The quality or state of being exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally

**687. Vulnerable Group / අවදානමට ලක්විය හැකි කණ්ඩායම/
பாதிக்கப்படக்கூடிய குழு**

Vulnerable groups comprise people with common characteristics, who are likely to fall or remain below a certain welfare threshold in the near future. While most of those who are presently below the threshold may face a high probability of being so also in the future, food security and poverty are not static

688. Warehouse/ වෙඩු ගබඩාව/ கிடங்கு

A large building where raw materials or manufactured goods may be stored prior to their distribution for sale

689. Water Scarcity/ ජල හීඟය/ தண்ணீர் பற்றாக்குறை

The lack of fresh water resources to meet water demand

690. Watershed / දිය බස්නාව/ நீர்நிலை

A region or area draining ultimately to a particular watercourse or body of water

691. Weaning /කිරි වැරීම/ பால்குடித்தல்

Removal of young mammals from their source of milk

**692. Weather Forecasting/කාලගුණය පිළිබඳ අනාවැකි කීම/
வானிலை முன்னறிவிப்பு**

The application of science and technology to predict the conditions of the atmosphere for a given location and time

**693. Weather Index Insurance/ කාලගුණ දර්ශක රක්ෂණය/
வானிலை குறியீட்டு காப்பீடு**

It pays out based on an index, such as rainfall, measured at a local weather station or by satellite, rather than based on a consequence of weather, such as a farmer's crop yield

694. Weather/ කාලගුණය/ வானிலை

The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc

695. Weed /වල් පැලෑටි/ களை

An individual plant or species that grows where humans do not wish it to grow

696. Welfare / අනිවෘද්ධිය / ශ්‍රූත සිද්ධිය/ நலன்

Consideration for the comfort and well bieng of farm animals . The Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) has issued 'Codes of Practice' covering the treatment and management of farm animals

697. Wetlands/தென் லீம்/ ஈரநிலங்கள்

Land or areas (as tidal flats and swamps) containing much soil moisture

698. Wholesale Buyer/தொகு கையாள்/ மொத்த வாங்குபவர்

Person or firm that buys large quantity of goods from various producers or vendors

699. Wild Species / கட்டி விலை/ காட்டு இனங்கள்

Species of flora or fauna that have not been domesticated or manipulated by humans

700. Wind Breaks / கட்டி விலை/ காற்று முறிவுகள்

Single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs that are established for environmental purposes; depending on the primary use, may be referred to as crop or field windbreak, livestock windbreak, living snow fence, farmstead windbreak, or hedgerow

701. Woodlot /கட்டி விலை/மர மாடிகள்(தரை)

A restricted area of woodland, usually privately maintained as a source of fuel, posts, and lumber

