

GLOSSARY

- Aftermath, after-grass** – a grass re-grown after cutting or grazing in the same vegetation period.
- Antibiotics** – is a matter produced by micro-organisms that selectively destroy development of other micro-organisms. Antibiotics are usually used as a preventive measure and as biologically active matter to stimulate animal (poultry) growth.
- Aquifer** – an area where water is extracted for the purpose of supplying it to users.
- Artesian well** – is a drilled well for the extraction of water from deep aquifers. Wells of this type are usually installed in majority of bigger settlements and agricultural companies.
- Carrion** – is a body of dead animal.
- Crop rotation** – use of arable land when the land is divided to the fields of similar size and fertility. Crops in these fields are changed according to an order determined in advance. This order has to support economically optimal crop structure and should not decrease soil fertility.
- Crop rotation chain** – a part of the crop rotation scheme made of several crops that improve and exhaust the soil.
- Crop rotation period** – time during which crops of one crop rotation field pass all fields.
- Crop rotation scheme** – rotation order of crops in a field for determined number of years.
- Drinking water** – fresh water extracted from natural sources or treated in such a way that meets Lithuanian standard for drinking water.
- Dug well** – is a simple well designated for water extraction from shallow aquifers. Most of rural inhabitants have installed dug wells.
- Duration of watering** – time for pouring of the required water amount for corresponding crop.
- Economic limit of damage** – a level of abundance of harmful organisms (pests, diseases and weeds) when the use of plant protection means is economically reasonable.
- Entomophilous plants** – plants that need insects to pollinate them during blooming.
- Fodder of full value** – fodder having all nutrients needed for an animal (poultry).
- Hormonal preparation** – medical matter (e.g. cortisone, senestrol) acting similar to a natural hormone.
- Infectious disease** – is a disease provoked by a specific pathogen (microbe, parasite) that had got into an organism.
- Infrastructure** – a complex of sectors of economy that serve for the whole reproduction process.
- Liquid manure** – fluid that separates from manure (animal urine and rainwater washed from manure).
- Manhole for surface water** – is a land reclamation structure for letting water to flow down to the drainage system. They are usually constructed in closed depressions where the surface run-off is impossible.
- Manure** – animal faeces (urine) trampled down together with litter and remains of fodder and water.
- Pesticides** – chemical preparative, having one or some active matters with specific effect on harmful organisms. Pesticides are used for plant protection from diseases, pests and weeds as well as for stimulation of plant growth.
- Phyto-sanitation state of crop field** – is a level of crop infection by plant diseases, pests or weeds.

- Plant protection means** – is chemical preparation or active biological matter or organisms (bacteria, viruses, pests) used for protection of crops from various harmful organisms.
- Protective strip of an aquifer** – is a land strip at a water body, rivulet or ditch where agricultural activity is restricted by Lithuanian Government or its acting institution. Width of the strip depends on slope steepness and importance of the water body.
- Protective zone of an aquifer** – territory at a water body (lake, pond, river and ditch) where farming activity is allowed only if special agronomic, engineering and other measures are used that prevent the water body from pollution.
- Reproduction** – production technology when the process is renewed.
- Reservoir** – large vessel for storage of liquids or gas.
- Run-off volume** – water amount flowing down from a territory in a definite time (day, month, year) and measured in cubic meters of water volume or mm of water level.
- Semi-solid manure** - manure that has 12-20 % of dry material. It can not be heaped up. It has to be stored in manure storage until it is taken out to the fields. It may be with litter or without it.
- Septic** – an element of wastewater treatment equipment assigned to stabilise wastewater flow, to mineralise organic pollutants and to accumulate sludge.
- Silage** – juicy (55-80 %) and acid (pH 3.8-4.2) fodder, made of green mass (most often of yearly and perennial grass and maize) during ensilage.
- Slurry** – manure that arises in barns without bedding. It is a mixture of solid and liquid faeces of animals. In old manure removal systems where water is used for washing out of the faeces there the amount of dry matter in manure and its fertilisation value depend on the amount of water. Slurry has less than 12 % of dry matter. Such manure can be pumped, transported by pipes.
- Solid manure** – manure that has dry matter content of no less than 20%. Solid manure is usually stored in deep barns with big amount of bedding material. It can be piled up.
- Stress** – physical state of an animal arising under an effect of strong irritants. Productivity and resistance for diseases decrease during the stress.
- Surface run-off** – a water stream that appears after long rain or snow melting when soil is fully saturated and excess of water starts to flow down on soil surface.
- Term of irrigation** – date when irrigation should start.
- Toxicity of preparative** – amount of preparative in milligrams per kilogram of trial fauna weight that calls out killing of 50 % probability. The lower this index (LD50) is, the more poisonous the preparative.
- Wastewater** – liquid waste produced by households, agriculture or industry and also surface (rain) water collected by the sewerage network.
- Watering system** – equipment for watering of agricultural crops. This equipment sprinkles water through special tips and forms an artificial rain. Because of that this system is called sprinkler system.
- European Union (EU)** – it is a union of 15 European states that has an aim to take common political and economic decisions. The EU legislation has superiority against national legislation in those sectors that are determined by the EU treaty. Resolutions passed by the EU directly obligate citizens of the Member States to execute them. The main principles of the EU treaty are the following: justice, solidarity of the Member States, equality of nations and mutual aid. One of the main factors giving an incentive to enter EU is substantial subsidies for farmers and big import duties that restrict import of cheaper agricultural products to EU states.
- Nitrate Directive** – it is a measure of the European Union (EU) that has to be incorporated into the national legislation by all states that are EU members or are willing to enter the EU. Taking national constitution into consideration the states themselves decide

in which way the directives are adopted. Citizens and organisations that carry out the directive not in time or not in the right way are responsible to national court.

HELCOM – the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission or the Helsinki Commission is the international management body formed to put into practice regulations of the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area. All the states of the Baltic Sea Basin (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Sweden) and the European Economic Community signed the convention in 1992.

HELCOM recommendations – decisions adopted by the Helsinki Commission unanimously. These decisions are recommendations for all states that have signed the Convention to improve their legislation so that the Commission decisions would be carried out.