



भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

(उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

(Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Govt. of India)

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व्यापक परिचालन मसौदा

हमारा संदर्भ: सीईडी 51/टी-8

19 जून 2024

तकनीकी समिति: योजना एवं हाउसिंग विषय समिति, सीईडी 51

प्राप्तकर्ता:

- सिविल अभियांत्रिकी विभाग परिषद, सीईडीसी के सभी सदस्य
- योजना एवं हाउसिंग विषय समिति, सीईडी 51 के सभी सदस्य
- रुचि रखने वाले अन्य निकाय।

महोदय/महोदया,

निम्नलिखित मानक का मसौदा संलग्न है:

प्रलेख संख्या	शीर्षक
सीईडी 51(25898)WC	भू-दृश्य और बागवानी — शब्दावली (आई एस 4919 का दूसरा पुनरीक्षण) (आई सी एस नंबर: 65.020.20, 65.020.40)

कृपया इस मसौदे का अवलोकन करें और अपनी सम्मतियाँ यह बताते हुए भेजे कि यह मसौदा प्रकाशित हो तो इस पर अमल करने में आपको व्यवसाय अथवा कारोबार में क्या कठिनाइयाँ आ सकती हैं।

सम्मतियाँ भेजने की अंतिम तिथि: **20 जुलाई 2024**

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यदि कोई सम्मति प्राप्त नहीं होती है अथवा सम्मति में केवल भाषा संबंधी त्रुटि हुई तो उपरोक्त प्रलेख को यथावत अंतिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा। यदि सम्मति तकनीकी प्रकृति की हुई तो विषय समिति के अध्यक्ष के परामर्श से अथवा उनकी इच्छा पर आगे की कार्यवाही के लिए विषय समिति को भेजे जाने के बाद प्रलेख को अंतिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा।

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धन्यवाद।

भवदीय

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द्वैपायन भद्र
वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख
सिविल अभियांत्रिकी विभाग

संलग्न: ऊपरलिखित



भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

(उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

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WIDE CIRCULATION DRAFT

Our Reference: CED 51/T-8

19 June 2024

Planning and Housing Sectional Committee, CED 51

ADDRESSED TO:

1. All Members of Civil Engineering Division Council, CEDC
2. All Members of the Planning and Housing Sectional Committee, CED 51
3. All others interested

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed the following draft:

Doc No.	Title
CED 51(25898)WC	Landscape and horticulture work — Terminology (Second Revision of IS 4919) (ICS No. 65.020.20, 65.020.40)

Kindly examine the attached draft and forward your views stating any difficulties which you are likely to experience in your business or profession, if this is finally adopted as National Standard.

Last Date for comments: 20 July 2024

Comments if any, may please be made in the enclosed format and emailed at ced51@bis.gov.in or sent at the above address. Additionally, comments may be sent online through the BIS e-governance portal, www.manakonline.in.

In case no comments are received or comments received are of editorial nature, kindly permit us to presume your approval for the above document as finalized. However, in case comments, technical in nature are received, then it may be finalized either in consultation with the Chairman, Sectional Committee or referred to the Sectional Committee for further necessary action if so desired by the Chairman, Sectional Committee.

The document is also hosted on BIS website www.bis.gov.in.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-

(Dwaipayan Bhadra)
Scientist 'E' / Director & Head
(Civil Engineering Department)

Encl: As above

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

DRAFT FOR COMMENTS ONLY

(Not to be reproduced without the permission of BIS or used as a Standard)

Draft Indian Standard

LANDSCAPE AND HORTICULTURE WORK — TERMINOLOGY

(Second Revision of IS 4919)

**Planning and Housing Sectional
Committee, CED 51**

Last Date for Comments:

20 July 2024

FOREWORD

(Formal Clauses to be added later)

A series of National Standards have already been published to cover important aspects pertaining to landscape planning. Landscape and horticulture work involves the cultivation and management of plants, trees, and shrubs in outdoor spaces such as gardens, parks, and public areas.

This Standard was first published in 1968 and subsequently revised in 1981. In the first revision of the standard, improvements found necessary in terms of the comments received and further new terms applicable to landscape and horticultural operations were added.

This revision is brought out as the Committee responsible for this standard felt the need to cover the terminology in a comprehensive manner and add further definitions on the basis of experience gained over the years and also to bring it in line with the National Building Code of India 2016 (SP 7 : 2016). In this revision, besides the modification of the existing definitions, a number of new terms have also been included with a view to bringing about uniformity in the expression of various terms applicable to landscape and horticulture work. In the formulation of this standard due weightage has been given to international co-ordination among standards and practices prevailing in different countries in addition to relating it to the practices in the field in this country.

The composition of the Committee responsible for formulation of this standard is given at Annex A.

This standard contributes to the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goal: Goal 9 'Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure' towards building resilient infrastructure; promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and faster innovation; and Goal 11

'Sustainable Cities and Communities' towards making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

DRAFT FOR COMMENTS ONLY

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Draft Indian Standard

LANDSCAPE AND HORTICULTURE WORK — TERMINOLOGY

(Second Revision of IS 4919)

1 SCOPE

This standard covers various terms applicable to landscape and horticultural operations.

2 TERMINOLOGY

2.1 For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions shall apply.

2.2 Abscission — The shedding of some part of structure, as a leaf or flower, as the result of the formation of a layer of loosely adhering cells at its base that break apart readily.

2.3 Absorption — The process of taking up water and holding it in pores or open spaces as a sponge.

2.4 Aeration — Any method which facilitates the entry of air into the interstices of the soil.

2.5 Auto gamy — When a flower is fertilized by its own pollen.

2.6 Auxin — A substance synthesized by a plant and able to influence growth at some point other than the point of synthesis; comparable to a hormone in animals.

2.7 Avenue — A wide road or pathway lined with trees on either side.

2.8 Bark Ringing — The removal of a narrow strip of bark from a part or whole of the circumference.

2.9 Bastard Trenching — A method of manually cultivating soil to a depth of two spits, reversing the order of top soil and subsoil.

2.10 Bedding — The planting of flowering or foliage plants in beds to give massive decorative displays.

2.11 Blending

- a) Blending of grasses for a lawn.
- b) Blending the plants in herbaceous borders.

- c) Mixing of colours in annual border to avoid clash of colours.

2.12 Brush Harrowing — The use of an implement on which brushes are mounted for improvement of the surface condition of grass areas and removal of dry leaves.

2.13 Brushing — Manual or mechanical use of a brush for the improvement of the condition of the surface.

2.14 Buffer — The use of landscape elements to reduce or curtail View, sound or dust with plants or earth berms, wall etc.

2.15 Burn off — The destruction of vegetable growth above or at ground level by burning.

2.16 Canopy/Tree canopy — The average horizontal spread of the tree, taken from dripline to dripline.

2.17 Charring — Protection from decay by the effect of fire used to carbonize the surface of wood.

2.18 Chlorosis — A diseased condition shown by loss of green colour that is chlorophyll.

2.19 Cladophyll — A stem like leaf.

2.20 Cleistogamy — Self pollination without the flower opening.

2.21 Climber — A woody or herbaceous plant which either clings to a wall, trellis or other structures or can be supported or trained as it grows

NOTE — It is sometime also called creeper or vine.

2.22 Columnar — A slender, upright plant form.

2.23 Comb Out — To carry out a form of raking either manual or mechanical, by which coarse, dead or dying vegetation is removed from old established or neglected grass areas, shrubberies and fruit groves.

2.24 Compatibility

- a) of sex cells, the ability to unite and form a fertilized egg that can grow to maturity.
- b) Congeniality as determined by the degree of success of the union between stock and coin.

2.25 Composting

- a) The process of converting waste vegetable matter into humus.
- b) The application of compost to the soil.

2.26 Consolidation — The application of water or pressure to soil to pack the particles more closely without undesirable compaction.

2.27 Contour — The form of the land, existing or proposed; a part of the topography, indicated by map lines at intervals, to understand the landform clearly. The contour line is imaginary and indicates continuous elevation above mean sea level or an assumed datum line.

2.28 Contour Interval — The difference in elevation or the vertical distance measured between consecutive contour lines.

2.29 Coulure — The failure of blossoms to set, resulting in a premature drop.

2.30 Crazy Top — A disorder of citrus tree associated with an alkaline soil reaction and resulting in a peculiar type of growth.

2.31 Cross Raking — Cultivation by raking in two or more transverse directions.

2.32 Cultivate (Verb)

- a) To till the soil by ploughing or other mechanical means.
- b) Growing or tending to plant in order to promote growth and subsequent cropping.

2.33 Cutting

2.33.1 Cutting Back — The removal of unwanted growth to a specific point, either to protect the plant from diseases or to have desired shape of the plant.

2.33.2 Cutting Down — In pruning, removal of top growth usually of multi-stemmed shrubs and other plants to encourage fresh growth from old wood.

2.33.3 Cutting Out — In pruning, the removal of dead or diseased wood or any unwanted growth.

2.33.4 Cuttings — The portion of a plant used for multiplication.

2.34 Damping Down

- a) The moistening of paths and paving to settle dust.
- b) The moistening of paths and staging's usually in a greenhouse to maintain or increase humidity.

2.34.1 Die back — A disorder of tree, bush and vine fruits characterized by killing back of the younger growth.

2.34.2 Soaking — The application of water to plants in open ground pots or containers to the extent of saturating the soil about the roots.

2.35 Deblossoming/Deflowering — The cultural practice of removing completely the flowers from a growing plant.

2.36 Defoliation — The cultural practice of causing the leaves to fall from a growing plant.

2.37 Deheading — The removal of faded flower or seed heads.

2.38 Digging — Breaking or loosening the soil by lifting with a spade or fork.

2.38.1 Digging In — The incorporation of additional material, such as organic material, fertilizers and soil conditioners into the soil by digging.

2.38.2 Digging Over — Cultivation of the soil by a fork to a shallow depth.

2.38.3 Digging Single (One Spit Digging) — Digging to the full depth of a spade or fork.

2.39 Disbudding — The removal of unwanted buds.

2.40 Dividing — A method of multiplying plants or improving established herbaceous plants either by cutting away or by separating rooted plant plumps.

2.41 Double Digging — A method of manually cultivating soil to a depth of two spits.

2.42 Drainage — Drainage is the natural or artificial removal of surface and subsurface water from an area through use of vegetated/open channel, pipes, drain boards, chambers, etc.

2.43 Draw Up — To move soil towards the plants by use of a draw hoe or similar tool.

2.44 Dressing

- a) The treatment of seed by applying a chemical coating (for example, fungicide, insecticide, repellent).
- b) The application of fresh soil, peat, compost or other fertilizing material to a plant or turf.
- c) The grooming of bloom or plant for exhibition.

2.45 Drying Off — The removal of plants, such as cannas, begonias, dahlias and gladioli, from the soil usually at the start of their dormant season to create an artificial resting period.

2.46 Dusting — The application of a fungicide or insecticide in powder form by hand or mechanical means.

2.47 Dust Tilth — A method of repeated shallow cultivation of soil surface to create a fine particle layer of top soil for conserving moisture and preventing the germination and development of weeds.

2.48 Dyloporisus — A disorder, associated with lack of compatibility between stock and coin, characterized by pores or pits in the wood and corresponding pegs in the bark.

2.49 Earth Up — To cover up the lower part of the stem of a plant with soil usually for support or blanching.

2.50 Edge

2.50.1 Edge Cutting — The cutting of the edge of a lawn to a desired line by hand or by mechanical means.

2.50.2 Edge Up — The cutting of a new edge to a lawn by edging tool or similar means.

2.51 Egress — A way out or exit.

2.52 Elevation — A contour line or notation of relative altitude with respect to a benchmark, useful in plotting existing or proposed feature.

2.53 Epinasty — Drooping of leaves caused by a marked downward bending at the base of the petiole.

2.54 Erosion — Wearing away of soils, rocks, sediments, etc, by gradual action of natural processes (such as water, wind and glacier).

2.55 Exocortis — A shelling off of the bark of trees.

2.56 Exotic — A plant that is not native to the area in which it is planted.

2.57 Fallow (Adjective) — Land normally used for crop production but left unsown for one or more growing seasons.

2.58 Fecundity — The ability of flowers to produce seeds that will germinate.

2.59 Feeding — To provide plants or soil with plant nutrient by any means.

2.60 Fence — A barrier of plant or construction material used to define the boundary of an area and to restrict visual and/or physical access.

2.61 Fertile — Soils capable of producing vegetation abundantly.

2.62 Fertility — The capacity of a soil to produce vegetation.

2.63 Fertilization — The fusion of two gametes to form a new cell.

2.64 Firm

2.64.1 Firm In — The settlement of a plant at planting, or the resettlement after lifting, by pressing down the soil around it.

2.64.2 Firming — Any method of lightly consolidating the surface of the soil.

2.65 Flame Gunning — The destruction of vegetative growth above ground by burning off with a flame gun.

2.66 Flying — The automatic dispersal of grass cuttings while machine cutting as practiced by the use of a rotary or cylinder machine without grass collecting attachments.

2.67 Foliar Feeding — To feed plants with soluble nutrients through their leaves.

2.68 Foliage — The collective leaves of a plant or plants.

2.69 Forking — Cultivation of the soil by a fork to a shallow depth.

2.69.1 Forking Over — Repeated cultivation of soil by a fork.

2.70 Frencting — The disease characterized by loss of colour in leaves between the veins.

2.71 Friable —The condition of soil or other material (for example manures, compost) in which it is readily broken to a finer state.

2.72 Frost

2.72.1 Frost Heave (Frost Lifting) — The lifting of a plant in the soil or the lifting of the soil itself due to the expansion caused when water freezes in the soil.

2.72.2 Frost Screening — The provision of temporary protection from frost for tender plants.

2.73 Fruit Setting —The development of an ovary and adjacent tissues following the blossoming period.

2.74 Fumigation — A method of controlling pests and diseases by use of volatile materials in the form of smoke or fumes in the air or to the soil.

2.75 Gapping — The filling of gaps in existing rows of plants or hedges to replace losses.

2.75.1 Gapping Up — Filling gaps in planted areas by replacing plants that have failed to thrive.

2.76 Geogrid — A deformed and non-deformed netlike polymeric material used with foundation, soil, rock, earth, or any other geotechnical engineering-related material as an integral part of the human made project structure or system.

2.77 Geo-Textile — Any permeable textile or fabric (natural and synthetic) used to retain and protect soil and filter and drain water as an integral part of project, structure or system such as terrace garden, etc.

2.78 Girth of Tree — Girth is the measurement of circumference of the trunk of tree, measured perpendicular to the axis of a tree. It is measured at breast of height (1.4 m above ground level).

2.79 Grade — The slope or lay of the land as indicated by a related series of elevation.

2.79.1 Natural Grade — Grade consisting of contours of unmodified natural landform.

2.79.2 Finished Grade — Grade accomplished after landscape features are installed and completed as shown on plan as proposed contours or spot level.

2.80 Gradient — The degree of slope of a pipe invert or road or land surface. The gradient is the measure of slope height as related to the length. The slope is expressed in the terms of percentage or ratio.

2.81 Grading — The cutting and/or filling of earth to establish finished contours.

NOTE — Grading facilitates good drainage and shapes land to suit the intent.

2.82 Grafting — A method of propagation where a piece of tissue transplanted from one individual to another or to a different place on the same individual.

2.83 Grasses — Plants that characteristically have joint stems, sheaths and narrow blades (leaves).

2.84 Grass Paver — Grass paver is a permeable structural grid cellular system (concrete, HDPE or any other polymer) for containing and stabilizing gravel or turf.

2.85 Grease Banding — The attachment of sticky bands to the stem of trees to trap ascending, wingless pests.

2.86 Green Manuring — The manuring of soil by burying the grown crop in-situ, which is rich in nitrogen.

2.87 Green Roof — A roof surface of a building that is partially or completely covered with a growing medium and vegetation. Green roofs can be deep (intensive) or shallow (extensive).

Note — Intensive green roofs are elevated green which can sustain shrubs, trees, walkways and benches with their complex structural support, irrigation, drainage and root protection layers. Extensive green roofs are shallow, relatively light and are solely used for their environmental benefits. They support native ground cover that requires little maintenance.

2.88 Green Walls — A supporting structure completely or partially covered with vegetation which is grown with soil or growing medium. It can be either free standing or part of a structure. They include climbing plants such as vines that grow directly on the wall, or walls that comprise of modular panels, containers and an integrated irrigation system.

2.89 Growth Regulator — Any substance or physical factor, either external or internal, that influences a growth process; in a more restricted sense, a substance that influences growth.

2.90 Ground Cover — The planting material that forms a carpet of low height.

2.91 Gummosis — A disorder, particularly of stone and citrus fruits, in which there are small local deposits of gum in tissues of fruit, shoot or some other organ.

2.92 Gum Spot — A disorder of stone, citrus and certain other fruits in which there are small local deposits of gum in tissues of fruit, shoot or some other organ.

2.93 Hard Landscape — Civil work component of landscape development such as pavements, walkways, roads, retaining walls, sculptures, street amenities, fountains and other elements of the built environment.

2.94 Hardy Plant — Plants that can withstand harsh temperature variations, harsh wind, pollution, dust, extreme soil conditions, and can tolerate either drought or flooding.

2.95 Heat Island Effect — A phenomenon in which air and surface temperature of an area are higher than nearby areas due to the replacement of natural land cover with pavement, building, and other infrastructure.

2.96 Hedge — Shrubs or trees (usually of the same species) planted closely together in a linear configuration. A hedge may be pruned to shape or allowed to grow to assume its natural shape.

2.97 Heeling In — Laying a plant with its roots in a trench and covering with soil as a temporary measure until planting can be undertaken.

2.98 Herb — A plant with a non-woody or fleshy structure. Certain herbs are highly useful for cooking or of high medicinal value.

2.99 Hide Bound — A condition of restricted growth supposedly by hardening of the bark, so preventing expansion.

2.100 Hoeing — A method of shallow cultivation of the soil to break up the surface, dislodge and ultimately remove weed growth.

2.101 Hormone — A substance synthesized on animal organism that is able to influence growth at some point other than the point of synthesis; comparable to an auxin in plants.

2.102 Hosing Down — The application of water usually under mechanically assisted pressure and a suitable temperature to greenhouse plants mainly practiced during summer months as a daily routine to control pests, dirt and humidity.

2.104 Hydrophytes — Inability to produce functional gametes of one sex or the other; sometimes used in a more general sense to denote sterility.

2.105 Incompatibility — Of sex cells, the inability to unite and form a fertilized egg that can grow to maturity.

2.106 Infertile — Soils having a very limited capacity to produce vegetation.

2.107 Infilling — The correcting of irregularities in a surface by filling depressions with a suitable material.

2.108 Ingress — A way in or entrance.

2.109 Interfertility — The ability of one variety to set fruit and produce seeds that will germinate when pollenized by another variety.

2.110 Invert — The lowest inside point of a pipe, culvert, or channel.

2.111 Irrigation — The artificial application of water, to assist in growing and maintenance of plants.

2.112 Kerb — A concrete or stone or similar hard edging along a pathway, or along a road, often constructed with a channel to guide the flow of stormwater.

2.113 Knife Ringing — A single circumferential knife cut in the stem or branch of a tree.

2.114 Latent Bud — A bud, usually concealed, more than one year old, which may remain dormant indefinitely or may develop under certain conditions.

2.115 Layering — The method by which stem of a plant is pegged down and covered with a layer of soil so that it takes root and can be detached.

2.116 Leaf Mould — Vegetable moulds obtained from leaves and weeds which have decayed well.

2.117 Lifting — The loosening and raising of the root ball of a tree or plant by manual or mechanical means.

2.118 Liming — The application of lime to the soil.

2.119 Make Good — To rectify defective work; to replace dead, drying or inferior plants, turf, etc.

2.120 Manuring — The enrichment of soil with farmyard manures or any organic or inorganic fertilizers.

2.121 Mesophyte — A plant that grows naturally under conditions of moderate humidity, and neither requires nor will survive culture in water or extreme drought.

2.122 Microclimate — A local atmospheric zone where the climate (temperature, humidity, wind, etc) differs from the surrounding areas. The term may refer to areas as small as a few square metres or as large as many square kilometers.

2.123 Minimal Cultivation — The reduction of physical cultivation methods by the application of chemicals.

2.124 Mound — A small hill or bank of earth, developed as a characteristic feature in landscape.

2.125 Mound-up — To cover up the lower part of the stem of a plant with soil usually to protect tubers or for support or blanching.

2.126 Mowing — The cutting of grass by manual or mechanical means.

2.127 Mulching — A practice of using a protective covering, usually of organic matter such as leaves, straw, placed around plants to retain moisture, improve soil conditions and prevent the growth of weeds.

2.128 Naturalize — The practice of growing certain plants in simulated wild conditions and allowing them to adopt natural habits and associations.

2.129 Netting (Verb) — The application of protective nets as netting to plants to prevent damage by mammals, birds, vermin or weather.

2.130 Nicking

- a) To give a horizontal incision below a bud or lateral shoot to control the flow of sap.
- b) The removal of a small piece of the coat of hard seed to assist germination.

2.131 Notching — The removal of a small crescent or triangle of bark to control the flow of sap to a bud or lateral shoot.

2.132 Over Sowing — The repair of thin areas of sward by lightly cultivating the surface and sowing additional seed.

2.133 Parthenocarpy — The production of fruit without true fertilization.

2.134 Parthenogenesis — The development of unfertilized proliferation or expansion of parenchyma tissues.

2.135 Pedicel — The support of a single flower of an inflorescence.

2.136 Pegging Down — A form of training by which shoots are brought down to a horizontal or arched position and held by pegs driven into the soil.

2.137 Pentosan — A polysaccharide that yields five carbon sugars on hydrolysis.

2.138 Perennial — A plant which lives for more than two years.

2.139 Permeable Paving — Paving surfaces that reduce runoff by allowing rainwater to soak through the surface into the underlying sub-base where the water is stored temporarily before allowing it to seep into the ground and flow to the drain.

2.140 Plants — The living being consisting of trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, ferns, mosses, etc, typically growing in a permanent site, absorbing water and inorganic substances through their roots, and synthesizing nutrients in their leaves through the process of photosynthesis.

2.140.1 Endemic Plants — The plant which is found only in one geographic location on earth.

2.140.2 Invasive Plants — The species of plant which is not native to a specific location (an introduced species) and has a tendency to spread to a degree believed to cause damage to the environment.

2.140.2 Native Plant — A plant indigenous to a particular locale.

2.140.4 Naturalised Plant — A plant that is established as a part of the flora of a locale Other than its place of origin.

2.141 Plashing (Preaching) — A form of training in which branches and twigs of adjoining plants are roughly intertwined in the form of a screen.

2.142 Photoperiodism — The influence of light on direction of growth.

2.143 Peduncle — The support of an inflorescence or a flower stalk.

2.144 Phyllody — A disorder of plant in which a shoot or branch develops a much larger number of leaves than is normal.

2.145 Polyembryony — The production of more than one embryo in an avule.

2.146 Pricking — The light disturbance of soil surface with a fork.

2.146.1 Pricking Off — Removal of seedlings from an overcrowded seed pan or nursery bed.

2.147 Proliferation — A rapid and repeated production of new parts, as the formation of leafy parts from floral parts.

2.148 Pruning — The cutting of trees and shrubs to improve their growth and appearance.

2.149 Pulverising — Breaking the soil from lumps or clods down to finer state, either mechanically or by manual methods.

2.150 Raking (Raking Over)

- a) Final cultivation by a rake to produce a fine tilth and bring to a true even surface prior to sowing, planting, or turfing.
- b) Drawing a rake across a surface to remove unwanted material, for example, raking stones from soil.
- c) Drawing of a spring tine rake or similar tool across turf to remove moss, leaves and litter.

2.151.1 Raking In — The incorporation of additional material, such as seed, fertilizers, and chemical compounds into the surface layer of the soil by raking.

2.152 Rank (Adjective) — The unwanted vegetative growth.

2.153 Re-setting — Replanting

2.154 Respiration — Gaseous exchange by which the plant absorbs oxygen and gives off carbon dioxide.

2.155 Ridging — A method of cultivation in which the soil is thrown up into ridges.

2.156 Rolling — Passing a roller over a surface to crush or consolidate the material or to form a better surface.

2.157 Rosette — A condition in which the internodes are much shortened, giving the leaves a bunched or clustered appearance.

2.158 Rotary Mowing — The mowing of grass by a rotary type machine.

2.159 Rotation — A succession of different crops on a piece of ground.

2.160 Rotavating — Tilling the soil with a rotary action by means of mechanical rotavator.

2.161 Rough Cutting — Maintenance of grass areas by hand-scythe, motor-scythe or similar tools.

2.162 Scarifying — The operation of breaking-up, loosening, incising or scratching a surface with an appropriate implement, usually preparatory to re-surfacing.

2.163 Screen — A vegetative or constructed hedge or fence used to block wind, undesirable views, noise, glare and the like, as part of in landscape design; also known as 'screen planting' and 'buffer plantation'

2.164 Score — To cut or slit to a preset depth, that is, the vertical cutting of turf prior to lifting.

2.164.1 Screening (Sifting or Sieving) — The separation of materials, such as soil, compost, wood ash, leaf soil and peat into various grades of particle size by using either hand or mechanical sieves or screens. The finer materials are sifted from coarse, the degree of fineness depending on the number and size of mesh of the sieves or screens used (the choice of synonym depending upon the implement used).

2.165 Scything

- a) The cutting of grass with a scythe.
- b) Usually the cutting of long grass, either with a scythe or by a reciprocating knife or machine.

2.166 Seasonal Bedding — The planting of flowering or foliage plant in beds to give massive decorative displays.

2.167 Sediment — The product of erosion processes; the solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported or has been moved from its site or origin by air, water, gravity or ice.

2.168 Shelterbelt — Shelterbelt is usually made up of one or more rows of trees or shrubs planted in such a manner so as to provide shelter from wind, and protect soil.

2.169 Shrub — A woody plant of low to medium height, deciduous or evergreen, generally having many stems.

2.170 Slitting — The use of a flat bladed implement to make a series of cuts through a fibrous mat of turf.

2.171 Smother — A cultural practice of controlling close growing weed growth by skimming the surface and turning with a spade to cover the green top growth with root, mat and soil.

2.172 Soaking — The application of water to plants in open ground, pots or containers, to the extent of saturating the soil.

2.173 Sod Culture — A method of orchard soil management in which a permanent perennial crops is grown between the trees, season and then allowed to remain on the ground. A limited area around the trees is hoed, spaded or otherwise tilled.

2.174 Sod Mulch — A method of orchard soil management in which a permanent perennial crop is grown between the trees, mowed once or twice during the growing season and then allowed to remain on the ground.

2.175 Sod-Sowing — The restoration of an existing grass sward by resowing after scarification or chemical destruction.

2.176 Soft Landscape — The natural elements in landscape design, such as plant materials and soil itself.

2.177 Sour Sap — A sour or fermented condition of the sap often associated with a high water table or other root disturbance and usually followed by the death of the tree.

2.178 Spiking — Perforation of turf with a solid tined implement.

2.179 Spit — A layer of soil in depth, equal to the blade of a spade.

2.180 Sponging — The treatment of plants by washing or wiping leaf surfaces and stems with soft water or insecticide, for display, routine maintenance or pest control.

2.181 Spot Elevation — In surveying and contour layout, an existing and proposed elevation of a specific point noted as a dot on the plan.

2.182 Spraying — The application of water, other liquids or liquid mixtures containing insecticides or fungicides in the form of fine droplets produced under pressure.

2.183 Spring Bedding — The planting of flowering or foliage plants in beds to give massive decorative displays during springs.

2.184 Springing — The easing of soil compaction, usually under turf, by lightly levering with a fork.

2.185 Staking — The supporting of trees or shrubs against movement by attachment to one or more posts of wood or metal.

2.186 Sterility — The inability to produce seeds that will germinate.

2.187 Street/Outdoor Furniture — Items of furnishing in outdoor landscape such as benches, trash receptacle signage, play equipment.

2.188 Summer Fallow — Allowing land to lie idle for a season to conserve water for use the following season.

2.189 Sunburn — The killing of bark near the ground surface due to reflected heat rays, a form of sunscald.

2.190 Swale — A linear wide and shallow depression used to temporarily store, route or filter runoff. A swale may be grassed or lined.

2.191 Sweeping — The removal of leaves or debris by a brush, broom, or machine.

2.192 Syringing — The application under pressure of water or sprays by means of a hand syringe.

2.193 Systemic Feeding — To feed plants through their stem.

2.194 Tillage — The state or condition of being tilled or cultivated.

2.195 Top-Dress — To apply fresh soil, peat, compost or other material fertilizers or conditioners to the surface of soil or turf.

2.196 Topiary Work — The clipping of shrubs or small trees to train them into ornamental or fanciful shapes.

2.197 Topping

2.197.1 *Topping of Grass* — Lightly mowing.

2.197.2 *Topping of Hedges and Plants* — The shortening of leading shoots.

2.197.3 *Topping of Trees* — The shortening of leading shoots to encourage branching and to obtain better shape.

2.198 Topsoil — The uppermost layer of the soil.

2.199 Training — The shaping of a plant by pruning, tying-in or other means to produce a desired form.

2.200 Transplanting — Technique of moving a plant from the place where it is growing and replanting at another location.

2.201 Treading

2.201.1 Treading In/Treading Up — The firming of soil around a plant after replanting by using the feet.

2.202 Tree — A woody plant, generally taller than 2.00 m, with a well-distinguished trunk or trunks below the leaf crown.

2.202.1 Deciduous Tree — Tree that sheds all its leaves during a part of the year.

2.202.2 Evergreen Tree — Tree that remains green for most part of the year and sheds leave slowly throughout the year.

2.203 Tree Drip Line — The branch spread of a tree defined by the outermost circumference of a tree canopy where water drips onto the ground.

2.204 Tree Grate — A grille, installed at the base of a tree otherwise surrounded by pavement that allows the free passage of air, water, and nutrients to the tree root, but does not interfere with the foot traffic.

2.205 Tree/Plant Guard — The protection around a tree or plant to help prevent damage.

2.206 Trenching — A type of terracing where small trenches are constructed across the land slope in order to intercept and either to drain it safely or to conserve it on land, particularly for improving soil condition of the degraded land slopes where afforestation of pasture development programmes are taken. When the trenches are made on contour, it is called contour trenching and when the trenches are provided with a gradient across land slope, it is called graded trenching.

2.207 Trimming — Slightly clipping upon any plant material to align edge or shape.

2.208 Turfing — Laying a lawn with the turfs lifted from an established lawn.

2.209 Turf-Perforation — The operation of making a series of holes through a grass sward into the soil beneath with a spiked peat or hollow tined implement to improve the free passage of air, moisture and nutrients.

2.210 Twig Staking — Supporting of plants by twigs of brushwood inserted into the ground.

2.211 Underfill — Packing soil beneath sunken turf to raise it to the desired level.

2.212 Virescence — A disorder in which certain vegetative or floral structures become and remain abnormally vegetative and green.

2.213 Weed — Undesirable or unwanted plants.

2.214 Weeding — The manual, mechanical or chemical removal of weeds.

2.215 Weeding Out — The removal of undesirable or unwanted plants.

2.216 Wind Burn — A disorder of the leaves in which first their edges and later perhaps the entire leaf dries out and presents a scorched appearance.

2.217 Witches Broom — A disorder of the stem or its branches in which there is an extreme amount of branching, resulting in a very brushy condition, sometimes caused by fungus attack.

2.218 Working In — Any method of incorporating into the upper levels of the soil or into turf any substance for its improvement.

2.219 Xeriscape — A landscape that requires little or no irrigation or other maintenance.

2.220 Xeropyte — A plant that can endure extreme drought.

ANNEX A

(Committee Composition will be added after finalization)
