ily propagated asexually by root or stem fragments, and/or rapidly mature predispose a plant to being an invasive. Example: The hybrid cattail (*Typha* x*glauca*), a cross between native cattails, is extremely aggressive and out-competes its parents and other native species when established. Introduced species that are predisposed to invasiveness have the added advantage of being relatively free from predators (herbivores, parasites, and disease) and can therefore, expand more energy for growth and reproduction. Example: Nepal (*Microstegium vimineum*), introduced from Asia, displaces native vegetation in floodplains and other moist environments creating a monoculture in the herbaceous layer. *Microstegium* now occurs in 21 states and Puerto Rico, ranging from Texas to Florida in the south and north into New York State and Illinois. Invasive species should not be confused with “Introduced Species”.

**Kind** - One or more related species or subspecies that singly or collectively is known by one common name; for example, wheat, vetch and sweetclover.

**Limited Generations** - A restriction placed by the developer on the number of generations through which a variety may be sold by variety name.

**Line** - A group of individuals of common ancestry. Genetically, a more narrowly defined group than a strain or a variety.

**Liner -** Plant material which is grown in one location and then “lined-out” in another location for finishing off. Plants may be started in seedbeds and lifted bare-root or grown in containers. Either type of these liners may be finish their production cycle in the ground or in containers.

**Linkage** - Association of genetic factors; the genes are in the same chromosome.

**Local Native** - A genetically local source that originated at or within the same seed zone and elevation band as the project site (planned planting). See also “range site” and “woodland site”.

**Local Population** - Group of individuals of the same species growing near enough to each other to interbreed and exchange genes.

**Long Range Plan** -A plan which directs plant materials activities of the PMC or within a state or the PMC service area.

**Major Land Resource Areas (MLRA)** – A system of land classification composed of geographically associated land resource units; MLRAs are important in agricultural and other types of regional planning. Land resource units are geographic areas, usually several thousand acres in extent, that are characterized by a particular pattern of soils, climate, water resources, and land uses.

**Management Site Potential** - The kinds of levels of productivity or values of a range site that can be achieved under various management prescriptions.

**Mass Selection** - Selection of individual plants and propagation of the next generation from the aggregates of that seed.

**Memorandum of Understanding** - A written instrument evidencing the intent of two or more parties to cooperate in carrying out an undertaking that will result in mutual benefit to the parties concerned. Each party works within its own sphere of work and authority. It is not a fiscal document used as a basis for obligating funds. It may run for an indefinite time or be limited.

**Miscible Liquids** - Two or more liquids capable of being mixed; they will remain mixed under normal conditions.

**Mixture** - More than one kind of seed or variety; each is present in excess of 3 percent of the whole.

**Monoecious** - Staminate and pistillate flowers borne separately on the same plant.

**Morphology** - A branch of biology dealing with the form and structure of organisms.

**Native Grazing Land -** Land used primarily for production of native forage plants maintained or manipulated primarily through grazing management. Native grazing land includes grazed rangeland, grazed forestland, and native and naturalized pasture, individually or collectively.

**Native Plant** - See “native species”.

**Native Species** - A native plant species is one that occurs naturally in a particular region, state, ecosystem, and habitat without direct or indirect human actions. Its presence and evolution in an area are determined by climate, soil, and biotic factors. Synonyms of native include indigenous, endemic, aboriginal.

**Natural Potential** - Occasionally used as synonym for climax with reference to range vegetation.

**Naturalized Plant** - A plant introduced from other areas that has become established in and more or less adapted to a region by long, continued growth. See also “naturalized species”.

**Naturalized Species** - A species introduced from other areas that has become established in and more or less adapted to a region by long, continued growth there. Does not require artificial inputs for survival and reproduction, and has established a stable or expanding population. Examples: cheatgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, starling, etc.

**Nonselective Herbicide** - A chemical that is toxic to plants, generally without regard to species.

**Noxious Weed** - A weed arbitrarily defined by law as being especially undesirable, troublesome, and difficult to control. Definition varies according to legal interpretations.

**Nurse Crop** - See “companion crop”.

**Off-center Evaluations** - Plantings used by PMCs to evaluate releases or technology off the center; data is collected and analyzed statistically; was previously named “field evaluation planting.”

**On-center Evaluations** - Plantings done on the PMC to evaluate new technology or new plant selections; data is collected and analyzed statistically.

**Open Pollination** - Natural, as opposed to controlled, pollination. Open pollinated seed contrasts with hybrid seed.

**Perennial** - A plant that lives more than 2 years.

**Performance Trial** –A planting designed to test a potential plant release for reliability in a particular conservation application. May require multiple plantings and/or off-center sites. Standards for comparison are to be included if available.

**Phenology** - A branch of science dealing with the relationship between climate and periodic biological phenomena. Also dates or sequence of occurrence of different growth stages of plants.

**Phenotype** - (1) The external appearance or discernible characteristics of an organism, resulting from interaction between an organism's genetic makeup (genotype) and the environment. A group of individual plants may appear alike (phenotypically) but not have the same genotype, or they may vary in appearance and have the same genotype. (2) Observable characteristics.

**Photosynthesis** - The metabolic pathway by which plants produce food. See also “C-3 plants”, “C-4 plants”, and “CAM plants”.

**Pioneer Species** - The first species or community to colonize or recolonize a barren or disturbed area in primary or secondary succession.

**Plan of Operations (PO)** - see 'Business Plan'

**Plant Association** - A kind of climax plant community consisting of stands with essentially the same dominant species in corresponding layers.

**Plant Community Type** - Each of the existing plant communities that can occupy an ecological site. Several plant community types will typically be found on an ecological site, including the historic climax plant community for that site.

**Plant Variety Protection Act (PVPA)** - Approved December 23, 1970, the PVPA offers legal protection to developers of new releases or varieties of plants that reproduce sexually, that is, through seed. Developers of plants that reproduce asexually have received protection from the U.S. Patent Office since 1930. The law states that protection will be extended to a “novel variety" if it has these three qualifications: Distinctness - The variety must differ from all known prior varieties by one or more identifiable morphological, physiological, or other characteristic; Uniformity - If any variations exist in the variety, they must be describable, predictable, and commercially acceptable; and Stability - When sexually reproduced, the variety must remain unchanged in its essential and distinctive characteristics to a degree expected of similarly developed varieties.

**Polycross** - Open-pollination of a group of genotypes (generally selected) in isolation from other compatible genotypes in such a way that each of the original selections has an equal opportunity at pollinating, or being pollinated by, any of the others.

**Population** - (1) The aggregate of organisms which inhabit a particular area or region; (2) a (specified) portion of such an aggregate, usually a group of organisms of the same kind occupying an area small enough to allow interbreeding.

**Population Genetics**