

Aa

Acre: a measure of land area equal to 43,560 square feet; approximately equal to the size of a football field without end zones.

Agriculture: the science, activity, and business of growing crops and managing livestock to produce food and other products useful to people.

Alfalfa: a plant grown for feeding cattle and other livestock that is a legume.

Amino Acids: the chemical building blocks of protein.

Amphibian: a cold-blooded animal that is able to live both on land and in water.

Animal: a mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, or fish.

Animal Husbandry: the science of breeding, feeding and caring for domestic farm animals.

Animal Proteins: proteins found in foods of animal origin (meat, milk, and eggs).

Apiarist: a beekeeper.

Apiary: a place in which colonies of bees are kept.

Arachnids: any segmented invertebrate (without a backbone) having 4 legs and no antennae, such as spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks.

Auction: a public sale at which things are sold to those who offer the most money.

Auctioneer: a person who sells livestock or items through a bidding process called an auction.

Avian: pertaining to all species of birds.

Bb

Bacteria: living single-celled microscopic organisms; some are harmful and some are beneficial.

Bale: a large tightly compressed bundle, usually secured with twine or wire.

Barn: a large farm building used for sheltering livestock or storing hay.

Barnyard: the area next to or surrounding a barn, usually fenced.

Beef Cattle: breeds of cattle suitable for meat production.

Beef: meat from cattle.

Beekeeper: a person who manages honeybees for the production of honey or pollination of crops.

Beeswax: wax secreted by bees and molded into a honeycomb.

Bento: compact container for a Japanese meal; Japanese box lunch or picnic lunch.

Biodiversity: the diversity of plant species and other organisms, such as animals, insects, and bacteria, which exist within the environment of a given area.

Biomass: the amount of living matter.

Bird: a warm-blooded animal that lay eggs, has two wings, and has a body covered with feathers.

Bison: the official state mammal of Kansas, the American Bison; scientific name *Bison bison*.

Bison Meat: meat from bison.

Blaze: a white area down the center of an animal's face.

Boar: a mature male of the swine species capable of reproduction.

Bovine: pertaining to cattle or bison.

Bran: the outer covering of a cereal grain seed, can be separated from the flour and used as food.

Glossary

Brand: an owner's identification mark; (verb) to apply an owner's identification mark to an animal's body.

Breed: animals having a common origin and certain inherited characteristics that distinguish them from other groups of animals within the same species; (verb) to pair a male and a female of the same species to produce offspring.

Brewer's Grain: a coproduct of the beer malting industry; the material that remains after grains have been fermented during the beer making process.

Brisket: the part of a beef animal that hangs loosely between the front legs and extends back beneath the ribs.

Bristle: the short, coarse, stiff hair of animals such as swine.

Broilers: chickens that are raised for meat and marketed around 7 weeks of age.

Bronc: any wild or untamed horse; bronco.

Buck: a mature male goat, rabbit, deer or antelope capable of reproduction.

Buffalo: scientifically — refers to Asian and African buffaloes; often used to describe the American Bison or bison.

Bull: a mature male of the cattle, bison and some other large mammal species (such as the elephant species), capable of reproduction.

Buttermilk: thick smooth liquid usually made from skim milk by using bacteria to produce acid and flavor; in making butter, the liquid remaining after butter has separated from milk or cream.

Cc

Calcium: a mineral that builds and maintains bones and teeth.

Calf: a young male or female of the cattle or bison species, also the young of elephants, seals and whales.

Calorie: unit of measurement for the amount of energy food provides.

Calving: giving birth to a calf.

Canadian Bacon: smoked bacon made from a leaner cut of pork than regular bacon.

Carbohydrate: a compound that is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen and provides energy, such as sugar or starch.

Career: an occupation or profession.

Carnivore: feeds only on animal tissues (meat).

Carried: supported by.

Carrying Capacity: the greatest number of organisms that can be supported by an area without damaging that area.

Cellulose: a fibrous substance that forms the cell walls of plants and trees.

Chamois: A very soft leather that is very absorbent; made from sheepskin.

Chef: a skilled cook who manages the kitchen of a restaurant.

Chick: a young chicken or bird.

Chlorophyll: a green pigment that helps plants collect the energy in sunlight in order to perform photosynthesis and make food.

Cholesterol: a fat-like substance found in every living cell in the body; essential to digestion, insulates nerve fibers, and is the basic building block for many hormones; produced by the body.

Chopped: cut into short lengths. Green plants, such as alfalfa, may be swathed and chopped, rather than baled, then packed tightly into piles to make a more easily digested feed.

Coat: the natural covering of an animal's body, such as hair, fur or wool.

Cold-blooded: having an internal body temperature that is controlled by the environment.

Colony: a community of bees that occupy a single hive.

Combination Food: a food that has ingredients from two or more of the food groups. (Ex. pizza, tacos, sandwiches, Chef's salad or stir-fry dishes.)

Compaction: closely packed or pressed together to make a dense or solid material.

Complete Protein: a protein that contains all of the essential amino acids; found in animal proteins.

Concentrate: a feed that is low in fiber and high in digestible nutrients.

Condition: the amount of flesh (body weight), the quality of the hair coat, and the general health of an animal.

Consumer: a person who buys a product or uses a service.

Contamination: the unintended presence of potentially harmful substances.

Coproduct: secondary product that is a result of making the primary product.

Cow: a mature female of the cattle or bison species that has calved at least once; a mature female elephant or whale.

Cowhide: leather from any of the bovine species (cattle or bison).

Cross-contamination: the transfer of potentially harmful substances or disease-causing microorganisms from raw food or surfaces that touch raw food to cooked or ready-to-eat foods.

Crossbred: an animal that results from the combination of the traits of two or more animal breeds; (verb) to combine the inherited traits of two or more animal breeds.

Crossbreed: to combine the inherited traits of two or more animal breeds.

CRP (Conservation Reserve Program): a program in which land-owners contract with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to plant cropland to grasses for a specific number of years (usually 10 years) in exchange for annual payments. The land cannot be grazed or harvested for hay except in approved emergency situations.

Cultivate: to prepare land for the growing of crops.

Cut: a specific piece of meat; (verb) to separate an individual animal from the herd.

Cutting: the amount of hay harvested when the plants in an area or field are cut one time. Alfalfa plants generate new growth after being cut and may produce a cutting of hay every 28 days under the best weather and growing conditions.

Dd

Dairy: a farm that produces milk.

Dairy Cattle: breeds of cattle suitable for milk production.

Dam: the female parent of an animal.

Glossary

Dietary Fiber: a type of carbohydrate in food that cannot be digested or absorbed by the body. It is not a nutrient but it aids digestion and reduces the risk of some diseases.

Dietician: a person who is an expert in the science of nutritional planning and food preparation.

Distiller's Grain: in the production of ethanol, what remains of the grain after the fermentation process has taken place; may be fed to livestock.

Dock: to cut off a long tail.

Doe: a mature female goat, rabbit or deer capable of reproduction.

Dogie: a motherless calf.

Domestic: brought under control and improved through careful selection, breeding, and handling; living under the care of people.

Dormancy: a state in which organisms are not active for a period of time.

Down: very fine soft feathers.

Draft: used to pull heavy loads.

Drake: a mature male duck capable of reproduction.

Drone: a male bee.

Dry Cow: a cow that is not producing milk.

Dual-Purpose: bred to serve two purposes, such as providing meat and milk.

Duckling: a young duck.

Ee

Ecosystem: the plants, animals, and nonliving things that make up an environment and have an effect on each other.

Entomologist: a scientist who studies insects and solves insect-related problems.

Environment: the surroundings and conditions that affect the growth and development of living things.

Equine: pertaining to a horse.

Essential Amino Acid: an amino acid that cannot be manufactured in the body from other amino acids or substances, or cannot be made in sufficient quantities for the body's needs. There are nine essential amino acids.

Ewe: a mature female of the sheep species capable of reproduction.

Exoskeleton: an external framework or covering, such as a shell.

Export: to send to another country for trade or sale; opposite of import.

Ff

Farm: a place where crops are grown or animals are managed.

Farmer: a person who grows crops or manages animals for the production of food or other uses.

Farrowing: the act of giving birth to a litter of pigs.

Fat: a concentrated source of food energy containing 9 calories per gram; aids in the absorption of certain vitamins and enhances the flavor of food.

Fatty Acids: the basic chemical units of fat.

Feed: food provided to animals.

Feedlot: an area where cattle are fed to market weight, may be subdivided into large pens.

Fertilizer: nutrients added to the soil or made available to plants in other ways.

Flaked: grain that has been rolled while being steamed, partially breaking down the starch in the grain and replacing part of the digestive process when the grain is eaten.

Fleece: the outer covering of wool on a sheep, removed in one piece during shearing.

Flock: a group of sheep, goats or birds.

Fluid Milk: liquid milk.

Foal: a young horse; (verb) to give birth to a horse.

Foodborne: carried or transmitted by food.

Foodborne Illness: an illness or disease that is carried or transmitted to humans by food containing harmful substances.

Forage: (verb) to seek food.

Forages: plants used for feed by animals, high in fiber.

Fowl: any bird raised or hunted for food.

Freshening: the ability of cows to give milk after calving.

Gg

Gander: a mature male goose capable of reproduction.

Gelatin: a transparent jelly-like sticky substance obtained from animals that has no smell, color, or taste, dissolves in hot water and thickens when cold.

Gosling: a young goose.

Grass: plant species that generally have long, narrow leaves, jointed stems, flowers on stems, and seed-like fruit.

Grassland: a type of land dominated by grasses with scattered trees and shrubs.

Grazing: the movement of cattle, deer, and other animals as they eat grass and other standing plants.

Grocer: a person who sells food and various household products.

Growing Degree Unit (GDU): an energy measurement accumulated from planting to the harvest date that is calculated daily using the daily maximum and minimum temperatures; also referred to as GDU or heat unit. The development of a plant very closely follows the accumulation of GDUs.

Guard Bees: honeybees that guard the hive against enemies.

Hh

Habitat: the area in which a plant or animal naturally lives and grows; the environment in which an organism (plant, animal, person or microorganism) lives.

Hand: a measurement of the height of a horse equal to four inches.

Hatch: to emerge from an egg; to cause young to emerge from an egg.

Hatchery: a place where eggs are hatched.

Hay: grasses, legumes and other plants that are harvested for feed rather than being harvested for seeds (grains).

Heat Units: (see Growing Degree Units)

Heifer: a young female of the cattle species that has not calved.

Hen: a mature chicken, turkey, duck or goose female capable of reproduction.

Herbivore: an animal that eats only plant materials.

Herd: a group of animals of one kind that stay together or are kept together (cattle, horses, swine, bison, and deer).

Hide: The whole skin, including hair or wool, of a large, mature animal, such as a cow.

Hive: a natural or man-made home for bees.

Glossary

Holding Tank: a clean sanitized enclosed storage tank into which milk is piped, cooled and kept at temperatures below 40 degrees Fahrenheit until it is piped out of the tank into a milk transport truck.

Home Range: the established territory of a wild animal.

Homogenized: milk that has undergone a process in which the particles of cream in the milk have been broken into tiny pieces that blend together to make a consistent mixture. Before homogenization was invented, the cream would separate and rise to the top so a glass of milk would have to be stirred before it could be consumed.

Honeycomb: a wax structure made by honeybees to store honey, made up of many small six-sided cells.

Hoof: a tough protective covering of horn on the feet of certain animals, such as horses, cattle, deer, and pigs or the foot of such an animal.

Hundredweight: a measure of 100 pounds. Milk is sold by the hundredweight — 11.63 gallons of milk equals one hundredweight.

Hutch: a boxlike cage or pen for small animals, such as rabbits.

Ii

Import: a product brought in from another country for trade, sale, or use; opposite of export.

Ingredient: one of the parts that make up a mixture or combination.

Insect: an air-breathing animal that has a body with 3 main parts, six legs, and an external skeleton.

Insurance Agent: a person who writes contracts to pay money when property is damaged by accidents or weather.

Iron: a mineral that carries oxygen to cells and tissues, assists in making red blood cells, aids in brain development and supports the immune system.

Italian Sausage: a pork sausage seasoned with garlic and fennel or anise seed, may be flavored with red chilies.

Jj

Journalist: a person who collects and presents news stories.

Jug: a small pen for ewes and newborn lambs.

Kk

Kennel Operator: a person who manages a shelter for caring for cats or dogs.

Kid: a young goat or antelope.

Ll

Lactating: producing milk.

Lamb: a young sheep; meat from sheep.

Lambing: to give birth to one or more lambs.

Larva: the immature form of an insect that is unlike the parent(s) and that must undergo significant changes before reaching the adult stage of growth. (plural — larvae)

Layer: a female chicken (hen) that produces eggs regularly.

Laying: producing an egg.

Leather: the hide or skin of any animal that has been treated to prevent decay.

Legume: a plant that grows pods and takes nitrogen directly from the air to use for growth. Alfalfa, clover, peas and peanuts are legumes.

Lipids: organic substances which are insoluble in water and which have a greasy feel.

Litter: young animals born at the same time (swine, rabbits, dogs, and cats).

Livestock: domestic animals kept for production purposes (meat, milk, work, wool, and eggs), such as cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and poultry.

Loan Officer: a person who assists people in borrowing money and paying it back.

Longhorn: one of a breed of cattle having long, spreading horns.

Loom: a machine or frame on which thread or yarn is woven to produce cloth.

Lye: a very strong solution made by allowing water to pass through wood ashes.

Mm

Mammal: a warm-blooded animal from a species that provides milk for its young.

Manure: animal waste.

Mare: a mature female horse capable of reproduction.

Mature: fully grown or developed.

Maturity: the stage of life at which an animal is able to reproduce.

Meal: grain that has been coarsely ground, such as soybean meal or sunflower meal.

Meat Goats: goats bred for meat production rather than for milking.

Meteorologist: a scientist who studies the weather and makes weather forecasts.

Microorganism: a small life form that can only be seen through a microscope; may cause disease.

Middlings: a coproduct of flour milling; the bits and pieces of grain and flour that are left after flour has been sifted during the milling process, high in fiber and used as cattle feed. Also called midds.

Migrate: to move regularly from one region or climate to another, such as with changes in seasons.

Milk: a liquid produced by female mammals after they give birth.

Milker: a machine that causes milk to be released from an animal's udder through the teats.

Milking: the removal of milk from the udder either by hand or by machine.

Milking Parlor: a facility or permanent area within a facility where milking takes place.

Millet: a grass that is grown for its small seeds or is used as hay.

Mineral: a natural substance that is not of plant or animal origin, necessary for bone formation, good health, and proper body functioning.

Mustang: a wild horse that descended from Spanish horses; found in the western U.S.

Mutton: meat from sheep that are more than one year old.

Glossary

Nn

Native: originally living or growing in a certain place.

Native Prairie: grassland that has never been cultivated or planted to crops.

Nectar: a sweet liquid found in many flowers of plants and trees, gathered by honeybees and used to make honey.

Net Weight: how much product is inside a package by weight.

Nitrogen: a nutrient that provides energy for plant growth and helps plants maintain healthy leaves and stems. All plants and animals need nitrogen.

Nonfat Dry Milk: milk powder processed from skim milk, combined with water to prepare liquid.

No-till Farming: a system of farming where planting takes place inside a narrow slit in the soil and weeds are controlled without disturbing the soil.

Notching: making V-shaped cuts in the edges of the ears of animals for identification.

Nurse Bees: honeybees that tend the larvae in the beehive nursery.

Nutrient: a substance that keeps a human, animal or plant healthy and growing. Nutrients are classified as proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, minerals, and water.

Nutritionist: a scientist who designs plans for the food people or animals will eat.

Oo

Offspring: the young of a person, animal or plant.

Oilseed Meal: what remains of the seed after the oil has been squeezed out of the seed during processing; coproduct of the production of soybean oil and sunflower oil.

Omnivore: eats both plants and meats.

Oologist: a scientist who studies birds' eggs.

Organic: comes from living things, contains carbon, and provides nutrients.

Organic Matter: a mixture of materials derived from living sources.

Organism: any complete living plant or animal.

Oxen: domesticated male cattle used for work purposes.

Pp

Packing House: meat processing plant.

Parasite: an organism that lives in or on a different kind of plant or animal and gets its food from that plant or animal.

Pasteurization: a process of heating liquids to kill harmful microorganisms.

Pasture: a fenced area where animals graze.

Pelleted: many ingredients mixed together and formed into small cylinders or pieces.

Pen: a small enclosure for animals.

Pepperoni: highly seasoned thinly sliced hard sausage made from pork and/or beef.

Perennial: living, growing, and flowering and producing seeds for several years without replanting.

Permanent Pasture: grassland enclosed by permanent fences and used for grazing livestock.

Phosphorus: a nutrient that helps build strong, healthy roots and gives plants a healthy start.

Photosynthesis: the food-making process in plants that uses chlorophyll and sunlight.

Pig: a young swine weighing less than 120 pounds.

Piglet: a very young pig.

Pigskin: the tanned skin of a domestic pig, known for the distinctive pattern of hair follicles.

Plant Proteins: proteins found in plants, lacking one or more of the essential amino acids.

Pollen: the male reproductive cells of flowers.

Pollination: the transfer of pollen necessary for production of seeds or fruit; the fertilization of a flowering plant.

Pollinator: an insect, bird, or bat that transfers pollen from one flower to another. Ex: honeybee, butterfly, moth, hummingbird or fruit bat.

Pond: a body of water that is smaller than a lake. The dam keeping the water from draining away is usually man-made.

Porcine: pertaining to swine.

Pork: meat from swine.

Potash: a nutrient that protects plants against diseases; a form of potassium.

Potassium: a nutrient that protects plants against diseases.

Poult: a young turkey.

Poultry: chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and other domesticated birds raised for eggs or meat.

Prairie: a type of land dominated by grasses with scattered trees and shrubs. The North American Prairie is the area from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River and from southern areas of Canada down into Texas.

Prescribed Burning: use of controlled fires to produce grasses with higher nutritional values and to control growth of undesirable woody shrubs.

Process: to use a series of steps, actions, motions or operations to change a raw material into an end product. Ex: milk is processed to make cheese.

Processor: a person who manages actions that change ingredients into a specific product, such as milk into ice cream.

Protein: a nutrient that is present in all living things, composed of chains of amino acids and contains nitrogen, and is necessary for maintenance, growth, and reproduction as well as the formation and repair of muscle tissue and nerves.

Pup: a young prairie dog, dog, coyote or seal.

Purebred: an animal that is the offspring of parents from the same recognized breed.

Pysanky: the folk art decoration of eggs using beeswax and dyes.

Qq

Quality Control Technician: a person who monitors and evaluates to be sure certain standards are being met.

Queen: a sexually developed female bee.

Rr

Ram: a mature male of the sheep species capable of reproduction.

Ranch: a large farm where animals are raised or managed.

Rancher: a person who owns a farm where animals are raised or works on such a farm.

Rangeland: those areas where the land remains in native plant species that can only be utilized through grazing.

Ration: the amount of food fed to an animal for a specific period, usually 24 hours.

Glossary

Raw: in a natural condition; not treated, processed, or refined.

RDA (Recommended Daily Allowance): recommended intake levels for nutrients.

Red Meat: meat that is red when raw, such as beef, pork, lamb and bison.

Registered: recorded in an official breed record.

Renewable: able to make more of or new again.

Reproduction: the act or process of producing offspring.

Reptile: a cold-blooded animal that lays eggs and is covered in scales or horny plates.

Roasters: a young bird 10-12 weeks of age raised for meat.

Rolled: grain that has been smashed between rollers, cracking the outer layer to make the grain more digestible.

Rooster: mature male of the chicken species capable of reproduction.

Roughage: Fibrous feed such as straw, cottonseed hulls, and plant stalks.

Ruminant: an animal having a four-compartment stomach that is able to eat and digest plants which humans cannot digest. Cattle, sheep, goats, bison, deer, antelope, elk and camels are ruminant animals. Horses, swine, and poultry are not ruminant animals.

Ss

Sale Barn: a facility with attached pens and an enclosed area (sale ring) where animals are inspected, weighed, presented to potential buyers and sold by an auctioneer.

Saponification: the chemical process that forms soap from lye, water and fat.

Saturated Fat: fatty acids found primarily in fats of animal origin (meat and dairy products), usually solid at room temperature.

Sear: to brown the surface of a meat quickly by cooking in a little fat at a very high heat.

Sedan: a tall grass sorghum that is finely chopped or cut and baled for cattle feed.

Semi-Truck: a large truck pulling a large detachable trailer, used for hauling livestock or freight.

Serving: a portion or helping of food or drink.

Shearing: the act of removing wool from sheep.

Sheepskin: The leather or skin of a mature sheep.

Shepherd: a person who takes care of sheep; also called a sheepherder.

Shrub: a bush or woody plant with several permanent stems instead of a single trunk.

Sire: the male parent of an animal.

Skin: the outer protective covering of the body of a small or young animal, such as a calf or lamb.

Sodium: one of the components of common salt; nutrient that maintains water balance and regulates nerve impulses and muscle contractions.

Soil Texture: determined by the amount of sand, silt, or clay in the soil; used to classify soil types.

Sow: a mature female of the swine species that has given birth to at least one litter of pigs.

Species: a group of animals or plants that have several common characteristics and are considered to be of the same kind.

Stable: a building for sheltering large animals, such as horses.

Stall: an enclosure for a single animal.

Stallion: a mature male horse capable of reproduction.

Stearic Acid: the most common fatty acid, used in the manufacture of soaps, candles, cosmetics, and to keep tires from overheating.

Steer: a neutered male of the cattle species.

Stir-fry: to fry quickly over high heat in a lightly oiled pan, such as a wok, while stirring continuously.

Stock Tank: a large diameter container that sits on top of the ground and holds enough water that several animals can drink from the tank at the same time.

Stock Trailer: a trailer used to move livestock, such as cattle, sheep or swine.

Stockyard: a series of pens designed to hold animals.

Stray: an animal that has wandered away from a group or proper place.

Subsoil: the layer of soil that lies below the topsoil.

Sugar: a carbohydrate that has a sweet taste.

Supplements: vitamins and minerals at amounts to ensure optimum growth and development.

Swath (Swathe): to cut standing plants and throw the cut materials together in a line; (noun) the row of cut plants left by a swather or forage harvester.

Symmetry: an exact matching of parts on opposite sides of a dividing line or around a central point.

Tt

Tack: riding equipment or equipment used in the grooming and showing of animals.

Tallow: a substance made from melted and mixed animal fats.

Tanning: the process of converting a raw animal skin into a long-lasting material.

Teats: the nipples on an animal's udder through which milk comes out.

Tom: a male turkey.

Ton: a unit of measure equivalent to 2,000 pounds.

Topsoil: the rich upper layer of soil in which plants have most of their roots.

Toxin: a poison produced by certain microorganisms, plants or animals.

Transportation: a means of moving from one place to another.

Uu

Udder: the part of the female animal where milk is stored, found only on mammals.

Vv

Vaquero: a Spanish cowboy.

Veterinarian: a doctor who diagnoses, treats, and helps prevent diseases and disabilities in animals.

Virus: a genetic material that is infectious and can only reproduce within living host cells, can be transmitted by infected food handlers or by food coming into contact with body wastes or raw sewage.

Vitamin: a substance that contains carbon and which is present in very small quantities but is necessary for growth, reproduction, health, and protection against disease.

Glossary

Ww

Warm-blooded: having blood that stays at about the same temperature no matter how much the temperature of the surrounding air or water changes.

Warp: the threads or yarn placed lengthwise on a loom, crossed by and interlaced with the weft to form fabric.

Waste: material leftover after digestion and excreted by the intestines.

Water Drop: a coin-operated machine that transfers a large quantity of water in a short time period, usually owned by a city and used by farmers and ranchers when it is necessary to obtain water for livestock when water is not available otherwise (i.e. a pond has gone dry or cattle are in a temporary pasture without access to a pond or other water supply.)

Water Stock: (see Water Drop)

Weaving: a process in which thread or yarn is interlaced to form fabric.

Weft: the threads or yarns interlaced crosswise with the warp to form fabric.

Wild: not grown, cared for or controlled by people.

Wildlife: wild animals living in their natural environment.

Wildlife Biologist: a scientist who studies wildlife and relationships to their environment.

Windmill: a machine that uses the power of the wind to turn a wheel or a set of metal blades (called vanes) at the top of tower; can be used to pump water, produce electricity, or grind flour.

Wool: the natural fiber covering sheep.

Worker Bees: honeybees that collect the nectar from plants and carry it back to the beehive and turn it into honey; may develop into guard bees or nurse bees.

Worm: any of a kind of animal that has a soft body, no backbone, and no legs so it moves by crawling.

Worm Casting: waste produced by an earthworm.

Zz

Zinc: a nutrient found only in foods of animal origin that is essential for growth, promotes cell reproduction and tissue growth and repair.

Zoologist: a scientist who studies animal life and researches problems.