

### open space option value

The potential value of open space for future (direct or indirect) use.

### organic farming

This is the production of crops and animals without the use of synthetic inputs (such as manufactured pesticides and artificial fertilizer) or genetically modified organisms.

### pharma food

Food products with pharmacological additives that are designed to improve health (such as lower cholesterol or enhance brain function). A **pharmer** is a scientist who creates pharmaceutical products by incorporating modified DNA into the cells of a plant or animal. **Pharming** is the practice of creating pharmaceuticals in this manner.

### rent-a-tree operations

These are arrangements where customers rent or lease trees from farmers. The consumers pay the farmer at the beginning of the season, the farmer takes care of the trees and either the farmer or the customer will do the harvesting.

### slow food

An agricultural and gastronomic movement that emphasizes traditional, organic growing methods and the appreciation of fine food and wine.

### sustainable development

The concept of sustainable development refers to a form of economic growth which satisfies society's needs in terms of well-being in the short, medium and - above all - long term. It is founded on the assumption that development must meet today's needs without jeopardizing the prospects for growth of future generations.

### transgenic

Describes an animal or plant that has been genetically altered.

### U-pick or pick-your-own operations

These are fruits and farms or orchards where the customers themselves harvest the fruits or products. The prices they pay for the volume harvested will be usually higher than what the grower would get from a broker.

### value-added

Any activity or process that allows farmers to retain

ownership and that alters the original agricultural product or commodity for the purpose of gaining a marketing advantage. Value-added may include bagging, packaging, bundling, pre-cutting, etc.



### Victory Gardens

Also called **war gardens** or **food gardens for defense**, were vegetable, fruit and herb gardens planted at private residences in the United States, Canada, and United Kingdom during World War I and World War II

to reduce the pressure on the public food supply brought on by the war effort. In addition to indirectly aiding the war effort these gardens were also considered a civil "morale booster" — in that gardeners could feel empowered by their contribution of labor and rewarded by the produce grown. Making victory gardens became a part of daily life on the home front.



### viticulture

The cultivation, science and study of grapes. Not to be confused with **viniculture**, the art and science of making wine.



The City of Damascus and Urban Land Institute are organizing a forum on urban farming. This event coincides with Damascus City Comprehensive Planning; regional urban/rural reserves planning; statewide and national sustainable agriculture development; and the Urban Land Institute's mission to provide leadership in the responsible use of land and in creating and sustaining thriving communities worldwide.

For more information, please contact:

#### City of Damascus

Community Development Director **Anita Yap**  
[AYap@ci.damascus.or.us](mailto:AYap@ci.damascus.or.us)

#### Urban Land Institute

Oregon/SW Washington Chair **Ric Stephens**  
[RicStephens@verizon.net](mailto:RicStephens@verizon.net)



Stephens Planning & Design

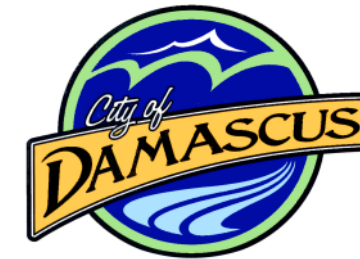
# Urban Farm Glossary



## Urban Farming & Local Food Forum Sustainable and Vibrant Community Design

16 October 2008

sponsored by



City of Damascus

ULI Oregon/SW Washington

#### Sponsors & Invited Participants

American Farmland Trust  Future Farmers of America  
Metro Planning Department

Networking Association for Farm Direct Marketing and Agritourism

Oregon Chapter of the American Planning Association

Portland Office of Sustainable Development

Portland State University  Slow Food Portland

University of Oregon

### agflation

Inflation driven predominantly by rising prices for agricultural products.

### agri-business

In agriculture, agribusiness is a generic term that refers to the various businesses involved in food production, including farming, seed supply, agrichemicals, farm machinery, wholesale and distribution, processing, marketing, and retail sales. The term has two distinctly different connotations depending on context. Within the agriculture industry, agribusiness is widely used simply as a convenient portmanteau of agriculture and business, referring to the range of activities and disciplines encompassed by modern food production. Here, the term is only descriptive, and is synonymous in the broadest sense with food industry. Among critics of large-scale, industrialized, vertically integrated food production, the term *agribusiness* is used as a negative, synonymous with **corporate farming**. As such, it is often contrasted with family farm. Some negative connotation is also derived from the negative associations of "business" and "corporation" from critics of capitalism or corporate excess.

### agriculture

The process of producing food, feed, fiber, fuel and other goods by the systematic raising of plants and animals.

### agrimation

Agricultural automation: automated farming that uses robots and other high-tech devices.

### agri-search

Agricultural research for biology, chemistry, genetics, ecology, etc.



### agritourism

A commercial enterprise at a working farm or woodland, ranch, or agricultural plant conducted for the enjoyment of visitors that generates supplemental income for the owner.

Certain off-the-farm direct sales of product and experiences may also be considered agritourism. It includes a variety of facilities and activities such as agricultural festivals, farm visits, farm tours, demonstration farms, farm stays, wineries, nursery trails and agricultural museums. The potential benefits of agritourism for local agriculture are

varied. First, agritourism may generate diversification opportunities for local farmers to increase revenues and enhance the viability of their operations. Second, it may be an excellent tool to educate the public about the importance of agriculture and its contribution to the county's economy and quality of life. Third, it may provide economic incentives and reduce friction in the agricultural-urban interface, thus helping to preserve agricultural land. Finally, agritourism may enhance the appeal and demand for local products, foster regional marketing efforts and create value-added and direct-marketing opportunities that may stimulate economic activity and spread the benefits to various communities in the county. Also **agri-tourism**, **agrotourism** and **tractourism**.

### boutique farming

Small-scale agriculture focusing on specialty produce.



### community gardens

Small plots of land allocated to groups of people by some organization that holds title or lease to the land, sometimes for rent, sometimes simply as a grant of land.

### Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)

Partnership between consumers and farmers in which consumers pay for farm products in advance and farmers commit to supplying sufficient quantity, quality and variety of products. This type of arrangement can be initiated by the farmer (farmer directed) or by a group of consumers (participatory).



### designer foods

Foods that are enriched with nutraceuticals, antioxidants, and secondary metabolites to improve the physical performance of the body.

### direct marketing

Any marketing method whereby farmers sell their products directly to consumers. Examples include roadside stands, farm stands, U-pick operations, community supported agriculture or subscription farming, farmers' markets, etc.



### edible landscaping

The use of plants that produce food in place of more commonly used ornamental plants.

### energy crops

Crops that are grown for energy. They include oilseeds crops (rape, soya, sunflower), cereals (wheat, barley, maize, rye), sugar beet, sugar cane and perennial crops (miscanthus, short rotation coppice, eucalyptus).

### farm to fork

Relating to the human food chain, from its production to its consumption.

### farmers' markets

Markets, usually held out-of-doors, in public spaces, where farmers can sell their produce to the public.

### farm stand

Refers to any activity where the farmer sells agricultural and value added products from his farm directly to consumers at a stand or kiosk located on or near his farm or along a road near the farm. Also **agricultural market**, **farm market**, **on-farm market**, **roadside stand**.

### farm stays

The activity of visiting a farm for overnight stays and for the purpose of participating in or enjoying farm activities and/or other attraction offered.

### farm visits

The activity of visiting a farm for short periods of time for the purpose of participating in or enjoying farm activities and/or other attraction offered.

### food desert

An area where fresh food is either non-existent or too expensive

### food futurist

A person who predicts food and dining trends.



### food miles

The distance food is transported from the time of its production until it reaches the consumer. It is one dimension used in assessing the environmental impact of food.

### food safety

This term refers to the extent to which food is safe to eat. The term is sometimes confused with that of **food security** which refers to the extent to which food is available - i.e. whether it is physically available and can be bought at a price that people can afford.

### foodshed

The area which can, or is sufficient to, provide food for a given location

### Frankenfood

Food derived from genetically modified (GM) plants and animals.

### ghost farmer

A person who owns a large farm but who does not actively engage in farming the land.



### green branding

The process of creating an environmentally-conscious brand, the visual, emotional, rational, and cultural image associated with a company, community or a product.

### guerrilla gardening

The surreptitious or unauthorized planting of flowers, shrubs, vegetables, and other flora in a public space.

### horticulture

The science and art of growing fruit, flowers, ornamental plants, and vegetables in small gardens.

### locavore

A person who eats only locally grown food.

### molecular farming

Genetically modifying plants to produce therapeutic or nutritional substances.

### multifunctionality

The complementary roles that farming plays within society, over and above its role as a producer of food. It includes the contribution of farming to sustainable development, the protection of the environment, the vitality of rural areas and the maintenance of an overall balance between the incomes of farmers and the incomes of people in other occupations.