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In Pakistan, the best season for planting/growing/cultivating wheat crop is winter season. It is then harvested in summer, in the months of June and July. Self-madeCould you please explain the difference? If you are asking for the difference between 'planting', 'growing' and 'cultivating': 'planting' means putting a plant in the ground, 'growing' can mean the whole process or some of it from 'sowing the seed', 'planting the plant', 'watering' and 'feeding' the plant, 'cultivating' refers to the preparation of the soil for the seed or plant to go in. Plant means to put the seeds in the ground. Whether anything grows as a result of that is another matter.Grow can be intransitive or transitive. Flowers grow. You can grow flowers. Cultivate is similar to grow in is transitive sense. It sounds technical and literary. It refers to agricultural activity in general. I don't think you'd use it for what you do in a single season. We're cultivating wheat this year sounds odd to me.Cross-posted. I see Nutcase7 emphasises tillage for cultivation. I'm not arguing with that. I think we can "plant" a crop (meaning put the seeds into the soil), and "grow" a crop (meaning the whole process: sowing the seed, planting the plant, watering and feeding the plant). But we cannot "cultivate" a crop. We can only cultivate a land/soil (meaning preparing/improving it for things we want to grow.)Is that right? I think we can "plant" a crop (meaning put the seeds into the soil), and "grow" a crop (meaning the whole process: sowing the seed, planting the plant, watering and feeding the plant). But we cannot "cultivate" a crop. We can only cultivate a land/soil (meaning preparing/improving it for things we want to grow.)Is that right? Generally, yes. When you "cultivate" your garden you turn over the soil between plants and eliminate weeds. The usage is different from when we refer to "cultivated plants" in distinction to "wild plants." Generally, yes. When you "cultivate" your garden you turn over the soil between plants and eliminate weeds.The usage is different from when we refer to "cultivated plants" in distinction to "wild plants." So do you agree that we cannot "cultivate" a plant/crop and that we can only "cultivate" a land? Cultivate is used frequently in passive sentences: Soy is cultivated in the Great Plains. Potatoes were first cultivated in Peru.The same is true for cultivation, the noun form: Mexico ranks high in the cultivation of corn/maize. Could you explain how it can be confusing please? Because we wouldn't know if it meant "cultivating" in the general sense of "growing" or in the specific sense of, for instance, hoeing the crop to eliminate weeds. Collins covers them all Collins Concise English Dictionary HarperCollins Publishers:cultivate/klv'te/vb (transitive)to till and prepare (land or soil) for the growth of crops.to plant, tend, harvest, or improve (plants) by labour and skillto break up (land or soil) with a cultivator or hoe But we cannot "cultivate" a crop. We can only cultivate a land/soil. Those are two different meanings of "cultivate". As post #11 shows, you can "cultivate land" (meaning 1) or "cultivate plants/crops" (meaning 2). Different meanings. Collins is a UK dictionary. The US version of meaning 2 is: "to promote or improve the growth of (a crop)." But saying "the best season for cultivating wheat" could be confusing. The entire time period that wheat is growing is the time period for "cultivating wheat". Planting, watering, weeding, thinning, spraying for bugs, other stuff that farmers do to wheat -- it is all "cultivating wheat".Wheat takes 7-8 months to grow. That is not one season. That is part of 3 seasons. A farmer is cultivating wheat for 3 seasons. MW, an AE dictionary has both definitions, but slightly different wording - comparable in scope in 2 to the Collins. cultivate | \ kl-t-vt /cultivated; cultivatingEssential Meaning of cultivate 1: to prepare and use (soil) for growing plants Prehistoric peoples settled the area and began to cultivate the land.Some of the fields are cultivated while others lie fallow. 2: to grow and care for (plants)a plant that is cultivated for its fruit. They survived by cultivating vegetables and grain.3: to grow or raise (something) under conditions that you can control pearls from cultivated oysters To my surprise, assuming I knew that the French for plant is plante, I discover that if I'm talking about the little tomato plants I've recently been minding for a friend, I ought to say des plants de tomates. Presumably, this is because they're small. Hmm. At what point does un plant become une plante, je me demande. Any help would be appreciated. Also, is the choice purely size based? "Un plant" is an individual plant of a given species, usually young, that you plant in the ground for cultivation. "Une plante" is more generic and descriptive. Compare: J'ai quelques plants (plantes) de tomate dans mon jardin. - La tomate est une plante (un plant) de la famille des Solanacées. Last edited: Oct 22, 2022 Merci Yendred. L'usage est différent de l'anglais. Je crois que je commence comprendre. Tout fait d'accord avec @Yendred.Je me permets d'exprimer la mme ide sous une autre forme. En franais, pour parler de "plant" il faut deux conditions:1) que le vgétal (donc la "plante") soit "jeune"2) qu'une opration horticoles ("d'arrêter puis replanter") soit proche dans le temps, soit qu'elle ait t faite rccemment soit qu'elle soit prvue dans peu de temps. "Un plant" can sometimes be rendered in English as a seedling. "Un plant" can sometimes be rendered in English as a seedling. To me seedlings are very young and not generally ready for transplant--des semis; they are later shifted to individual pots to grow further before planting in the garden beds.My garden center sells tomato starts--or starter plants--for transplant. Un plant n'est pas ncessairement une jeune plante, mais c'est une plante cultivée, plutt herbage, en tout cas pas un arbuste ni un arbre. Avec chaque rponse, je comprends un peu mieux. Pas facile cette question, si on est anglophone. Merci Mehoul. En fait, expliquer c'est souvent simplifier.Il est vrai que le mot "plant" est utilis trs largement pour toute une srie de vgétaux cultivs, comme l'indique l'entré du CNRTL qui pour moi reste la rfrrence.Cependant, ne retenir que la dfinition la plus spcifique n'est pas une erreur, surtout pour un tranger.Edit: j'avais crit "plan" et j'ai corrig. Merci @Yendred de me l'avoir signal. Last edited: Oct 23, 2022 Phouah! Je viens de lire l'entré du CNRTL. C'est compliqu! Mais trs utile. They build nests from plant down and spiderwebs. Spiderwebs! She put one hand to her breast, as if the thought of building with something as delicate as spiderwebs took her breath away. And they decorate the nests with lichen. Decorate! How sweet is that?Source: The Silent Corner by Dean Koontz Context: Realtor Mrs Chang is talking about hummingbirds. Is plant down a fixed collocation? What does down mean in plant down?Thank you. No, plant down is not a botanical term I've ever heard of. I guess it means anything 'downy' that comes from plants (such as the seed heads of dandelions or clematis plants although I don't know which plants might be available to hummingbirds). Dear All, I have come across the following sentence in the article noted below: A growing plant requires water and minerals. The plant must also have sunlight. The minerals must include nitrates and the water must not be salty. Generally, the author tries to elaborate on the aspect of using the definite article once the object is mentioned for another time in the given text. Yet, isn't this ambiguous in this sentence? To generalise, we usually use an indefinite/definite article with a singular noun, or its plural form if possible. According to this, we can assume that "a growing plant" refers to just a one of all growing plants, and "the plant" to the example of which I am speaking and/or "the plant" as a whole group of living things that grow in earth. However, "the plant" can also mean that I have stopped generalising, and I have only one, specific plant in mind that requires water and minerals. Would it be better, then, to stay with the use of the indefinite article in the second sentence? Or, at least, using the plural form of the noun? A growing plant requires water and minerals. A plant/Plants must also have sunlight. The minerals must include nitrates and the water must not be salty. I look forward to hearing your thoughts and remarks about this sentence. Master, Peter, Teaching the English Article System, English Teaching Forum Anthology, 1989, vol. IV, pp. 208-215. 'The' generalizes only to very specific things: the aardvark eats termites. It can not be used for larger groups like 'the plant', meaning all plants. So 'the plant' in your example must mean "the plant that was just mentioned". 'The' generalizes only to very specific things: the aardvark eats termites. It can not be used for larger groups like 'the plant', meaning all plants. So 'the plant' in your example must mean "the plant that was just mentioned". Thank you for your feedback. So, following this line of thought, I understand that the author implies that only the plant mentioned by him needs water and minerals and other plants may not need them. Is that correct? What about other, similar cases? This sentence, for instance, is taken from Britannica: Land plants face severe environmental threats or difficulties, such as desiccation, drastic changes in temperature, support, nutrient availability to each of the cells of the plant, regulation of gas exchange between the plant and the atmosphere, and successful reproduction. Here, as I gather, "the plant" is used to generalise about all plants and their relationship with the atmosphere. Thank you for your feedback. So, following this line of thought, I understand that the author implies that only the plant mentioned by him needs water and minerals and other plants may not need them. Is that correct? A plant is a generalisation meaning all plants. When we continue our sentence and use the plant to refer to what weve just mentioned that means each example of all plants. So no, the author is not implying that other plants may not need them. What about other, similar cases? This sentence, for instance, is taken from Britannica: Here, as I gather, "the plant" is used to generalise about all plants and their relationship with the atmosphere. This is another type of generalisation (using the plural instead of a), but the same applies: the plant refers to any example of all land plants. Hola en el mbito de la manufactura a que se le llama plan floor? he agu el contexto:the networks that carry plant floor data remain a source of significant inefficiency las redes que manejan los datos de la planta son una fuente de ineficiencia planta = plant floor ? graciasHeidi Hola heidi En ingles "plant floor" no significa nada en este contexto. Quizas hay una falta de ortografa? O da ms contexto. saludos Hola heidi En ingles "plant floor" no significa nada en este contexto. Quizas hay una falta de ortografa? O da ms contexto. saludos Hola,Pens que era algo ms genrico. Agu el prrafo completo For years manufacturers have been using automation to improve productivity and reduce costs on the plant floor. However, the networks that carry plant floor data remain a source of significant inefficiency. GraciasHeidi Hola otra vez Heidi. Ahora entiendo. Su traduccin es muy bueno. "Plant" y "plant floor" significa, esencialmente, lo mismo en este contexto. saludos Hola otra vez Heidi. Ahora entiendo. Su traduccin es muy bueno. "Plant" y "plant floor" significa, esencialmente, lo mismo en este contexto. saludos HolaCmo te suena "piso de produccion" para plant floor en este contexto. Heidi Hi, "Plant one's flag" means declaring one's standpoint firmly or waving a flag showing one's slogan or demands? The expression is from the following paragraph:And yet do we take to the streets and the airwaves and say here we are, and this is what we demand? Do we plant our flag of youthful rebellion on the mall in Washington and say we are not leaving until we see change! Thanks very much! "Plant a flag" means to take and stake out a position; the phrase is used figuratively in the example sentence. "waving a flag" is not quite a correct reading. Sometimes the term implies staking a claim on the land where the flag is planted. I see. Thank you so much, Bennymin! Explorers laying claim to an area for their country would plant that country's flag to show possession. Hi all, I am looking for the spanish equivalent for BoP. Any suggestion? Thanks! This afternoon I have been reading some documents related to renewable energies, specifically wind energy. I have found this concept a lot of times. The best description for "Balance of Plant" I have found is this: "The BoP works cover all the civil and electrical works required for the project that are not included in the turbine supply contract. The works generally covered under a BoP contract include: access roads, crane pads and laydown areas, turbine foundations, turbine transformers (although these are sometimes included in the turbine supply contract), power collection network, substation and meteorological mast." Isn't it Balance of Payment Nope, for sure not. But thanks! Ok, como soy espaol, lo explico en castellano. En energa elica es habitual que el fabricante de los aerogeneradores sea tambn el que se encarga de la preparacin, montaje y puesta en marcha de los mismos. La preparacin incluye transportar los aerogeneradores desde la fbrica hasta el parque elico, hacer las cimentaciones y las plataformas; el montaje se refiere tanto al mecnico como al elctrico; la puesta en marcha es exactamente eso: puesta en marcha.Es evidente que para transportar hacen falta camiones (una empresa de transportes). Para el montaje, una empresa que haga cimentaciones (obra civil) y otra que ponga las gras. Y as, todo.Hoy en da, sin embargo, pasa en muchas ocasiones que se contratan solamente los aerogeneradores y el comprador se hace cargo de todo desde ah: transporte, cimentaciones... etc.En ingl's, todo trabajo que no est incluido en ese contrato con el fabricante de las mqunias y que sea necesario para poner el parque en marcha recibe ese nombre de "Balance of Plant" o BoP.Ms sugerencias? Vi que ests en Espaa y como en todos lados las cosas son distintas consegu esta noticia de tu pas que traduce BoP como Balance de Planta Calvert Cliffs, situada en EE.UU. y operada por Constellation Energy Nuclear Group (CENG), actualizar los modelos de la totalidad de sus sistemas: ncleo del reactor, RCS, Balance de Planta (BOP), la contencin y el sistema de Calefaccin, Ventilacin y Aire Acondicionado (HVAC). Pero, yo estoy traduciendo unos manuales de la Pratt & Whitney y, aunque casi la totalidad de sus manuales, especificaciones y puestas en marcha estn en ingl's, nos lleg un manual en espaol y traducian el BoP de esta manera:Sistemas de las Instalaciones Auxiliares (BoP).Espero te pueda servir! Gracias Moniques Creo que instalaciones auxiliares es muy buena opcin! Respecto a la traduccin de Balance de Planta... no s yo. No soy el ms experto del sector, pero creme que no lo he odo nunca. Un saludo BOP es mucho ms que auxiliares En la prctica industrial de generacin de electricidad de Espaa y Latinoamrica lo llamamos (todos, fabricantes y clientes): BOP (pronunciado: beop) porque todos saben que esa sigla representa: "Balance of Plant". Balance de Planta lo he escuchado alguna vezResto de la planta lo he escuchado alguna vezbeop todo el tiempo. Yo lo dejara como: BOP** Balance of Plant - en ingl's Es un poco tarde, pero de todas maneras le puede servir a alguien posteriormente. Trabajo en una empresa constructora en Chile y siempre lo he escuchado como "beop", tal como dice @belitto e incluso "balance of plant" pero nunca he escuchado un traspaso al espaol. Al igual que @belitto, creo que la mejor opcin es dejarlo con su sigla en ingl's BOP.Saludos.

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