A GUIDE TO BASIC ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL TERMS AND THEIR GERMAN EQUIVALENTS

Astrid-Simone GROSZLER, A. ÖKROS

Banat University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine 'King Michael I of Romania', Timişoara, Romania
119, Calea Aradului, Timişoara – 300645, Romania
astrid.groszler@gmail.com

Abstract. *This paper continues our research regarding basic agricultural terms in the context of english for specific purposes, extending it to the area of german for specific purposes. It is true that, nowadays, the language of science is english, and scientists all around the world need to be able not only to use the language in generic contexts and everyday situations, but also need to master the english technical terms relating to their field of study or research. However, for the european context in general and the romanian one in particular, the importance of the german language has reached a peak not encountered 20 years ago, for instance. This new importance is rendered not only by the height of political importance german has achieved, given its standing within the european union, but also by its economic importance as a partner in commerce as well as agriculture. As mentioned in our former research, agriculture has been established as an issue of utmost importance nowadays. German investors in the field of agriculture make their presence felt in various countries, but, for the romanian economy, they are a well-known and accepted reality. Therefore, during the last five years students attending the foreign language courses at faculties with an agricultural profile, have increasingly turned towards the study of german. The present paper offers a glossary of basic romanian terms employed in agriculture and their german equivalents. Alongside researchers and academic staff, this paper targets students as well, on all levels - bachelor, master and doctoral studies, since they are most likely to come into contact with specific german vocabulary either in their bibliographical studies, or through scholarships and internships. Moreover, we try to explain the reasons behind difficulties in translation and indicate reliable sources which will help researchers and students in their further contact with gsp (german for special purposes).*

Keywords: *agricultural terms; equivalency; translation; German for Special Purposes*

INTRODUCTION

The current research follows in the footsteps of our research article regarding basic agricultural terms in the context of English for Specific Purposes (GROSZLER, OKROS, DRAGOESCU: 2017), extending it to the area of German for Specific Purposes. It is true that, nowadays, the language of Science is English, and scientists all around the world need to be able not only to use the language in generic contexts and everyday situations, but also need to master the English technical terms relating to their field of study or research. For a time, especially in arts and humanities, it was French. Philosophy and psychology relied on the German language, given the fact that the leading philosophers and psychologists were German and Austrian. Currently, there are still a number of terms from these fields which are used as such in several other languages, for lack of a proper equivalent (e.g. "Angst"). During the last decades, global politics evolution led America to become a world power, following in the footsteps of Great Britain, thus determining the growth in importance of English in economic, social, cultural and scientific fields. Subsequently, English became the common language of science. However, for the European context in general and the Romanian one in particular, the importance of the German language has reached a peak not encountered 20 years ago, for instance. This new importance is rendered not only by the height of political importance German has achieved, given its standing within the European Union, but also by its economic

importance as a partner in commerce as well as agriculture. Nowadays, Germany is considered to be an important partner on every level regarding international relationships: socially, economically, military, etc. As mentioned in our former research, agriculture has been established as an issue of utmost importance nowadays. German investors in the field of Agriculture make their presence felt in various countries. However, for the Romanian economy, they have become a well-known and accepted reality for years. Therefore, during the last five years students attending the foreign language courses at faculties with an agricultural profile, have increasingly turned towards the study of German. The present paper offers a glossary of basic Romanian terms employed in agriculture and their German equivalents. Alongside researchers and academic staff, this paper targets students as well, on all levels - Bachelor, Master and Doctoral studies, since they are most likely to come into contact with specific German vocabulary either in their bibliographical studies, or through scholarships and internships. Moreover, we try to explain the reasons behind difficulties in translation and indicate reliable sources which will help researchers and students in their further contact with GSP (German for Special Purposes).

As already conveyed in our former research, when communicating with their peers abroad, scientists need to properly translate technical terms from their native language into the recipient's language so as to offer accurate information. We have already established that this is not an easy task, given the fact that there is no such thing as perfect equivalence of terms. Therefore, non-native speakers will meet with problems when using a different language from their native one. For some terms in various languages, we may find similarities based on the same common Latin word root, but there are also terms which one cannot translate by using the same word or words in German as in Romanian.

In the *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translational Studies*, equivalence is presented from the point of view of opponents as well as proponents of equivalence-based theories of translation. When using the approach of pro-equivalence linguists, it is essentially defined as a relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) or between parts of STs and TTs (ROUTLEDGE 2011: 96). Koller claims that "equivalence is commonly established on the basis that the ST and TT words supposedly refer to the same thing in the real world, i.e. on the basis of their *referential* or *denotative equivalence*; the St and TT words triggering the same or similar associations in the minds of native speakers of the two languages, i.e. their *connotative equivalence*" (ROUTLEDGE 2011: 97). According to Pym, translation can be viewed as a transaction, and equivalence seen in terms of "equality of exchange value," thus becoming and "a negotiable entity, with translators doing the negotiation" (ROUTLEDGE 2011: 97). This actually means that, when the general knowledge of the foreign language user fails, the translator will have to find the German word conferring the correct meaning of the ST word in the given specific context.

For learners studying at technical universities, it is essential to understand corresponding German counterparts of technical terms properly, for they are bound to encounter them at one point or another during their studies and post-graduate research career. For this reason, they rely on their foreign language teacher to aid them in this attempt. As COROAMĂ (2016:16) underlines, "teaching is powerfully influenced by environmental specificity". The fact of the matter is that GSP, as well as ESP, has to be learner-centred, meaning that law students need to acquire legal German/English terminology, whereas learners studying Agricultural Sciences are required to master specialised German/English vocabulary.

DRAGOESCU also conducted similar studies, using an applied linguistics approach and making use of contrastive analysis tools (DRAGOESCU, 2012:306) and studying ecological terminology from an ecolinguistics perspective (DRAGOESCU, 2018:199).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the nowadays international context, in terms of economic importance, agriculture has become one of the hottest subjects, specifically ecological or sustainable agriculture. Its importance has grown significantly in the last decades, as more and more industrialised countries turn towards a more natural way of life. We encounter agriculture in almost every economic and social area: agritourism represents the highlight in tourism; also, food industry relies more and more on agricultural products. More and more people turn toward their roots, And, since Romania has always been an agriculture oriented country, our youngsters, following the pattern abroad, are also turning to a more natural way of life. This means that more and more people start farming. But young people are also interested in protecting their environment. This involves a responsible and long-lasting way of practicing agriculture. In order to accomplish this goal, they need to learn about it from up-to-date international literature, meaning they need to understand English and German terminology relevant to their field.

The present paper provides a basic glossary of Romanian terms employed in agriculture, supplying their German equivalents. For this study we used a corpus linguistics approach, as well as research methods provided by translation theory linguistics. It targets researchers and academic staff, as well as students from all study levels (Bachelor, Master and Doctoral studies), who are sure to come into contact with specific German vocabulary in their bibliographical and scientific research or by means of international scholarships and internships. In order to find accurate German equivalents for the Romanian elements in our corpus of terms, we used a specialised Romanian-German dictionary, as well as German lexicons which helped in cases where disambiguation was necessary. In order to accomplish our task successfully, we formed a team of researchers in the field of foreign languages (GSP) and agriculture, thus turning our approach interdisciplinary.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The first selected term is one of the major key words in the field, connecting several areas of studies within our university: ‘agricultură’. Our former research has rendered a perfect equivalence between the Romanian term ‘agricultură’ and the English ‘agriculture’, with a synonym of ‘farming’, But when looking at the German translation, we find no perfect equivalence in form, only a semantic equivalence. For the German term is ‘Landwirtschaft’ - a compound noun made up of “Land” meaning “land” or “country,” and “Wirtschaft” meaning economy. We then proceeded to analyse derivatives and compounds, listed in an alphabetical order: ‘Agricultor’ which is translated as ‘Landwirt’. We notice a difference from the English translation, where we found two equivalent terms. Some of the compounds we found posed no difficulties when translated, an almost perfect equivalence occurring between the Romanian and the German concepts, such as: ‘agricultură de subzistență’ – ‘Subsistenzlandwirtschaft’, and other compounds. However, there was one compund which deviated from this general rule, namely ‘agricultură durabilă’, which is translated as ‘nachhaltiger Landbau’. A word to word translation would be ‘nachhaltige Landwirtschaft’, an expression which is not used in German. Instead of ‘Landwirtschaft’ the German expression employs ‘Landbau’ meaning land processing. The next word in our list is ‘afânare’, which translates as ‘Bodenauflockerung’. Interesting enough, the German term, while not representing a perfect equivalent of the Romanian term, it does render an exact translation of the English ‘soil loosening’. While the activity introduced by the Romanian term can only refer to soil, the German ‘Auflockerung’ as

well as the English 'loosening' may be applied to other contexts as well. This fact does render the addition of 'Boden', respectively 'soil,' necessary. However, the German term 'Bodenauflockerung' being a compound noun, where the two words are fused, is more specific than the English 'loosening.'

Furthermore, we selected 'animale domestice' – 'Haustiere'; 'aprovizionare' – 'Versorgung'; 'arabil' – 'anbaufähig' and 'arătură' – 'Acker'. In two of these cases, we find a perfect equivalency between the Romanian and German terms, with an almost perfect equivalence in 'animale domestice,' the German 'Haustiere' being also applied to pets not only to 'domestic animals'. The next term, 'asolament' – 'Fruchtfolge/Wechselwirtschaft' deviates from the rule, with the need to break down the term and use a N+N compound in German, as well as in English ('crop rotation'), which basically stands for the short definition of the phrase. Here we need to mention the fact that the second German equivalent could also be translated as "alternating economy". 'Cereale' – 'Getreide'; 'cerere vs ofertă' - 'Nachfrage vs. Angebot' (where, opposite from the English translation where the Romanian 'ofertă' – 'offer' is substituted by another term, namely 'supply' - the proper term used in the English context, we find a varying translation for 'cerere' – 'demand', where the proper German word is 'Nachfrage' – which can also mean "need"); 'climă' – 'Klima', as well as 'combaterea buruienilor/daunătorilor' – 'Unkraut-/Schädlingsbekämpfung' show perfect equivalence; while 'combină' – 'Mähdrescher/Entemaschine' (apart from rendering two equivalent German concepts, these differ from the Romanian structure in that they are again compound nouns, the first made up of a verb plus noun and the second of two fused nouns); 'comerț mondial' – 'Außenhandel' as opposed to the English 'international commerce' (if, in the English expression, the Romanian 'mondial' meaning 'global', 'worldwide' is replaced with 'international,' in the German we term it is replaced with "Außen" meaning exterior or external). The following, 'condiții de mediu' – 'Umweltbedingungen'; 'conservarea solului' – 'Bodenerhaltung'; 'consum' – 'Konsum' did not lead to any difficulties, a perfect equivalence occurring between the native and the German terms; whereas in the combination 'cultivare extensivă vs. alternativă' – 'extensiver vs. alternativer Anbau,' in German the word "Anbau" is preferred to its synonym "Kultivierung", which would be a perfect equivalent of the Romanian "cultivare". 'Cultură' – 'Kulturpflanze/ Ernte/ Kultur' brought a variation as compared to the the English translation, i.e. the Romanian 'cultură' rendered by three different English words, namely 'Kulturpflanze' and 'Ernte', applied only to the agricultural context and "Kultur," which which is employed in agricultural and social-cultural German. However, 'cultură agricolă' – 'Anbaupflanze'; 'cultură de primăvară, vară, toamnă sau iarnă' – 'Frühlings-, Sommer-, Herbst- oder Winterpflanze' only observe the use of the word "Pflanze" meaning "plant"; 'cultură principală, premergătoare, postmergătoare, succesivă, în amestec' – 'Hauptkultur, Vorkultur, Nachkultur, nachfolgende Kultur, Mischkultur,' while observing the same adjectives as in Romanian make use of the word "Kultur" for "cultura", which is a perfect equivalent, semantically and morphologically. In the case of 'domeniu alimentar' – 'Lebensmittelbranche', one must again take the field into consideration. A perfect equivalent for the Romanian 'domeniu' would be the German 'Domäne' or 'Bereich.' However, this term does not apply to the scientific field of agriculture. That is why the more appropriate 'Branche' is used in this context. The list then continues with 'echipament' – 'Ausstattung'; 'economie agrară' – 'Agrarökonomie'; 'element nutritiv – 'Nährstoff' (where the Germans use the term "Stoff" meaning substance rather than "Element" which would be a perfect equivalent); 'exploatare' – 'Nutzung/ Verwertung/ Produktion' which are rather partial synonyms and not perfect equivalents like the English 'exploitation'; then again with 'factori ecologici' – 'ökologische Faktoren' we encounter a perfect equivalency. 'Fâneață,' which is derived from

'fân' meaning 'hay,' does not have a direct translation in German, as opposed to the English 'hayland', which, although not a perfect equivalent, still exists. Instead we find words related to the term, such as 'Heu' – 'fân' and 'Heugewinnung' meaning hay production. The German language is rich in equivalents for 'fermă' – 'farm': 'Farm' (a perfect equivalent)/ 'Bauernhof' (which means peasant houshold) and 'landwirtschaftlicher Betrieb' (agricultural enterprise); 'fermier' – 'Farmer/ Landwirt/ Bauer (farmer/agriculturist/peasant)'; 'fertilitate' – with both the neologism 'Fertilität' and the German word 'Fruchtbarkeit'; 'fertilizator' – 'Düngemittel, Dünger' display perfect or almost perfect equivalence in both languages, while in the group 'fungicid, ierbicid, pesticid' – we encounter both perfect equivalence with the neologisms 'Fungizid, Herbizid, Pestizid,' as well as a German origin compounds for all three terms: 'Pilzvernichtungsmittel, Unkrautvernichtungsmittel, Schädlingsvernichtugsmittel' whch basically represent the actual definition of the term. Interestingly enough, we also encounter a common term for herbicide and pesticide, 'Pflanzenschutzmittel' which means "plant protection substance." 'Grapă' – 'Egge' poses no translational issues, while for 'grupe de culturi' the German term 'Kulturpflanzengruppen' employs the compound 'Kulturpflanze' rather than the perfect equivalent 'Kultur.'

The following terms: 'hrană' – 'Lebensmittel'; 'industrie' –'Industrie'; 'însămânțare' – 'Besämung/ Ansaat'; 'irigare' – 'Irrigation'; 'îngrașământ (bălegar)' – 'Dünger, Dung, Stalldung/Stallmist, Düngemittel'; 'îngrășăminte organice naturale - mraniță, compost, îngrășăminte verzi, turba – 'organische natürliche Dünger - Gartenerde, Komposterde, Gründünger, Torferde'; 'legume – Gemüse'; 'livadă' – 'Obstgarten'; 'lot' – 'Gründstück/Parzelle'; 'lucrările solului' – 'Landbearbeitung' (soil processing); 'marfă' – 'Ware'; 'mediu natural' – 'Umwelt'; 'microzonare' – 'Mikrozonierung' display perfect or almost perfect equivalence in both languages, as well as 'monocultură' which uses a German compound including the term 'Kultur' In the case of 'necesar de hrană' – 'Lebensmittelnotwendigkeit', there is an almost perfect equivalence, while for 'nivelator' the German 'Nivellierungsmaschine' requires a compound: aside from the noun 'Nivellierung' which refers back to the Romanian 'nivelator' derived from 'nivel,' the German counterpart sports the addition 'Maschine,' thus rendering again the definition of the term for lack of a perfect equivalent. 'Nutriție' – 'Ernährung'; 'parcelă' – 'Parzelle'; 'pământ' – 'Boden, Land' as well as 'păstrare, depozitare' – 'Erhaltung, Lagern' pose no difficulties. In the case of 'pășune' – 'Grasland/ Weide', the German language offers two equivalents: a compound "Grasland" and a one-word equivalent – "Weide". The word plant and its derivatives, 'plantat' –'Pflanzung/ Anpflanzung'; 'plantație' – 'Plantage'; 'plantă' – 'Pflanze' correspond to perfect German equivalents (in the case of "Plantage" we need to mention it is a neologism and not a German origin word). However, when analysing its compounds, a few differences may be registered: 'plantă legumicolă', which is another phrase for the word 'legumă', is translated by the German 'Gemüsepflanze', a perfect semantic equivalent, and almost perfect formal equivalent. 'Plantă leguminoasă' – 'Hülsefrüchtler', on the other hand, reverts to a compound word which defines the plant itself. In the case of 'plantă furajeră' - 'Futterpflanze', 'plantă medicinală, aromatică' –'Heilpflanze/ Arzneipflanze, aromatische Pflanze' one observes a perfect equivalence, just like in 'plug' – 'Pflug' and 'pom fructifer' – 'Obstbaum'. With 'potențial cultivabil' ('cultivabil' meaning 'that which can be cultivated'), we encounter another deviation. In the case of its German counterpart, 'Anbaupotential', the noun 'Anbau' being also used in the derivation of the adjective tillable: "anbaufähig". Our glossary includes terms like 'producție' – 'Produktion'; 'recoltare' – 'Ernten'; 'recoltă' – 'Ernte'; 'sămânță' – 'Samen'; 'semănat' – 'Besämung'; 'sistem agricol' – 'Landwirtschaftssystem'; 'soi' – 'Sorte'; 'sol fertil' – 'fruchtbarer Boden'; 'sol nefertil' – 'unfruchtbarer Boden', which display perfect

or almost perfect equivalence. In the case of 'solă' – 'Fruchtfolgefeld', there the German equivalent refers only to the land on which the crop rotation is implemented, and not to the crops themselves. In the case of 'specialist' – 'Spezialist', we encounter the only instance were not only the same word as in Romanian is employed in English, but they also have almost the same form, with only a letter differing. In the case of 'suprafață înțelenită' –'Brachfläche, Brachland', however, the word 'Oberfläche' (surface), which would be the equivalent of the Romanian 'suprafață,' is replaced in one variant by 'Fläche' (which also means "area") respectively 'Land' (ground, soil). The rest of the selected terms, 'tăvălug' – 'Ackerwalze'; 'teren' – 'Land/ Grundstück'; 'teren arabil' – 'Ackerland'; 'udare' – 'Bewässerung/ Bewässern'; 'utilizare durabilă' – 'nachhaltige Nutzung'; 'zarzavaturi' – 'Gemüse'; 'zonare' – 'Zonierung', basically display equivalence in German and Romanian. Annex 1 provides an overall display of the studied glossary, while fig. 1 shows an overall view of the equivalence conditions regarding the terms under study:

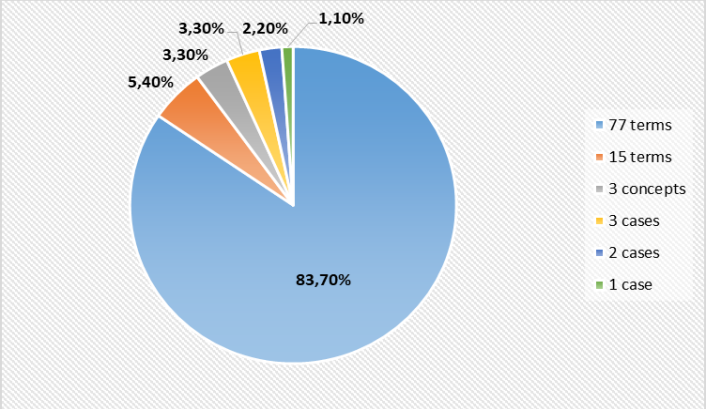

Fig. 1 Instances of equivalence between the analysed Romanian and German terms

Thus, of the 92 agricultural keywords selected for our glossary, 77 terms (83.7%) display perfect or almost perfect equivalents in German. Of the remaining 15 terms, 5 (5.4%) require a different German word or phrase (e.g. 'agricultură ecologică, bilogică' vs. 'alternativer Landbau'), which conveyed the same meaning as the Romanian one in the agricultural context; 3 concepts (3.3%) represented by one word in Romanian were made up of two word compounds in German (e.g. 'afânare' vs. 'Bodenauflockerung'); in 3 cases (3.3%), several translations were possible in the agricultural context (e.g. e.g. 'cultură' vs. 'Kulturpflanze, Ernte, Kultur'), while in some combinations only one was preferred was selected (e.g. 'cultură agricolă' vs. 'Anbaupflanze' or 'cultură de primăvară, vară, toamnă sau iarnă' vs. Frühlings-, Sommer-, Herbst- oder Winterpflanze). In 2 cases (2.2%), the Romanian term, represented by a derivative found two German counterparts, one a derivative, the other a compound word (e.g. 'pășune' vs. 'Weide' respectively 'Grasland'), while in 1 case (1.1%), the German term represented a partial equivalent of the Romanian one (e.g. 'solă' vs. 'Fruchtfolgefeld'). Also in one instance the Romanian term did not observe a German equivalent.

CONCLUSIONS

Although, nowadays, the common language of science is English, German has encountered an unprecedented rise in recent years. In order to convey accurate corresponding

terminology, scientists need to properly translate technical terms from their native language into several other languages, chiefly English and, lately, German. Since there are seldom cases of perfect equivalence, translational problems may arise. This is why technical universities catering to future engineers include in their curricula not only course of general English and German, but also courses of English for Special Purposes (ESP), respectively German for Special Purposes (GSP). Glossaries also help students and researchers comprehend specialty terms in day to day communication, and, mostly, in relevant literature they are bound to access. Our corpus linguistics analysis will hopefully assist learners' endeavour by providing a Romanian-German glossary of basic agricultural terms, while introducing some dictionaries which may be of further assistance.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BAKER, MONA & SALDANA, GABRIELA (2011). *Routledge Encylopedia of Translational Studies*. London & New York: Routledge

COROAMA, LAURA (2016). *Bridging the Gap between Teaching Language and Culture in a Foreign Language Course at the Faculty of Agriculture*. In Research Journal of Agricultural Science, 48(3), 14-18. Timisoara

DRAGOESCU, ALINA ANDREEA (2012). *Metaphors in Compound English and Romanian Plant Names*. In Rata, G. (Ed.) Agricultural English, 306. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing

DRAGOESCU, ALINA ANDREEA (2018). *The Ecology of Language as an Optimal Learning Model*. Quaestus. No 13. Eurostampa, 119. Timisoara

GROSZLER, A.-S., ÖKRÖS, A., DRAGOESCU, A. (2017), *A Guide to Basic Romanian Agricultural Terms and their English Equivalents.* In Research Journal of Agricultural Science, 49(1), 175-181. Timisoara

ÖKRÖS, ADALBERT (2013) *Introducere în practica agricolă [Introduction in Agricultural Practice]*. Sibiu: Editura Universității „Lucian Blaga" din Sibiu

http://hallo.ro/dictionar-german-roman/

https://wirtschaftslexikon.gabler.de/

https://dict.leo.org/german-english/

https://www.spektrum.de/lexikon/geowissenschaften/bodenerhaltung/2025

Annex 1

Romanian term	**German equivalent**
Agricultor	Landwirt
Agricultură	Lanwirtschaft
agricultură de subzistență	Subsistenzlandwirtschaft
agricultură durabilă	nachhaltige Landnutzung
agricultură ecologică, biologică	alternativer Landbau
agricultură extensive	extensive Landwirtschaft
agricultură extensivă de subzistență	extensive Subsistenzlandwirtschaft
agricultură intensivă	intensive Landwirtschaft
agricultură intensivă de subzistență	intensive Subsistenzlandwirtschaft
agricultură specializată	specialisierte Landwirtschaft
agricultură tradițională	traditionalle Landwirtschaft
afânare	Bodenauflockerung
animale domestice	Haustiere

aprovizionare	Versorgung
arabil	anbaufähig
arătură	Acker
asolament	Fruchtfolge; Wechselwirtschaft
cereale	Getreide
cerere vs ofertă	Nachfrage vs. Angebot
climă	Klima
combaterea buruienilor, daunătorilor	Unkraut-, Schäfdlingsbekämpfung
combină	Mähdrescher, Erntemaschine
comerț mondial	Außenhandel
condiții de mediu	Umweltbedingungen
conservarea solului	Bodenerhaltung
consum	Konsum, Verbrauch
cultivare extensivă vs. alternativă	extensiver vs. alternativer Anbau
cultură	Kulturpflanze, Ernte, Kultur
cultură agricolă	Anbaupflanze
cultură de primăvară, vară, toamnă sau iarnă	Frühlings-, Sommer-, Herbst- oder Winterpflanze
cultură principală, premergătoare, postmergătoare, succesivă, în amestec	Hauptkultur, Vorkultur, Nachkultur, nachfolgende Kultur, Mischkultur
domeniu alimentar	Lebensmittelbranche
echipament	Ausstattung
economie agrară	Agrarökonomie
element nutritiv	Nährstoff
exploatare	Nutzung, Verwertung, Produktion
factori ecologici	ökologische Faktoren
fâneață	- (Heu, Heugewinnung)
fermă	Farm, Bauernhof, landwirtschaftlicher Betrieb
fermier	Farmer, Landwirt, Bauer
fertilitate	Fertilität, Fruchtbarkeit
fertilizator	Düngemittel, Dünger
fungicid, ierbicid, pesticid	Fungizid/Pilzvermichtungsmittel, Herbizid/Unkrautvernichtungsmittel/Pflanzenschutzmittel, Pestizid/Schädlingsbekämpfungsmittel/ Pflanzenschutzmittel
grapă	Egge
grupe de culturi	Kulturpflanzengruppen
hrană	Lebensmittel
industrie	Industrie
însămânțare	Besämung, Ansaat
irigare	Irrigation
îngrașământ (bălegar)	Dünger, Dung, Stalldung/Stallmist, Düngemittel
îngrășăminte organice natural, mraniță, compost, îngrășăminte	organische natürliche Dünger - Gartenerde, Komposterde, Gründünger, Torferde

verzi, turbă	
legume	Gemüse
livadă	Obstgarten
lot	Grundstück, Parzelle
lucrările solului	Landbearbeitung
marfă	Ware
mediu natural	Umwelt
microzonare	Microzonierung
monocultură	Monokultur
necesar de hrană	Lebensmittelnotwendigkeit
nivelator	Nievellierungsmaschine
nutriție	Ernährung
parcelă	Parzelle
pământ	Boden, Land
păstrare, depozitare	Erhaltung, Lagern
pășune	Grasland, Weide
plantat	Pflanzung, Anpflanzung
plantație	Plantage
plantă	Pflanze
plantă legumicolă, leguminoasă, furajeră, medicinală, aromatică	Gemüsepflanze, Hülsenfrüchtler, Futterpflanze, Heilpflanye/Arzneipflanze, aromatische Pflanze
plug	Pflug
pom fructifer	Obstbaum
potențial cultivabil	Anbaupotential
producție	Produktion
recoltare	Ernten
Recoltă	Ernte
sămânță	Samen
semănat	Besämung
sistem agricol	Landwirtschaftssystem
soi	Sorte/Kulturpflanzensorte
sol fertil	fruchtbarer Boden
sol nefertil	unfruchtbarer Boden
solă	Fruchtfolgefeld
specialist	Spezialist
suprafață înțelenită	Brachfläche/Brachland
tăvălug	Ackerwalze
teren	Land/Grundstück
teren arabil	Ackerland
udare	Bewässerung/ Bewässern
utilizare durabilă	nachhaltige Nutzung
zarzavaturi	Gemüse
zonare	Zonierung