

Glossary of Agricultural Terms / Glosario de Términos Agrícolas

2018 Edition / 2018 Edición

A bilingual glossary derived from the NAL Agricultural Thesaurus and Tesouro Agrícola.
Un glosario bilingüe que se origina del NAL Agricultural Thesaurus y del Tesouro Agrícola.

English-Spanish / Inglés-Español

Spanish-English / Español-Inglés

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About the Glossary

The Glossary of Agricultural Terms is a collection of definitions of agricultural terms developed in conjunction with the creation of the NAL Agricultural Thesaurus. The 2018 edition contains 5,618 terms ranging across agriculture and its many ancillary subjects. Most definitions were composed by the NAL Thesaurus Staff. Those definitions taken from government sources are indicated in the "Definition Source (DS)" field and are included in the bibliography listed on the Internet site. The definitions contained in the [Glossary](#) and [NAL Agricultural Thesaurus](#) do not constitute USDA's official use of terms and phrases for regulatory purposes, and nothing in these documents should be construed to alter or supplant any other Federal document. Official terminology may be found in the laws and regulations as published in the Congressional Record, Federal Register, and other such sources.

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Availability

The data are available to all requesters, both within and outside the United States. There is no charge for obtaining the file. Files of the data are available on the thesaurus web site or by writing to Thesaurus Staff [via e-mail](#) or by mail at: National Agricultural Library, c/o Sujata Suri, Room G-09, 10301 Baltimore Ave, Beltsville, MD 20705 USA.

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Acerca del Glosario

El Glosario es una colección de definiciones de términos agrícolas, desarrollado paralelamente con la creación del [Tesauro](#) promovido por de la [Biblioteca Nacional de Agricultura](#) (NAL por sus siglas en inglés). La edición del año 2018 contiene más de 5.618 definiciones para los temas de agricultura y sus asuntos complementarios. Las definiciones comprendidas en el Glosario y el Tesauro Agrícola de NAL no constituyen el uso oficial de términos y frases usadas en el Departamento de Agricultura (USDA), para propósitos reguladores, y nada en estos documentos debe interpretarse para alterar o suplantar cualquier otro documento Federal. La terminología oficial se puede encontrar en las leyes y regulaciones publicadas en el Record del Congreso, Registro Federal, y otras fuentes similares.

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Key to Abbreviations:

DF: Definition

DS: Source of Definition

ES: Spanish translation

Symbols and Numbers

1890 Institutions

DF: Enacted August 30, 1890 (chapter 841, 26 Stat. 417), this law authorized additional direct appropriations for the land grant colleges of agriculture that had been established under the Morrill Act of 1862. The most significant feature of the second Morrill Act was that the 1862 schools could receive the additional funds only if they admitted blacks into their programs or if they provided separate but equal agricultural higher education to black students.

DS: Agriculture Glossary, House Committee on Agriculture, United States House of Representatives.

ES: Instituciones de 1890

1994 Institutions

DF: Native American tribally-controlled colleges and universities that were granted land grant status under The Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act of 1994.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Instituciones 1994

4-H Youth Development Program

DF: The 4-H Youth Development Program is an international youth outreach organization founded in 1902 to foster

agricultural, homemaking, leadership and other skills in young people. The 4-H name represents the ideals of the program with its focus on Head, Heart, Hands and Health. The program is administered by the United States Department of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Programa de Desarrollo Juvenil 4-H

5' untranslated regions

DF: The sequence at the 5' end of the messenger RNA that does not code for product. This sequence contains the ribosome binding site and other transcription and translation regulating sequences.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: regiones no traducidas 5'

5-hydroxytryptophan

DF: The immediate precursor in the biosynthesis of serotonin from tryptophan. It is used as an antiepileptic and antidepressant.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: 5-hidroxitriptófano

9-cis-epoxycarotenoid dioxygenase

DF: The enzyme catalyzes biosynthesis of abscisic acid from carotenoids in chloroplasts.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: 9-cis-epoxycarotenoide dioxigenasa

A

A-DNA

DF: The form of double-stranded DNA stable under dehydrated conditions, found in crystals and solutions with higher salt concentrations or alcohol in the solute. It has a more compact helix than B-DNA with a deep, narrow major groove, a wide, shallow minor groove, and a hollow center. DNA:RNA complexes and double-stranded RNAs also take this form.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ADN-A

ABC transporters

DF: A family of membrane transport proteins that require ATP hydrolysis for the transport of substrates across membranes. The protein family derives its name from the ATP-binding domain found on the protein.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: transportadores ABC

abdominal fat

DF: Body fat located in the abdominal region.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: grasa abdominal

abnormal development

DF: May be used for abnormal development in any organism, which is characterized by the change in the morphology of anatomical structures.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desarrollo anormal

abnormal hemoglobin

DF: Hemoglobins characterized by structural alterations within the molecule. The alteration can be either absence, addition or substitution of one or more amino acids in the globin part of the molecule at selected positions in the polypeptide chains.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: hemoglobina anormal

abortifacients

DF: Chemical substances that interrupt pregnancy after implantation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: abortifacientes

abortion (plants)

DF: Premature termination of the development of pollen, gametes, embryos, seeds, fruits, flowers etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aborto (plantas)

abscess

DF: Accumulation of purulent material in tissues, organs, or circumscribed spaces, usually associated with signs of infection.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: absceso

absorbance

DF: A measure of the amount of light absorbed by a

solution. It is measured by a colorimeter or spectrophotometer. Absorbance values are used to plot the growth of bacteria in suspension cultures and to determine the concentration of molecules in solution.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: absorbancia

absorbed dose

DF: The amount of a substance penetrating across an absorption barrier (the exchange boundaries) of an organism, via either physical or biological processes.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: dosis absorbida

absorbents

DF: A substance that takes liquid in through the surface and holds it.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: absorbentes

absorption

DF: The physical or physiological processes by which substances, tissue, cells, etc. take up or take in other substances or energy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: absorción

absorption barrier

DF: Any surface that may retard the rate of penetration of a biological, chemical, or physical agent into an organism.

Examples include the skin and the linings of the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: barrera de absorción

academic achievement

DF: Accomplishments relating to education, learning and study, especially in schools and higher educational institutions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rendimiento académico

acai berries

DF: Small, round, purple fruits of the palm, *Euterpe oleracea*, harvested for fruit, pulp or juice.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: acai berries

accelerated erosion

DF: Erosion much more rapid than normal erosion, natural erosion, or geologic erosion, and occurring primarily as a result of the influence of the activities of man or, in some cases, of other animals or natural catastrophes that expose bare surfaces (for example, fires).

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: erosión acelerada

accelerometry

DF: Qualitative and quantitative measurement of movement patterns.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: acelerometría

acceptable daily intake

DF: The amount of a substance to which an organism can be exposed on a daily basis over an extended period of time (usually a lifetime) without suffering deleterious effects.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: ingesta diaria permitida

acceptable risk

DF: The level of risk that will be tolerated, depending on a variety of social, economic, scientific and other factors as well as any perceived benefits.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: riesgo aceptable

Accipitridae

DF: Family including eagles, hawks and kites.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Accipitridae

accountability

DF: Being held responsible and answerable for specified results or outcomes of an activity (over which one has authority).

DS: ERIC Thesaurus

ES: rendición de cuentas

acculturation

DF: The processes and results of contact between two or more different cultures. Generally, acculturation brings about considerable diffusion of cultural traits in one or more directions.

However, other change-processes also occur, such as development of new intercultural roles, the growth of new customs not found in either culture and the disintegration of older cultural forms.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: aculturación

accuracy

DF: The extent to which a measurement approaches the true value of the measured quantity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: exactitud

Acer freemanii

DF: Interspecific hybrid between *Acer rubrum* x *Acer saccharinum*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: *Acer freemanii*

acervuli (fungi)

DF: An asexual fruiting body produced by certain fungi on a plant host and consisting of a mass of hyphae that give rise to conidiophores.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: acérvulos (hongos)

acetaminophen

DF: Analgesic antipyretic derivative of acetanilide.

It has weak anti-inflammatory properties and is used as a common analgesic, but may cause liver, blood cell, and kidney damage.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: acetaminofeno

Achillea lewisii

DF: Interspecific hybrid between *Achillea clavennae* x

Achillea tomentosa.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: *Achillea lewisii*

Achnatherum bloomeri

DF: An interspecific hybrid of *Achnatherum hymenoides* x

Achnatherum occidentale; Also used for other hybrids involving *Achnatherum hymenoides*.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: *Achnatherum bloomeri*

Achnella

DF: Intergeneric hybrid of *Achnatherum* x *Nassella*.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: *Achnella*

acid-base balance

DF: The balance between acids and bases in the body fluids.

The pH (hydrogen-ion concentration) of the arterial blood provides an index for the total body acid-base balance.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: balance ácido-base

acid deposition

DF: Precipitation, as in rain or snow, whose increased acidity is caused by environmental factors: i.e., atmospheric pollutants.

DS: USDA Forest Service, Glossary, Forest Plan Revision

ES: deposición ácida

acid soils

DF: Soil with a pH less than 7.0.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: suelos ácidos

acid value

DF: The quantification of acidity or the amount of free acid present in a substance as determined by alkaline neutralization.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: valor ácido

acidification

DF: To lower the pH of a substance or material to below 7.0

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: acidificación

acidolysis

DF: Chemical decomposition resulting from the addition of an acid to a compound.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: acidólisis

acidosis

DF: A pathologic condition of acid accumulation or depletion of base in the body. The two main types are respiratory acidosis and metabolic acidosis, due to metabolic acid build up.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: acidosis

acidulants

DF: An additive added to a product to increase the acidity of the product. Acidulants are often added to food products to increase tartness.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: acidulantes

acinar cells

DF: Any secreting cells lining an acinus of a compound gland.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: células acinosas

aconitine

DF: A C19 norditerpenoid alkaloid (diterpenes) from the root of Aconitum plants. It activates voltage-gated sodium channels. It has been used to induce arrhythmias in experimental animals and it has antiinflammatory and

antineuralgic properties.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: aconitina

Aconitum cammarum

DF: Probable interspecific hybrid between *Aconitum variegatum* x
Aconitum napellus.

DS: GRIN (Germplasm Resources Information Network)

ES: *Aconitum cammarum*

acquired characters

DF: Non-inherited modifications in the structure of an organism
during its life time in response to the environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: caracteres adquiridos

acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

DF: An acquired defect of cellular immunity associated
with infection by the human immunodeficiency virus
(HIV), a CD4-positive T-lymphocyte count under
200 cells/microliter or less than 14% of total
lymphocytes, and increased susceptibility to
opportunistic infections and malignant neoplasms.
Clinical manifestations also include emaciation
(wasting) and dementia. These elements reflect
criteria for AIDS as defined by the CDC in 1993.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: síndrome de inmunodeficiencia adquirida

acreage

DF: An area of land measured in acres.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: superficie en acres

acrosome reaction

DF: Changes that occur to liberate the enzymes of the acrosome of a sperm (spermatozoa). Acrosome reaction allows the sperm to penetrate the zona pellucida and enter the ovum during fertilization.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: reacción acrosómica

actigraphy

DF: The measurement and recording of motor activity to assess rest/activity cycles.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: actigrafía

actin

DF: Filamentous proteins that are the main constituent of the thin filaments of muscle fibers. The filaments (known also as filamentous or F-actin) can be dissociated into their globular subunits; each subunit is composed of a single polypeptide 375 amino acids long. This is known as globular or G-actin. In conjunction with myosins, actin is responsible for the contraction and relaxation of muscle.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: actina

Actinobacillus equuli

DF: A species of bacteria that infects horses and pigs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Actinobacillus equuli

Actinobacillus lignieresii

DF: A species of bacteria that infects cattle and sheep.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Actinobacillus lignieresii

actinometers

DF: The general name for instruments used to measure the intensity of radiant energy, particularly that of sun.

DS: Taken in part from: NASA Thesaurus

ES: actinómetros

actinomycin D

DF: A compound composed of a two cyclic peptides attached to a phenoxazine that is derived from Streptomyces parvullus. It binds to DNA and inhibits RNA synthesis (transcription), with chain elongation more sensitive than initiation, termination, or release. As a result of impaired mRNA production, protein synthesis also declines after dactinomycin therapy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: actinomicina D

actinorhizae

DF: Symbiotic nitrogen-fixing organs composed of root tissue and actinomycete bacteria such as Frankia, which may be found on trees in the genera Alnus, Casuarina and Elaeagnus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: actinorhizae

action potentials

DF: Abrupt changes in the membrane potential that sweep along the cell membrane of excitable cells in response to excitation stimuli.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: potenciales de acción

activated sludge

DF: Sludge that has been aerated and treated with microorganisms in order to accelerate microbial activity and the oxidation (decomposition) of organic compounds.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lodo activado

active immunity

DF: Resistance to a disease agent resulting from the production of specific antibodies by the host, either after exposure to the disease or after vaccination.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: inmunidad activa

active sites

DF: Protein or enzyme structural motifs that bind to other substances and activate the function of the proteins or enzymes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sitios activos

activity sampling

DF: A form of sampling in which a large number of observations are made on machines, workers, processes etc., over a period of time, to find out how much time it will take to do that activity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: muestreo de actividades

acute course

DF: Short and relatively severe progression of disease.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: curso agudo

acute exposure

DF: Contact made between a chemical, physical or biological agent and an organism for a short period of time (typically less than a day).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: exposición aguda

acute phase proteins

DF: Proteins that are secreted into the blood in increased or decreased quantities by hepatocytes in response to trauma, inflammation, or disease. These proteins can serve as inhibitors or mediators of the inflammatory processes. Certain acute-phase proteins have been used to diagnose and follow the course of diseases or as tumor markers.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: proteínas de fase aguda

acute respiratory distress syndrome

DF: A syndrome characterized by progressive life-threatening respiratory insufficiency in the absence of known lung diseases, usually following a systemic insult such as surgery or major trauma.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: síndrome de dificultad respiratoria aguda

acute toxic class method

DF: An alternative to the LD-50 test which uses fewer animals and classifies chemicals as very toxic, toxic, harmful or unclassified.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: método de clase tóxica aguda

acute toxicity

DF: Immediate or short-term adverse reaction of an organism to a single exposure to a chemical substance.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: toxicidad aguda

ad valorem duty

DF: Tariff defined as a percentage of the value of an imported commodity or product.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: derecho ad valorem

adaptive management

DF: A type of natural resource management in which decision making is an ongoing

process. Monitoring the results of actions will provide a flow of information that may indicate the need to change a course of action. Scientific findings and the needs of society may also indicate the need to adapt resource management.

DS: USDA Forest Service, Glossary, Forest Plan Revision

ES: gestión adaptativa

adaptive radiation

DF: Rapid divergent evolution of a more generalized ancestral species into a variety of more specialized species or subspecies which fill unoccupied ecological niches.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: radiación adaptativa

additive effect

DF: A biologic response to exposure to multiple substances that equals the sum of responses of all the individual substances added together.

DS: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

ES: efecto aditivo

additive gene effects

DF: Gene action which is the result of genes acting independently of genetic background so that each gene has an equal ability to be expressed and makes an independent contribution to the expression of the trait.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: efectos genéticos aditivos

additives

DF: Substances added to a product, usually in small quantities,
in order to alter its characteristics or quality.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aditivos

adenoids

DF: A collection of lymphoid nodules on the posterior wall and
roof of the nasopharynx.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: adenoides

Adenoviridae infections

DF: Virus diseases caused by the Adenoviridae.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: infecciones de Adenoviridae

Adequate Intakes

DF: When sufficient scientific evidence is not
available to estimate an average requirement,
Adequate Intakes are set.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Ingestas Adecuadas

adhesins

DF: Cell-surface components or appendages of bacteria
that facilitate adhesion to other cells or to
inanimate surfaces. Most fimbriae of gram-negative
bacteria function as adhesins, but in many cases

it is a minor subunit protein at the tip of the fimbriae that is the actual adhesin. In gram-positive bacteria, a protein or polysaccharide surface layer serves as the specific adhesin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: adhesinas

adhesion

DF: The state in which two surfaces are held together by interfacial forces which may consist of valence forces or interlocking action or both.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: adhesión

adhesives

DF: A substance capable of holding materials together by surface attachment. It is a general term and includes cements, mucilage, and paste, as well as glue.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: adhesivos

adipokines

DF: Polypeptides produced by the adipocytes. They include leptin, adiponectin, resistin, and many cytokines of the

immune system, such as tumor necrosis factor-alpha, interleukin-6, and complement factor D (also known as adipsin). They have potent autocrine, paracrine, and endocrine functions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: adipocinas

adipokinetic hormone

DF: Peptide hormones produced by some insect species stimulating the release of acylglycerols from the fat body which are used as an energy source by the flight muscles. There are several types of peptides with adipokinetic activity. These peptides are composed of 8-10 amino acids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hormona adipocinética

adiponectin

DF: A 30-kDa complement C1Q-related protein, the most abundant gene product secreted by fat cells of the white adipose tissue. Adiponectin modulates several physiological processes, such as metabolism of glucose and fatty acids, and immune responses. Decreased plasma adiponectin levels are associated with insulin resistance, type 2 diabetes mellitus, obesity and atherosclerosis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: adiponectina

adiposity

DF: The amount of fat or lipid deposit at a site or an organ in the body, an indicator of body fat status.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: adiposidad

Adirondacks

DF: An area around the Adirondack Mountains located in northern New York State and sometimes included as part of the Appalachian region.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Adirondacks

adjuvants

DF: An ingredient that improves the properties of a drug, vaccine or pesticide formulation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: adyuvantes

administered dose

DF: The amount of a substance given to a test subject (human or animal) to determine dose-response relationships.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: dosis administrada

administration of justice

DF: The practical execution of the law, including law enforcement, corrections and the judicial system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: administración de justicia

adolescent fathers

DF: Males between the ages of 12-18 who have fathered children.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: padres adolescentes

adrenalectomy

DF: Surgical removal of one or both adrenal glands.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: adrenalectomía

adrenergic agents

DF: Drugs that act on adrenergic receptors or affect the life cycle of adrenergic transmitters. Included here are adrenergic agonists and antagonists and agents that affect the synthesis, storage, uptake, metabolism, or release of adrenergic transmitters.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: agentes adrenérgicos

adsorbents

DF: A substance which has the property of attaching or accumulating another substance on its surface.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: adsorbentes

adsorption

DF: The taking up of one substance onto the surface of another.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: adsorción

adult literacy

DF: The ability of adults (ages 18 and older) to read

and write.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alfabetización de adultos

adult stem cells

DF: Cells with high proliferative and self renewal capacities derived from adults.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: células madre adultas

adulterated products

DF: Products containing any deleterious substance rendering it injurious to health or products produced using ingredients or processes that are inconsistent with their labels. See Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act Section 402 [21 U.S.C. 342].

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: productos adulterados

adulticides

DF: Chemical agents that kill the adult stage of a pest or parasite.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: adulticidas

advanced glycation end products

DF: Products derived from the nonenzymatic reaction of glucose and proteins in vivo that exhibit a yellow-brown pigmentation and an ability to participate in protein-protein cross-linking. These substances are involved in biological processes relating to protein

turnover and it is believed that their excessive accumulation contributes to the chronic complications of diabetes mellitus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: productos finales de glicación avanzada

advanced regeneration

DF: Seedlings or saplings that develop naturally under a forest canopy and can become the next forest canopy after the mature canopy is harvested.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: regeneración avanzada

advanced very high resolution radiometer

DF: A five-channel scanning instrument that quantitatively measures electromagnetic radiation, flown on NOAA environmental satellites. AVHRR remotely determines cloud cover and surface temperature. Visible and infrared detectors observe vegetation, clouds, lakes, shorelines, snow, and ice.

DS: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ES: radiómetro avanzado de muy alta resolución

advection

DF: The predominately horizontal large-scale movement of air that causes changes in temperature or other physical properties. In oceanography, advection is the horizontal or vertical flow of sea water as a current.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: advección

advocacy

DF: Active support in favor of an idea, policy,
individual, group or cause.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: apoyo

aedeagus

DF: Copulatory organ of some male insects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: edeago

Aegilotriticum

DF: Intergeneric hybrid of Aegilops x Triticum.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: Aegilotriticum

aelurostrongylosis

DF: Infections with nematodes of the genus

Aelurostrongylus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aelurostrongilosis

aequorin

DF: A photoprotein isolated from the bioluminescent jellyfish
Aequorea. It emits visible light by an intramolecular
reaction when a trace amount of calcium ion is added. The
light-emitting moiety in the bioluminescence reaction is
believed to be 2-amino-3-benzyl-5-(p-hydroxyphenyl)pyrazine
(AF-350).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: aequorina

aerenchyma

DF: Prominent intercellular or gas spaces present in the cortical tissues of leaves, roots and stems of aquatic and some other plants, which facilitate gaseous exchanges between the root and the shoot.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aerénquima

aerobic digestion

DF: A biochemical process which uses microorganisms in the presence of oxygen to decompose organic matter.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: digestión aeróbica

aerobiosis

DF: Life or metabolic reactions occurring in an environment containing oxygen.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: aerobiosis

aerodynamics

DF: The study of the flow of gases (especially air) and the forces that affect objects in motion; specifically, the interaction of moving objects with the atmosphere.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aerodinámica

aeroponics

DF: The growing of plants in a soilless environment where

nutrients are intermittently or continuously misted on to the plant roots.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aeroponía

aerosols

DF: A colloidal suspension of fine solid particles or liquid droplets, in air or another gas.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aerosoles

Aesculus carnea

DF: Interspecific hybrid between *Aesculus hippocastanum* x *Aesculus pavia*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: *Aesculus carnea*

aesthetics

DF: Pertaining to the quality of human perceptual experience (including sight, sound, smell, touch, taste, and movement) evoked by phenomena or elements or configurations of elements in the environment.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: estética

affinity chromatography

DF: A chromatographic technique that utilizes the ability of

biological molecules to bind to certain ligands specifically and reversibly. It is used in protein biochemistry.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: cromatografía de afinidad

affordability

DF: Being able to bear the cost or to have the financial means for purchasing goods or services.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: solvencia

afforestation

DF: The establishment of a tree crop on an area from which it has always or very long been absent.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13.

Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: aforestación

African horse sickness

DF: An insect-borne reovirus infection of horses, mules and donkeys in Africa and the Middle East; characterized by pulmonary edema, cardiac involvement, and edema of the head and neck.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: enfermedad del caballo africano

African horse sickness virus

DF: A species of Orbivirus that causes disease in horses, mules, and donkeys and can also infect other animals such as dogs, cattle, sheep, goats and humans. The virus is transmitted by blood-sucking (hematophagous) insects - usually biting midges of the genus Culicoides.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: African horse sickness virus

African swine fever

DF: A sometimes fatal Asfivirus infection of pigs, characterized by fever, cough, diarrhea, hemorrhagic lymph nodes, and edema of the gallbladder. It is transmitted between domestic swine by direct contact, ingestion of infected meat, or fomites, or mechanically by biting flies or soft ticks (genus Ornithodoros).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: fiebre porcina africana

African swine fever virus

DF: A sometimes fatal Asfivirus infection of pigs, characterized by fever, cough, diarrhea, hemorrhagic lymph nodes, and edema of the gallbladder. It is transmitted between domestic swine by direct contact, ingestion of infected meat, or fomites, or mechanically by biting flies or soft ticks (genus Ornithodoros).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: African swine fever virus

after-ripening

DF: The dormancy period following seed formation, necessary for embryo changes that insure germination.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: postmaduración

agar gel electrophoresis

DF: Electrophoresis in which agar or agarose gel is used as the diffusion medium.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: electroforesis en gel de agar

agarose

DF: A polysaccharide present in agar and responsible for its gelling. It consists of residues of 3,6-anhydro-L-galactose and D-galactose. It is used as a medium for gel chromatography.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agarosa

agglomeration economies

DF: The benefits obtained when multiple companies are located near each other, due to decreased production costs and other advantages brought by network effects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: economías de aglomeración

aggregate exposure

DF: The sum total of all exposure to a specific biological, chemical or physical agent via relevant routes, pathways

and sources.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: exposición agregada

aggregate stability

DF: The ability of soil aggregates to resist degradation. An aggregate is many soil particles held together in a small mass. In a "well-aggregated soil" the aggregates and pores between them hold up well to forces such as rain, wind, and compaction.

DS: USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services Soil Health Glossary

ES: estabilidad del agregado

agonistic behavior

DF: Aggressive or defensive social behavior such as fighting, fleeing or submitting between individuals usually of the same species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: conducta agonista

Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933

DF: Signed May 12, 1933, this law introduced the price support programs, including production adjustments, and the incorporation of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), under the laws of the State of Delaware on October 17, 1933. The program benefits were financed mostly by processing taxes on the specific commodity. The Act also made price support loans by the CCC mandatory for the designated "basic" (storable)

commodities: corn, wheat, and cotton. Support for other commodities was authorized upon the recommendation by the Secretary of Agriculture with the President's approval.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: Ley de Ajuste Agrícola de 1933

Agricultural Agreement

DF: The agreement within the World Trade Organization that commits members to improving market access and reducing subsidies which distort trade in agriculture, starting with tariffication.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Acuerdo Agrícola

agricultural biotechnology

DF: The use of living organisms, cells or cell constituents for the purpose of developing agricultural products or improving livestock or crop plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biotecnología agrícola

agricultural colleges

DF: Educational institutions offering a curriculum in agricultural sciences.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: universidades agrícolas

agricultural conservation practice

DF: Methods which reduce soil erosion and retain soil moisture. Major conservation practices include

conservation tillage, crop rotation, contour farming, strip cropping, terraces, diversions, and grassed waterways.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: prácticas de conservación de agrícolas

agricultural engineering

DF: Discipline which includes the design of machinery, equipment and structures used for agricultural operations and the storage and processing of agricultural commodities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ingeniería agrícola

agricultural experiment stations

DF: Centers where scientific research is conducted in order to improve food and agricultural production. Experiment station scientists and staff work with farmers and other members of the agriculture and food industry.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estaciones agrícolas experimentales

agricultural health and safety

DF: The promotion of a safe and healthy environment to support the physical and mental well-being among humans engaged in agricultural activities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: salud y seguridad de la agricultura

agricultural land

DF: Land used primarily for the production of farm commodities.

The categories of "agricultural land" are: cropland and pasture; orchards, groves, vineyards, bush fruits, and horticultural areas (such as nurseries); feeding operations; and other.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: terreno agrícola

agricultural productivity

DF: The efficiency with which inputs are transformed into outputs in the agricultural sector. Agricultural productivity is driven by innovations in on farm tasks, changes in the organization and structure of the farm sector, research aimed at improvements in farm production, and/or random events like weather.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: productividad agrícola

agricultural zoning

DF: Zoning which restricts land uses to agriculture and other low-density uses.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: zonificación agrícola

agriculture

DF: The science or practice of farming, including growing crops and raising animals for the production of food, fiber, fuel and other products.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: agricultura

agroecological zones

DF: Land areas classified by their biophysical attributes, (such as rainfed soil moisture availability, temperature, length of growing period), in order to cluster land use types into homogenous units for agricultural production considerations.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zonas agroecológicas

agroecology

DF: The design, development and management of sustainable agroecosystems based on the application of ecological principles while considering existing social, cultural, and economic factors of farming communities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agroecología

agroecosystems

DF: A system where communities of plants, microbes and animals inhabiting farmed land, pastures, grasslands or rangelands, interact with each other

and their physical environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agroecosistemas

Agroelymus

DF: Intergeneric hybrid of Agropyron x Elymus.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: Agroelymus

agroforestry

DF: An agroforestry system is a form of multiple land use where woody perennials (trees, shrubs, bamboos, palm trees, woody lianas) are grown on the same land management unit with crops and/or animals.

DS: Eduardo Somarriba, CATIE

ES: agroforestería

Agrohordeum

DF: Intergeneric hybrid of Agropyron x Hordeum.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: Agrohordeum

agroinfiltration

DF: A technique for genetic transformation of plants by injection or vacuum infiltration of Agrobacterium or a plant virus carrying a desired gene, thereby providing a system for monitoring transient gene expression.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agroinfiltración

agromedicine

DF: The study and treatment of human health related to agriculture. The application of medical and agricultural sciences to promote the health and safety of farm families, agricultural workers, and consumers of agricultural products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agromedicina

agronomy

DF: The science of crop production and soil management.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: agronomia

agropastoralism

DF: The form of farming that combines crop production with extensive livestock rearing.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agropastoreo

agropisciculture

DF: The practice of freshwater aquaculture with agriculture (crop production) concurrently or alternately.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agropiscicultura

Agropogon

DF: Intergeneric hybrid of Agrostis x Polypogon.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: Agropogon

agrosilvopastoral systems

DF: Farming systems with livestock, woody perennials, pastures and food crops.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas agrosilvopastoriles

Agrotriticum

DF: Intergeneric hybrid of Agropyron x Triticum.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: Agrotriticum

air drying

DF: Dried by exposure to air without artificial heat.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: secado por aire

air ionization

DF: The dissociation of molecules in the air into positive and negative ions under the influence of an electric field.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: ionización de aire

air layering

DF: Inducing root development on an undetached aerial portion of a plant, commonly by wounding it, treating it with a rooting-stimulant, and wrapping it in moist material under a waterproof covering, so that the portion so treated is capable of independent growth after separation from the

mother plant.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords.
Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.
Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: acodo aéreo

air pollution

DF: Any substance or energy form (heat, light, noise, etc.)
which alters the state of the air from
what would naturally occur. Especially associated with
those altered states whose physical,
chemical, biological, psychological or aesthetic impacts
have been decreed to be undesirable by
human value judgments.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.
Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: contaminación aérea

air sparging

DF: Air sparging is an in situ remedial technology
that reduces concentrations of volatile
constituents in petroleum products that are
adsorbed to soils and dissolved in groundwater. It
involves the injection of contaminant-free air
into the subsurface saturated zone, enabling a
phase transfer of hydrocarbons from a dissolved
state to a vapor phase. The air is then vented

through the unsaturated zone.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: inducción de aire

air transportation

DF: Transport of people and goods by aircraft.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transporte aéreo

airborne transmission

DF: The spread of a biological, chemical or physical agent through the air, typically over distances greater than one meter from the source.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transmisión por aire

airshed

DF: A region with common sources and problems of air pollution; it may coincide with a watershed or be a part of a large urban agglomeration.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: cuenca atmosférica

alamethicin

DF: A group of closely related cyclic undecapeptides from the fungi *Trichoderma polysporum* and *Cylindocarpon lucidum*.

They have some antineoplastic and antifungal action and

significant immunosuppressive effects. Cyclosporins have been proposed as adjuvants in tissue and organ transplantation to suppress graft rejection.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: alameticina

alanine-tRNA ligase

DF: An enzyme that activates alanine with its specific transfer RNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: alanina-ARNt Ligasa

ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable)

DF: A guideline for reducing known risks by minimizing exposures, considering costs, public health benefits, safety, and other social and economic issues.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ALARA (tan bajo como razonablemente alcanzable)

albedo (citrus fruit)

DF: The white spongy portion of the citrus peel.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: albedo (frutos cítricos)

albedo (reflectance)

DF: The fraction of the total radiation incident on a body that is reflected by it. The ratio of reflected to incident light.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: albedo (reflectancia)

albino

DF: animals or plants with absence of pigmentation.

In animals, lacking pigmentation in the hair, eyes, and skin. In plants, partial or total lacking of natural pigments or chlorophyll.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: albino

albuminuria

DF: A pathological condition of having too much albumin in the urine.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: albuminuria

alcohol drinking

DF: Behaviors associated with the ingesting of alcoholic beverages, including social drinking.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: consumo de alcohol

alcoholic hepatitis

DF: Inflammation of the liver due to alcohol abuse. It is characterized by necrosis of hepatocytes, infiltration by neutrophils, and deposit of Mallory bodies. Depending on its severity, the inflammatory lesion may be reversible or progress to liver cirrhosis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hepatitis alcohólica

alcoholysis

DF: A chemical reaction in which a chemical bond is broken by

the addition of an alcohol.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alcoholísis

Aleutian mink disease

DF: A slow progressive disease of mink caused by the Aleutian mink disease virus. It is characterized by poor reproduction, weight loss, autoimmunity, hypergammaglobulinemia, increased susceptibility to bacterial infections, and death from renal failure. The disease occurs in all color types, but mink which are homozygous recessive for the Aleutian gene for light coat color are particularly susceptible.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: enfermedad Aleutiana del visón

alevins

DF: Larval salmonid fish which derive nutrients from their yolk sac and reside in the spawning site.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alevines

alfalfa

DF: A valuable leguminous crop for forage or hay used in livestock feeding.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: alfalfa

algal blooms

DF: A readily visible, high concentration of algal growth or aggregation of algae in or on the

surface layer of a body of water.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: proliferación de algas

algicidas

DF: Pesticides that control algae in lakes, canals, swimming
pools, water tanks, and other sites.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: algicidas

algivores

DF: An organism that feeds on algae.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alguívoros

alkadienes

DF: Acyclic branched or unbranched hydrocarbons having two
carbon-carbon double bonds.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: alcadienos

alkali spreading value

DF: A test for estimating the gelatinization temperature of
starch utilizing a seven point scale of the degree of
spreading of milled rice grains in potassium hydroxide
solution.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: valor de extensión del álcali

alkaline soils

DF: Soil with a pH of more than 7.0.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: suelos alcalinos

alkalosis

DF: A pathological condition that removes acid or adds base to the body fluids.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: alcalosis

alkenes

DF: Unsaturated hydrocarbons of the type C_n-H_{2n} , indicated by the suffix -ene.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: alquenos

alkyd resins

DF: Synthetic polyester resins which are used in paints, adhesives and varnishes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resinas alquídicas

alkylation

DF: The covalent bonding of an alkyl group to an organic compound. It can occur by a simple addition reaction or by substitution of another functional group.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: alquilación

Allee effect

DF: Decline in population growth rate at low population sizes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: efecto Allee

Allegheny Mountain region

DF: Mountain area that is part of the Appalachian Mountain region which is west of and generally runs parallel to the Blue Ridge Mountain Region.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de las montañas Allegheny

alleles

DF: Variant forms of the same gene, occupying the same locus on homologous chromosomes, and governing the variants in production of the same gene product.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: alelos

allelic dropouts

DF: Inability to detect or identify one or both allelic copies of a genetic locus after nucleic acid amplification. It results in a heterozygous cell appearing to be homozygous.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: amplificación diferencial de los alelos

allelochemicals

DF: Chemical substances released by one organism exerting behavioral or physiological effects in

another organism, usually adversely.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aleloquímicos

allelopathy

DF: The process by which organisms release chemical compounds known as allelochemicals which influence the physiology, growth, survival, colonization, and reproductive activities of other species usually located nearby.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: alelopatía

allergens

DF: A substance, usually a protein, that can cause an allergy or allergic reaction in the body.

DS: USDA Glossary of Agricultural Biotechnology Terms

ES: alérgenos

alley cropping

DF: A cropping system that involves growing crops in a wide strip, typically 6 meters in width, between lines of closely planted, fast-growing trees or shrubs. These woody species are usually leguminous and are pruned frequently to provide a mulching material and nutrients to the crop in the alley.

DS: Eduardo Somarriba, CATIE

ES: cultivo entre líneas

allied health professionals

DF: Health care workers specially trained and licensed to assist and support the work of health professionals. Often

used synonymously with paramedical personnel, the term generally refers to all health care workers who perform tasks which must otherwise be performed by a physician or other health professional.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: profesionales paramédicos

alligator farming

DF: The cultivation of alligators for food, leather, conservation or other purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agricultura de cocodrilos

allografting

DF: Transplantation between individuals of the same species. Usually refers to genetically disparate individuals in contradistinction to isogeneic transplantation for genetically identical individuals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: aloinjerto

allometry

DF: The study of the growth rate of a part of an organism in relation to the growth rate of the entire organism, and the resulting change in proportion of various parts as the organism grows.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alometría

alloparental behavior

DF: Parent-like behavior (grooming, feeding, territorial defense, protection via increased vigilance over young etc.) of an adult animal expressed towards an individual that is not his or her offspring.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: conducta aloparental

allopatric speciation

DF: A mechanism for the evolution of new species whereby two populations of a species which are geographically isolated and cannot interbreed gradually evolve through genetic divergence into two different species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especiación alopátrica

allopatry

DF: Species or populations which are geographically separated and therefore cannot interbreed. Allopatric populations may exhibit phenotypic or genetic divergence with time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alopatria

allopolyploidy

DF: Polyploidy in which two different species contribute one or more sets of chromosomes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alopoliploidea

allowable cut

DF: The volume of timber which can be cut, under specified management plans during a given

period.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: tala permisible

alloy nanoparticles

DF: Multimetallic nanoparticles in the 1-100 nm diameter range.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nanopartículas de aleación

allozymes

DF: An isozyme which differs from other variants of
the enzyme as a result of an allelic difference.
An allozyme differs in amino acid sequence from
other forms of the same enzyme and is encoded by
one allele at a single locus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alozimas

alluvial plains

DF: A flat or gently sloping land that is gradually formed when
sediments are deposited by the periodic flooding of streams
or rivers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: planicies aluviales

alluvial soils

DF: Soils that have developed over time as sediments are

deposited by the periodic flooding of streams or rivers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: suelos aluviales

alluvium

DF: The sedimentary matter such as silt, sand, clay, gravel or similar detrital matter deposited by running water, as in floodplains, deltas, riverbeds etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aluvión

almond hulls

DF: The outermost green fleshy tissue of developing almond nut that later dries up and either falls on its own or removed mechanically.

Once hulls are removed, almond shell is seen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cáscaras de almendra

almond shells

DF: The hard layer between the almond hull and the almond meat.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cascarillas de almendra

Almost Ideal Demand System

DF: A consumer demand model based on the flexible functional form approach, widely used in economics, to study and analyze consumer behavior.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistema de demanda casi ideal

alpha-1 adrenergic receptors

DF: A subclass of alpha-adrenergic receptors that mediate contraction of smooth muscle in a variety of tissues such as arterioles; veins; and the uterus. They are usually found on postsynaptic membranes and signal through Gq-G11 G-proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: receptores adrenérgicos alfa 1

alpha-2 adrenergic receptors

DF: A subclass of alpha-adrenergic receptors found on both presynaptic and postsynaptic membranes where they signal through Gi-Go G-proteins. While postsynaptic alpha-2 receptors play a traditional role in mediating the effects of adrenergic agonists, the subset of alpha-2 receptors found on presynaptic membranes signal the feedback inhibition of neurotransmitter release.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: receptores adrenérgicos alfa 2

alpha-amanitin

DF: A cyclic octapeptide with a thioether bridge between the cystine and tryptophan. It inhibits RNA polymerase II. Poisoning may require liver transplantation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: alfa-amanitina

alpha-chlorohydrin

DF: A chlorinated propanediol with antifertility activity in males used as a chemosterilant in rodents.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: alfaclorhidrina

alpha-pinene

DF: A hydrocarbon of monoterpene class occurring in many essential oils.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alfa-pineno

alpha adrenergic receptors

DF: One of the two major pharmacological subdivisions of adrenergic receptors that were originally defined by the relative potencies of various adrenergic compounds. The alpha receptors were initially described as excitatory receptors that post-junctionally stimulate smooth muscle contraction. However, further analysis has revealed a more complex picture involving several alpha receptor subtypes and their involvement in feedback regulation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: receptores adrenérgicos alfa

alpha catenin

DF: A catenin that binds F-actin and links the cytoskeleton with beta catenin and gamma catenin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: alfacatenina

alpine meadows

DF: Natural meadows occurring at high altitude, near or above treeline.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: praderas alpinos

alpine tundra

DF: A tundra that is treeless due to the high altitude and can occur at any latitude.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tundra alpina

Alps region

DF: Large mountain system of south-central Europe extending through Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and the northwest Balkan peninsula.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de los Alpes

alternative farming

DF: Production methods other than energy- and chemical intensive one-crop (monoculture) farming.

Alternatives include using animal and green manure rather than chemical fertilizers, integrated pest management instead of chemical pesticides, reduced tillage, crop rotation (especially with legumes to add nitrogen), alternative crops, or diversification of the farm enterprise.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: agricultura alternativa

alternative fuels

DF: Substitutes for traditional liquid, oil-derived motor vehicle fuels like gasoline and diesel. Includes methanol, ethanol, biodiesel, compressed natural gas, and others. The alternatives are promoted for pollution reduction

properties and/or to reduce dependency on imported oil.

DS: Agriculture Glossary, House Committee on Agriculture,
United States House of Representatives

ES: combustibles alternativos

alternative medicine

DF: Therapeutic practices which are not currently considered an
integral part of conventional allopathic medical practice.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: medicina alternativa

alum

DF: A double sulphate formed of aluminium and some
other element (esp. an alkali metal) or of
aluminium. It has twenty-four molecules of water
of crystallization. Common alum is the double
sulphate of aluminium and potassium. It is white,
transparent, very astringent, and crystallizes
easily in octahedrons. The term is extended so as
to include other double sulphates similar to alum
in formula.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alumbre

amanitins

DF: Cyclic peptides extracted from carpophores of various
mushroom species. They are potent inhibitors of RNA
polymerases in most eukaryotic species, blocking the
production of mRNA and protein synthesis. These peptides
are important in the study of transcription. Alpha-amanitin
is the main toxin from the species Amanitia phalloides,

poisonous if ingested by humans or animals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: amanitinas

Amazonia

DF: The region immediately surrounding the Amazon River in South America.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Amazonia

amber box

DF: All domestic support measures considered to distort production and trade, e.g. price supports or subsidies related to production quantities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: caja ámbar

ambient temperature

DF: Temperature of the surrounding medium.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: temperatura ambiente

American Indians

DF: Peoples indigenous to North, Central and South Americas, except Alaska.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: indígenas americanos

Ames test

DF: A test for chemical carcinogenicity which determines how many histidine-negative mutant *Salmonella typhimurium*

bacteria acquire the reverse mutation to wild-type due to exposure to the chemical in question.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ensayo de Ames

amides

DF: Organic compounds containing the -CO-NH₂ radical. Amides are derived from acids by replacement of -OH by -NH₂ or from ammonia by the replacement of H by an acyl group.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: amidas

amikacin

DF: A broad-spectrum antibiotic derived from kanamycin. It is reno- and oto-toxic like the other aminoglycoside antibiotics.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: amikacina

amination

DF: The creation of an amine. It can be produced by the addition of an amino group to an organic compound or reduction of a nitro group.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: aminación

amino acid motifs

DF: Commonly observed structural components of proteins formed by simple combinations of adjacent secondary structures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: motivos de aminoácidos

amino acid receptors

DF: Cell surface proteins that bind amino acids and trigger changes which influence the behavior of cells. Glutamate receptors are the most common receptors for fast excitatory synaptic transmission in the vertebrate central nervous system, and gamma-aminobutyric acid and glycine receptors are the most common receptors for fast inhibition.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: receptores de aminoácidos

amino acid sequences

DF: The order of amino acids as they occur in a polypeptide chain. This is referred to as the primary structure of proteins. It is of fundamental importance in determining protein conformation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: secuencias de aminoácidos

amino acid substitution

DF: The replacement of one or more amino acids in a protein with another. If a functionally equivalent amino acid is substituted, the protein may retain wild-type activity. Substitution may also diminish or eliminate protein function.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sustitución de aminoácidos

aminoacyl transfer RNA

DF: Intermediates in protein biosynthesis. The compounds are formed from amino acids, ATP and transfer RNA, a reaction catalyzed by aminoacyl tRNA synthetase. They are key compounds in the genetic translation process.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: aminoacil ARNt

aminoacyl tRNA ligases

DF: A subclass of enzymes that aminoacylate amino acid-specific transfer RNA with their corresponding amino acids.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: aminoacil-ARNt ligasas

aminoacylation

DF: A reaction that introduces an aminoacyl group to a molecule. Transfer RNA aminoacylation is the first step in genetic translation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: aminoacilación

aminoarabinose

DF: An amino sugar which binds to a lipid in the outer coat of bacteria and may increase the antibiotic resistance of the bacteria.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aminoarabinosa

aminolysis

DF: Chemical reaction in which a molecule is split into two parts by reacting with an ammonia or amine molecule.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aminólisis

aminomethylation

DF: Chemical reaction in which an amino-methyl group is introduced into a compound.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aminometilación

ammonium compounds

DF: Inorganic and organic compounds that contain the ion NH_4^+ .

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: compuestos de amonio

amoxicillin

DF: A broad-spectrum semisynthetic antibiotic similar to ampicillin except that its resistance to gastric acid permits higher serum levels with oral administration.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: amoxicilina

amphibian culture

DF: The cultivation of amphibians for food or other purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo anfibio

amphibian venoms

DF: Venoms produced by frogs, toads, salamanders, etc. The venom glands are usually on the skin of the back and contain cardiotoxic glycosides, cholinolytics, and a number of other bioactive materials, many of which have been

characterized. The venoms have been used as arrow poisons and include bufogenin, bufotoxin, bufagin, bufotalin, histrionicotoxins, and pumiliotoxin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: venenos de anfibios

amphotericin B

DF: Macrolide antifungal antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces nodosus* obtained from soil of the Orinoco river region of Venezuela.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: amfotericina B

ampicillin

DF: Semi-synthetic derivative of penicillin that functions as an orally active broad-spectrum antibiotic.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: ampicilina

amylographs

DF: Instruments that measure and record the change in viscosity of a heated flour-water slurry or paste due to starch gelatinization.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: amilógrafos

amyloid

DF: A fibrous protein complex that consists of proteins folded into a specific cross beta-pleated sheet structure. This fibrillar structure has been found as an alternative folding pattern for a variety of functional proteins.

Deposits of amyloid in the form of amyloid plaques are associated with a variety of degenerative diseases. The amyloid structure has also been found in a number of functional proteins that are unrelated to disease.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: amiloide

amyloidosis

DF: A group of sporadic, familial and/or inherited, degenerative, and infectious disease processes, linked by the common theme of abnormal protein folding and deposition of amyloid. As the amyloid deposits enlarge they displace normal tissue structures, causing disruption of function. Various signs and symptoms depend on the location and size of the deposits.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: amiloidosis

amyloplasts

DF: Unpigmented plastids in plant cytoplasm involved in starch synthesis and storage.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: amiloplastos

anadromous fish

DF: Fish that migrate from saltwater to freshwater for reproduction.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: peces anádromos

anaerobic conditions

DF: The complete absence, or temporary absence, of gaseous or dissolved elemental oxygen in a given environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: condiciones anaeróbicas

anaerobic digestion

DF: A biochemical process which utilizes bacteria in the absence of oxygen to decompose organic matter, whereby methane and other byproducts are produced.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: digestión anaeróbica

anaerobiosis

DF: The production of energy from nutrients without using oxygen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: anaerobiosis

analgesia

DF: Methods of pain relief that may be used with or in place of analgesics.

DS: Medical subject Headings 2016

ES: analgesia

analgesics

DF: Compounds capable of relieving pain without the loss of consciousness.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: analgésicos

analysis of variance

DF: A statistical technique that isolates and assesses the contributions of categorical independent variables to variation in the mean of a continuous dependent variable.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: análisis de varianza

analytical specificity

DF: The degree to which a test can reliably distinguish between the analyte of interest and other components in the sample.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especificidad analítica

anamorphs

DF: The asexual form of a fungus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: anamorfos

anaphase promoting complex

DF: An E3 ubiquitin ligase primarily involved in regulation of the metaphase-to-anaphase transition during mitosis through ubiquitination of specific cell cycle proteins. Enzyme activity is tightly regulated through subunits and cofactors, which modulate activation, inhibition, and substrate specificity. The anaphase-promoting complex, or APC-C, is also involved in tissue differentiation in the placenta, crystalline lens, and skeletal muscle, and in regulation of postmitotic neuronal plasticity and excitability.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: complejo promotor de la anafase

Anaplasma

DF: A genus of bacteria that is vectored by ticks, biting flies and other fomites to cause disease in canids, humans, and ruminants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Anaplasma

anautoyeny

DF: Reproduction in which a blood meal or ingested food is required for egg development, as in some species of parasitic Diptera.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: anaotogenia

ancient lakes

DF: Lakes consistently carrying water for more than one million years.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lagos antiguos

Andes region

DF: The area of the great mountain system of South America, extending 4500 miles along the entire west coast of South America from Tierra del Fuego in the south to Panama in the north and crossing through the countries of Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Chile and Argentina. The Andes region is made up of several parallel ranges, called cordilleras.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región Andina

andesite

DF: An extrusive usually dark grayish rock consisting essentially of oligoclase or feldspar.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: andesita

androgenesis

DF: the development of an embryo from a fertilized egg that only involves the paternal chromosomes from the male nucleus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: androgénesis

Anemone fulgens

DF: A natural interspecific hybrid between *Anemone hortensis* x *Anemone pavonina*.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: *Anemone fulgens*

Anemone hybrida

DF: An interspecific hybrid between *Anemone hupehensis* x *Anemone vitifolia*.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: *Anemone hybrida*

anestrus

DF: A state of sexual inactivity in female animals exhibiting no estrous cycle. Causes of anestrus include pregnancy, presence of offspring, season, stress, and pathology.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: anestro

aneuploidy

DF: The chromosomal constitution of cells which deviate from the normal by the addition or subtraction of chromosomes, chromosome pairs, or chromosome fragments. In a normally diploid cell the loss of a chromosome pair is termed nullisomy, the loss of a single chromosome is monosomy, the addition of a chromosome pair is tetrasomy, the addition of a single chromosome is trisomy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: aneuploidia

aneurysm

DF: Pathological outpouching or sac-like dilatation in the wall of any blood vessel or the heart. It indicates a thin and weakened area in the wall which may later rupture. Aneurysms are classified by location, etiology, or other characteristics.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: aneurisma

angel food cakes

DF: A light spongy cake made out of flour, egg whites, sugar and other ingredients. The mixture of egg whites and sugar is beaten until it is stiff; cream of tartar may be added to the mixture as a whipping agent. After the mixture is

stiff, flour is gently added to it, mixed and poured into a baking pan for baking.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tortas de ángel

angiogenesis

DF: The development of new blood vessels.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: angiogénesis

angiogenic proteins

DF: Intercellular signaling peptides and proteins that regulate the proliferation of new blood vessels under normal physiological conditions (angiogenesis, physiological). Aberrant expression of angiogenic proteins during disease states such as tumorigenesis can also result in pathological angiogenesis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: proteínas angiogénicas

angiography

DF: Radiography of blood vessels after injection of a contrast medium.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: angiografía

angiopoietin-1

DF: The first to be discovered member of the angiopoietin family. It may play a role in increasing the sprouting and branching of blood vessels. Angiopoietin-1 specifically binds to and stimulates the TIE-2 receptor. Several

isoforms of angiopoietin-1 occur due to alternative splicing of its mRNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: angiopoyetina-1

angiopoietin-2

DF: An angiopoietin that is closely related to angiopoietin-1.

It binds to the TIE-2 receptor without receptor stimulation and antagonizes the effect of angiopoietin-1. However its antagonistic effect may be limited to cell receptors that occur within the vasculature. Angiopoietin-2 may therefore play a role in down-regulation of blood vessel branching and sprouting.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: angiopoyetina-2

angiopoietins

DF: A family of structurally-related angiogenic proteins of approximately 70 kDa in size. They have high specificity for members of the TIE receptor family.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: angiopoyetinas

angiосcopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery performed on the interior of blood vessels.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: angiосcopia

angiostromylosis

DF: Infections with nematodes of the genus

Angiostrongylus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus staff

ES: angiostrongilosis

angiotensinogen

DF: An alpha-globulin of about 453 amino acids, depending on the species. It is produced by the liver and secreted into blood circulation. Angiotensinogen is the inactive precursor of natural angiotensins. Upon successive enzyme cleavages, angiotensinogen yields angiotensin I, II, and III with amino acids numbered at 10, 8, and 7, respectively.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: angiotensinógeno

angiotensins

DF: Oligopeptides which are important in the regulation of blood pressure (vasoconstriction) and fluid homeostasis via the renin-angiotensin system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: angiotensinas

angle of incidence

DF: The angle between a wave that strikes a surface and the perpendicular to that surface at the point of incidence.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ángulo de incidencia

angle of repose

DF: The maximum slope of a pile of loose granular material at rest.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ángulo de reposo

anhydrides

DF: Chemical compounds derived from acids by the elimination of a molecule of water.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: anhídridos

anhydrous milk fat

DF: A dairy product made from cream or butter containing at least 99.8% milk fat and 0.10% moisture.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: grasa láctea anhidra

animal-based foods

DF: Foods originating from animal sources.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos de base animal

animal behavior

DF: The scientific study of the behavior of an animal in its natural environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: conducta animal

animal byproducts

DF: Parts of carcasses of livestock or poultry, processed by cooking, curing, drying or other methods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: subproductos animales

animal control services

DF: The provision of services in a municipality by authorized personnel to enforce animal control laws that support public safety and ensure the welfare of wild and domestic animals, including activities such as investigating animal cruelty incidents, licensing of animals, impounding stray animals, and controlling nuisance animals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: servicio de control animal

animal disease models

DF: Naturally occurring or experimentally induced animal diseases with pathological processes sufficiently similar to those of human diseases. They are used as study models for human diseases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: modelos animales de enfermedades

animal identification

DF: Procedures for recognizing individual animals and certain identifiable characteristics pertaining to them; includes computerized methods, ear tags, etc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: identificación de animales

animal law

DF: Laws and legislation that govern the treatment, confinement, or production of animals and livestock.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ley de animales

animal models

DF: Non-human animals, selected because of specific characteristics, for use in experimental research, teaching, or testing.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: modelos animales

animal production

DF: Industries in the Animal Production subsector raise or fatten animals for the sale of animals or animal products. The subsector comprises establishments, such as ranches, farms, and feedlots primarily engaged in keeping, grazing, breeding, or feeding animals. These animals are kept for the products they produce or for eventual sale.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: producción animal

animal source protein

DF: Dietary proteins originating from animals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proteína de procedencia animal

animal technicians

DF: Assistants to a veterinarian, biological or biomedical researcher, or other scientist who are engaged in the care and management of animals, and who are trained in basic principles of animal life processes and routine laboratory and animal health care procedures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: cuidadores de animales

animal welfare

DF: The sum or integration of an animal's past and present states of well-being as it attempts to cope with its environment; and human values concerning the social or ethical aspects of providing that environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mantenimiento del bienestar animal

animal well-being

DF: The current state of an animal living in reasonable harmony with its environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bienestar animal

anion exchange

DF: Reversible chemical reaction between a solid, often one of the anion exchange resins, and a fluid whereby anions may be exchanged from one substance to another.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: intercambio de aniones

anion pumps

DF: Membrane proteins whose primary function is to facilitate the transport of negatively charged molecules (anions) across a biological membrane.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: bombas de aniones

ankylosis

DF: Fixation and immobility of a joint.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: anquilosis

annealing

DF: Heating followed by slow cooling.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: templar

annual pastures

DF: A pasture consisting of introduced forage species planted for only one year or season's duration.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: pastizales anuales

anodes

DF: The positive poles or electrodes of electron emitters, such as electron tubes or electric cells.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: ánodos

anovulation

DF: Suspension or cessation of ovulation in animals or humans with follicle-containing ovaries (ovarian follicle).

Depending on the etiology, ovulation may be induced with

appropriate therapy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: anovulación

antecedent moisture

DF: The degree of wetness of the soil at the beginning of a runoff period, expressed as an index or as the total inch-depth-equivalents of water stored in the soil.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: humedad antecedente

anterior cruciate ligament

DF: A strong ligament of the knee that originates from the posteromedial portion of the lateral condyle of the femur, passes anteriorly and inferiorly between the condyles, and attaches to the depression in front of the intercondylar eminence of the tibia.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: ligamento cruzado anterior

anterior pituitary

DF: The anterior glandular lobe of the pituitary gland, also known as the adenohypophysis. It secretes the adenohypophyseal hormones that regulate vital functions such as growth; metabolism; and reproduction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: pituitaria anterior

anthelmintics

DF: Agents destructive to parasitic worms. They are used therapeutically in the treatment of helminthiasis in man and animal.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: antihelmínticos

anthers

DF: Pollen-bearing portion of the stamen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: anteras

anthracyclines

DF: Organic compounds that have a tetrahydronaphthacenedione ring structure attached by a glycosidic linkage to the amino sugar daunosamine.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: antraciclinas

anthrax

DF: An acute infection caused by the spore-forming bacteria *Bacillus anthracis*. It commonly affects hoofed animals such as sheep and goats. Infection in humans often involves the skin (cutaneous anthrax), the lungs (inhalation anthrax), or the gastrointestinal tract.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: ántrax

anthropometric measurements

DF: Measurements of the human body, employed in the study of human growth and variation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: medidas antropométricas

anti-allergic agents

DF: Agents that are used to treat allergic reactions. Most of these drugs act by preventing the release of inflammatory mediators or inhibiting the actions of released mediators on their target cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: agentes antialérgicos

anti-infective agents

DF: Substances that prevent infectious agents or organisms from spreading or kill infectious agents in order to prevent the spread of infection.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: agentes antimicrobianos

anti-inflammatory agents

DF: Substances that reduce or suppress inflammation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: agentes antiinflamatorios

anti-Mullerian hormone

DF: A glycoprotein that causes regression of Mullerian ducts. It is produced by Sertoli cells of the testes. In the absence of this hormone, the Mullerian ducts develop into structures of the female reproductive tract. In males, defects of this hormone result in persistent Mullerian

duct, a form of male pseudohermaphroditism.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hormona antimulleriana

anti-obesity agents

DF: Agents that increase energy expenditure and weight loss by neural and chemical regulation. Beta-adrenergic agents and serotonergic drugs have been experimentally used in patients with non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) to treat obesity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: agentes contra la obesidad

antibiosis

DF: A natural association between organisms that is detrimental to at least one of them. This often refers to the production of chemicals by one microorganism that is harmful to another.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: antibiosis

antibiotics

DF: Chemical substances produced by microorganisms or synthetically that inhibit the growth of, or destroy, bacteria. Antibiotics are used at therapeutic levels to fight disease in humans and animals. Since the 1950s they have been used at subtherapeutic levels in animal feeds to enhance growth and prevent disease in livestock and poultry.

DS: Agriculture: A Glossary of Terms, Programs, and Laws.

Congressional Research Service Report for Congress, 2005 Edition.

ES: antibióticos

antibody affinity

DF: A measure of the binding strength between antibody and a simple hapten or antigen determinant. It depends on the closeness of stereochemical fit between antibody combining sites and antigen determinants, on the size of the area of contact between them, and on the distribution of charged and hydrophobic groups. It includes the concept of "avidity," which refers to the strength of the antigen-antibody bond after formation of reversible complexes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: afinidad del anticuerpo

antibody binding sites

DF: Local surface sites on antibodies which react with antigen determinant sites on antigens (epitopes). They are formed from parts of the variable regions of Fab fragments.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: sitios de unión de anticuerpos

antibody diversity

DF: The phenomenon of immense variability characteristic of antibodies. It enables the immune system to react specifically against the essentially unlimited kinds of antigens it encounters. Antibody diversity is accounted for by three main theories: (1) the Germ Line Theory, which holds that each antibody-producing cell has genes coding for all possible antibody specificities, but expresses only the one stimulated by antigen; (2) the Somatic Mutation

Theory, which holds that antibody-producing cells contain only a few genes, which produce antibody diversity by mutation; and (3) the Gene Rearrangement Theory, which holds that antibody diversity is generated by the rearrangement of immunoglobulin variable region gene segments during the differentiation of the antibody-producing cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: diversidad de los anticuerpos

antibody microarrays

DF: The arrangement of a large set of minute antibody spots that are coated or fixed on solid surface "microchips", which may be used for antigen detection or protein expression analysis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: micromatriz de anticuerpos

antibody specificity

DF: The property of antibodies which enables them to react with some antigenic determinants and not with others. Specificity is dependent on chemical composition, physical forces, and molecular structure at the binding site.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: especificidad de los anticuerpos

anticarcinogenic activity

DF: The property of a substance to counteract the effects of a carcinogen, or inhibit or prevent the development of a cancer.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: actividad anticarcinogénica

anticarcinogenic agents

DF: Agents that reduce the frequency or rate of spontaneous or induced tumors independently of the mechanism involved.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: agentes anticarcinógenos

anticoagulants

DF: Substances that prevent the coagulation (clotting) of blood.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: anticoagulantes

anticodons

DF: The sequential set of three nucleotides in transfer RNA that interacts with its complement in messenger RNA, the codon, during translation in the ribosome.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: anticodones

antifouling activities

DF: The process of removing or preventing undesirable accumulation of microorganisms, plants, and animals on artificial surfaces immersed in marine environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: actividades antiincrustantes

antifouling agents

DF: substances that prevent surfaces from becoming encrusted, clogged or choked with foreign matter.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agentes antimoluscosos

antifreeze proteins

DF: Proteins that bind to ice and modify the growth of ice crystals. They perform a cryoprotective role in a variety of organisms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: proteínas anticongelantes

antigen-antibody complex

DF: The complex formed by the binding of antigen and antibody molecules. The deposition of large antigen-antibody complexes leading to tissue damage causes immune complex diseases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: complejo antígeno-anticuerpo

antigen presentation

DF: The process by which antigen is presented to lymphocytes in a form they can recognize. This is performed by antigen presenting cells (APCs). Some antigens require processing before they can be recognized. Antigen processing consists of ingestion and partial digestion of the antigen by the APC, followed by presentation of fragments on the cell surface.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: presentación de antígenos

antilipemic agents

DF: Substances that lower the lipid levels in the blood.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agentes antilipémicos

antimicrobial packaging

DF: A packaging system or material that contains antimicrobial agents and is able to inhibit the growth of pathogenic microbes, thus increasing the shelf-life of foods and other products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: envase antimicrobiano

antimycin A

DF: An antibiotic substance produced by *Streptomyces* species. It inhibits mitochondrial respiration and may deplete cellular levels of ATP. Antimycin A1 has been used as a fungicide, insecticide, and miticide.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: antimicina A

antineoplastic activity

DF: The property of a substance to inhibit or prevent the proliferation of a neoplasm that has already developed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: actividad antineoplásica

antineoplastic agents

DF: Substances that inhibit or prevent the proliferation of neoplasms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: agentes antineoplásicos

antiplatyhelminthic agents

DF: Agents used to treat cestode, trematode, or other flatworm infestations in man or animals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: agentes antiplatelmínticos

antiporters

DF: Membrane transporters that co-transport two or more dissimilar molecules in the opposite direction across a membrane. Usually the transport of one ion or molecule is against its electrochemical gradient and is "powered" by the movement of another ion or molecule with its electrochemical gradient.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: acarreadores antiparalelos

antipyretics

DF: Drugs used to reduce body temperature in fever.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: antipiréticos

Antiquities Act

DF: The Antiquities Act of 1906 provides for the protection of historic or prehistoric remains, or any object of antiquity, on Federal lands; establishes criminal sanctions for unauthorized destruction or appropriation of antiquities and authorizes scientific investigation of antiquities on Federal lands, subject to permit and regulations.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.
Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: Ley de Antigüedades

antiserum

DF: Serum that contains antibodies. It is obtained
from an animal that has been immunized either by
antigen injection or infection with microorganisms
containing the antigen.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: antisuero

antistaling agents

DF: Agents used to maintain softness, moisture, texture, and
color of baked goods or fresh-cut flowers, produce etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agentes antiañejamiento

antitussive agents

DF: Agents that suppress cough. They act centrally on the
medullary cough center.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: agentes antitusivos

aphidophagous predators

DF: Feeding on aphids or parasitoids of aphids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: depredadores afidófagos

aphrodisiacs

DF: Any substance that stimulates sexual response.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: afrodisíacos

Aphthovirus

DF: A genus of the family Picornaviridae infecting mainly cloven-hoofed animals. They cause vesicular lesions and upper respiratory tract infections. Foot and mouth disease virus is the type species.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: Aphthovirus

apicoplast genome

DF: The genetic complement of apicoplasts as represented in their DNA.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: genoma apicoplasto

apolysis

DF: The separation of old endocuticle or exoskeleton from the underlying epidermis, as seen in insects, arthropods etc. During this process, an organism may hide to protect itself and becomes inactive. Apolysis is usually followed by ecdysis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: apólisis

apomixis

DF: Biological reproduction without fertilization,

meiosis, or production of gametes, resulting in seeds that are genetically identical to the parent plant.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: apomixis

apoplast

DF: The outer compartment of a plant cell external to the plasma membrane. Formed in adjacent cells by the continuum of cell walls, intercellular material and extracellular space, it facilitates the transport of water and solutes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: apoplasto

Appalachian region

DF: Region in North America, extending from Newfoundland to central Alabama. (In the United States, includes areas of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de los Apalaches

appetite suppressants

DF: Agents or drugs used for suppressing appetite.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: inhibidores del apetito

appetizers

DF: A small amount of food, generally eaten just before the

main meal.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aperitivos

appropriate level of protection

DF: Degree of health protection considered acceptable by a member government establishing a sanitary or phytosanitary measure.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nivel adecuado de protección

apramycin

DF: An antibiotic complex and broad-spectrum antibiotic substance of nebramycin complex produced by *Streptomyces tenebrarius*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: apramicina

aquaculture

DF: The cultivation of aquatic animals and plants, including freshwater and marine species, for food or other purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: acuicultura

aquaponics

DF: A system combining aquaculture with hydroponics in which aquatic animals and hydroponically-grown plants are cultivated together.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: acuapónicas

aquatic ecosystems

DF: Interaction of living organisms with the physical or chemical environment in a body of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ecosistemas acuáticos

aquatic plant culture

DF: The cultivation of aquatic plants for food or other purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo de plantas acuáticas

aquatic plants

DF: Plants that grow in water either floating on the surface, growing up from the bottom of the body of water or growing under the surface of the water.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: plantas acuáticas

aquic regimes

DF: The aquic moisture regime occurs when the soil is saturated by water for significant periods of time and is virtually free of dissolved oxygen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: regímenes ácuicos

aquifers

DF: A geologic formation or structure that transmits water in sufficient quantity to supply the needs for a water development, such as a well. The term "water-bearing" is sometimes used

synonymously with "aquifer" when a stratum furnishes water for a specific use. Aquifers are usually saturated sands, gravel, fractured rock, or cavernous and vesicular rock.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: acuíferos

Arabs

DF: People who identify their nationality, ethnic identity, ancestry or first language as Arabic.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: árabes

arboviruses

DF: Arthropod-borne viruses. A non-taxonomic designation for viruses that can replicate in both vertebrate hosts and arthropod vectors.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: arboviruses

archaeology

DF: The study of past human cultures through the excavation and analysis of artifacts or other material remains recovered from archaeological sites.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: arqueología

argillite

DF: A compact argillaceous (clayey) rock differing from shale in being cemented by silica and from slate in having no slaty cleavage.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: argilita

arginine vasopressin

DF: The predominant form of mammalian antidiuretic hormone. It is a nonapeptide containing an arginine at residue 8 and two disulfide-linked cysteines at residues of 1 and 6. Arg-vasopressin is used to treat diabetes insipidus or to improve vasomotor tone and blood pressure.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: vasopresina arginina

arid lands

DF: Barren, desert or semi-desert land that is typically dry with less than 10 inches of annual precipitation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tierras áridas

arid zones

DF: Dry climatic type with less than 10 inches of precipitation per year.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zonas áridas

aridic regimes

DF: The aridic moisture regime has limited plant available water since the soil is dry for at least half of the growing season and is moist for less than 90 consecutive days. This regime is characteristic of arid zones.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: regímenes arídicos

aril

DF: A special, usually fleshy seed covering of certain seeds that commonly develops from the ovule integument(s) or seed stalk (funiculus, raphe, etc.). It partially or completely surrounds the seed of some plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: arilo

aroclors

DF: Industrial chemicals which have become widespread environmental pollutants. Each aroclor is a mixture of chlorinated biphenyls (1200 series) or chlorinated terphenyls (5400 series) or a combination of both (4400 series).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: aroclor

arrhenotoky

DF: Parthenogenetic production of males from unfertilized eggs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: arrenotoquia

arrhythmia

DF: Any disturbances of the normal rhythmic beating of the heart or myocardial contraction. Cardiac arrhythmias can be classified by the abnormalities in heart rate, disorders of electrical impulse generation, or impulse conduction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: arritmia

arteries

DF: The vessels carrying blood away from the heart.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: arterias

arterioles

DF: The smallest divisions of the arteries located between the muscular arteries and the capillaries.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: arteriolas

arthrodesis

DF: The surgical fixation of a joint by a procedure designed to accomplish fusion of the joint surfaces by promoting the proliferation of bone cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: artrodesis

arthroscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy and surgery of the joint.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: artroscopia

artificial cells

DF: Chemically engineered, microscopic cell-like structures,
which resemble biological cells in one or more functions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: células artificiales

artificial insemination

DF: The delivery of semen into the uterus of the
female animal usually by injection with a
syringe-like apparatus for the purpose of
achieving fertilization and sexual reproduction.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: inseminación artificial

artificial intelligence

DF: A discipline concerned with development of computer and
extended-robotic systems that can exhibit intelligent
action. May also be defined as a subfield of computer
science concerned with concepts and methods of symbolic
inference by a computer and the symbolic representation of
the knowledge to be used in making inferences.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: inteligencia artificial

artificial pacemaker

DF: A device designed to stimulate, by electric impulses,
contraction of the heart muscles. It may be temporary
(external) or permanent (internal or internal-external).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: marcapasos artificial

artificial pneumoperitoneum

DF: Deliberate introduction of air into the peritoneal cavity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: neumoperitoneo artificial

artificial rearing

DF: Rearing occurring in a non-natural environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cría artificial

artificial reefs

DF: Manmade structures constructed in coastal waters or marine environments which provide a sheltered habitat for aquaculture or fishing.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: arrecifes artificiales

artisanal fishing

DF: Fishing practices using traditional (low-technology) fishing boats and gear for local, small-scale food subsistence.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pesca artesanal

asbestos

DF: Fibrous incombustible mineral composed of magnesium and calcium silicates with or without other elements. It is relatively inert chemically and used in thermal insulation

and fireproofing. Inhalation of dust causes asbestosis and later lung and gastrointestinal neoplasms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: asbesto

ascites

DF: Accumulation or retention of free fluid within the peritoneal cavity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: ascites

ascomata

DF: A closed sporebearing structure found in ascomycete fungi.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ascomas

aseptic conditions

DF: An environmental state which is free of microorganisms, especially pathogens.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: asepsia

ash (inorganic matter)

DF: The inorganic matter left after combustion of an organic substance.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ceniza

Asians

DF: People identify themselves as having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the

India subcontinent.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: asiáticos

aspartate-tRNA ligase

DF: An enzyme that activates aspartic acid with its specific transfer RNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: aspartato-ARNt ligasa

asphyxia

DF: A pathological condition caused by lack of oxygen, manifested in impending or actual cessation of life.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: asfixia

assisted living facilities

DF: A housing and health care alternative combining independence with personal care. It provides a combination of housing, personalized supportive services and health care designed to meet the needs, both scheduled and unscheduled, of those who need help with activities of daily living.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: instituciones de vida asistida

assisted reproductive technologies

DF: Techniques used to increase fertility and achieve pregnancy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tecnologías de reproducción asistidas

assistive technologies

DF: Systems and devices engineered for the disabled
which assist them during their daily activities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tecnologías de asistencia

aster (cell structure)

DF: A star-shaped arrangement of microtubular filaments which
radiate from the centrosome during mitosis and meiosis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aster (estructura celular)

Aster frikartii

DF: Interspecific hybrid of Aster amellus x Aster
thomsonii.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: Aster frikartii

aster yellows

DF: A disease of various plants, caused by
phytoplasmas transmitted by leafhoppers, resulting
in dwarfing and yellowing of the plant.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: virus callistephus

asynapsis

DF: Failure of homologous chromosomes to pair during
meiosis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: asinapsis

at-risk population

DF: Any group which is more susceptible to adverse events than the general population, due their health or any economic, physical, emotional, environmental, or social factors.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: población en riesgo

ataxia (disorder)

DF: Impairment of the ability to perform smoothly coordinated voluntary movements. This condition may affect the limbs, trunk, eyes, pharynx, larynx, and other structures. Ataxia may result from impaired sensory or motor function.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: ataxia

atemoyas

DF: Interspecific cross between cherimoyas and sweetsops (*Annona cherimola* X *Annona squamosa*).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: atemoyas

atherosclerosis

DF: A thickening and loss of elasticity of the walls of arteries that occurs with formation of atherosclerotic plaques within the arterial intima.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: atherosclerosis

atmospheric chemistry

DF: Study of the production, transport, modification, and

removal of atmospheric constituents in the troposphere and stratosphere.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: química de la atmósfera

atmospheric deposition

DF: The process by which chemical substances, such as pollutants, are transferred from the atmosphere to the earth's surface.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: deposición atmosférica

atolls

DF: Coral reef islands that form a circular, oval or crescent shape surrounding a central lagoon and are commonly found in the tropical waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: atolones

atomic force microscopy

DF: A type of scanning probe microscopy in which a probe systematically rides across the surface of a sample being scanned in a raster pattern. The vertical position is recorded as a spring attached to the probe rises and falls in response to peaks and valleys on the surface. These deflections produce a topographic map of the sample.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: microscopia de fuerza atómica

atopic dermatitis

DF: A chronic inflammatory genetically determined disease of

the skin marked by increased ability to form reagin (IgE), with increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis and asthma, and hereditary disposition to a lowered threshold for pruritus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: dermatitis atópica

atrial fibrillation

DF: Abnormal cardiac rhythm that is characterized by rapid, uncoordinated firing of electrical impulses in the upper chambers of the heart (heart atria). In such case, blood cannot be effectively pumped into the lower chambers of the heart (heart ventricles). It is caused by abnormal impulse generation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: fibrilación auricular

atrial natriuretic peptide

DF: A potent natriuretic and vasodilatory peptide or mixture of different-sized low molecular weight peptides derived from a common precursor and secreted mainly by the heart atrium. All these peptides share a sequence of about 20 amino acids.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: péptido natriurético auricular

atrophy

DF: Decrease in the size of a cell, tissue, organ, or multiple organs, associated with a variety of pathological conditions such as abnormal cellular changes, ischemia, malnutrition, or hormonal changes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: atrofia

attributional life cycle assessment

DF: A life cycle modeling method that describes flows of material, energy and emissions within a discrete product or system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: análisis de ciclo de vida atributivo

atypical chemokine receptor 3

DF: Atypical chemokine receptor 3 is a member of the G-protein coupled receptor family. It is considered to be an orphan receptor, in that its endogenous ligand has not been identified. The protein is also a coreceptor for human immunodeficiency virus.

DS: National Center for Biotechnology Information

ES: receptor 3 atípico de quimiocinas

auctions

DF: Public sale of property in which bids are made by multiple parties; usually the property goes to the highest bidder.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: subastas

audience assessment

DF: Gathering and interpreting information about the recipients of oral, written, or visual communication

DS: ERIC Thesaurus

ES: análisis de la audiencia

audience involvement

DF: The degree of interest of an audience in the communication process.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: participación de la audiencia

audits

DF: Systematic, independent and objective reviews of verifiable information, documentation or records.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: auditorías

Aujeszky disease

DF: A highly contagious herpesvirus infection affecting the central nervous system of swine, cattle, dogs, cats, rats, and other animals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: enfermedad de Aujeszky

Australasian region

DF: Region generally including the islands of the southwest Pacific Ocean, Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea and the Malay Archipelago.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Australasia

autism

DF: A disorder beginning in childhood. It is marked by the presence of markedly abnormal or impaired development in social interaction and communication and a markedly restricted repertoire of activity and interest.

Manifestations of the disorder vary greatly depending on the developmental level and chronological age of the individual.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: autismo

autoclaving

DF: Sterilizing with high pressure steam.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: esterilización por autoclave

autocorrelation

DF: The statistical covariance (correlation) between variables at different points in time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: autocorrelación

autocrine signaling

DF: Mode of communication wherein a bound hormone affects the function of the cell type that produced the hormone.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: señalización autocrina

autogeny

DF: Reproduction in which a blood meal or ingested food is not required for egg development.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: autogenia

autografting

DF: Transplantation of an individual's own tissue from one site

to another site.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: autoinjerto

autoimmune hepatitis

DF: A chronic self-perpetuating hepatocellular inflammation of unknown cause, usually with hypergammaglobulinemia and serum autoantibodies.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hepatitis autoimmune

autophagy

DF: The segregation and degradation of damaged or unwanted cytoplasmic constituents by autophagic vacuoles (cytolysosomes) composed of lysosomes containing cellular components in the process of digestion; it plays an important role in biological metamorphosis of amphibians, in the removal of bone by osteoclasts, and in the degradation of normal cell components in nutritional deficiency states.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: autofagia

autoploidy

DF: Polyploidy in which the individual or strain has two or more multiples of the haploid sets of chromosomes. Both sets of chromosomes from parents have been duplicated in the offspring, sometimes resulting in the formation of a new species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: autoploiploidia

autoradiography

DF: A technique for visualizing the radiation emitted from radioactively labeled material in a specimen by recording the image produced from such radiation on photographic film.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: autoradiografía

autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease

DF: Kidney disorders with autosomal dominant inheritance and characterized by multiple cysts in both kidneys with progressive deterioration of renal function.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: enfermedad renal poliquística autosómica dominante

autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease

DF: A genetic disorder with autosomal recessive inheritance, characterized by multiple cysts in both kidneys and associated liver lesions. Serious manifestations are usually present at birth with high perinatal mortality.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: enfermedad renal poliquística autosómica recesiva

autotetraploidy

DF: A form of autopolyploidy in which each chromosome or genome is present in four copies in an organism or a cell.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: autotetraploide

autotrophs

DF: Organisms which are capable of producing organic

matter from inorganic materials by utilizing energy, such as chlorophyll-containing plants and bacteria. Contrast with heterotrophs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: autótrofos

auxins

DF: A natural or synthetic phytohormone that regulates plant growth and development.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: auxinas

auxotrophs

DF: An organism that has mutated and has lost its ability to synthesize substances required for its growth and metabolism. The mutant organism requires specific substances as a nutritional supplement in order to grow.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: auxótrofos

avalanches

DF: The rapid downslope movement of large quantities of snow.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: avalanchas

Avena glabrata

DF: Interspecific hybrid of *Avena sativa* x *Avena fatua*.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: *Avena glabrata*

average daily gain

DF: A growing animal's average body weight increase expressed as pounds, kilograms or grams per day.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ganancia media diaria

average daily intake

DF: The intake of a biological, chemical or physical agent that is averaged over a specified time period taking into account the frequency, duration, and intensity of exposure. Usually expressed in units of mg/kg/day.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: consumo promedio diario

Avian encephalomyelitis virus

DF: A tentative species in the genus Hepatovirus infecting primarily young chicks, but also found in turkeys, pheasants, and guinea fowl. It causes a fatal neuronal degeneration and is transmitted by mechanical contact.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: Avian encephalomyelitis virus

avian influenza

DF: An Influenza A viral infection of wild birds or domestic fowl, certain strains of which cause high mortality in poultry.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: influenza aviar

avidin

DF: A biotin-binding protein from egg albumen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: avidina

avoidance behavior

DF: Behaviors by which an animal keeps away from painful or anxiety-producing environmental conditions or situations.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: conducta evitativa

avoparcin

DF: Glycopeptide antibiotic from *Streptomyces candidus*; antibiotic growth promoter for improving growth rates & feed conversion efficiency of broiler chickens and pigs.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: avoparcina

axenic culture

DF: a culture of a single species not contaminated by or associated with any other living organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo axénico

axonal transport

DF: The directed transport of organelles and molecules along nerve cell axons. Transport can be anterograde (from the cell body) or retrograde (toward the cell body).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: transporte axonal

axons

DF: Nerve fibers that are capable of rapidly conducting impulses away from the neuron cell body.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: axones

Ayurvedic medicine

DF: The traditional Hindu system of medicine which is based on customs, beliefs, and practices of the Hindu culture. Ayurveda means "the science of Life": veda - science, ayur - life.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: medicina ayurvédica

azithromycin

DF: A semi-synthetic macrolide antibiotic structurally related to erythromycin. It has been used in the treatment of Mycobacterium avium intracellulare infections, toxoplasmosis, and cryptosporidiosis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: azitromicina

aztreonam

DF: A monocyclic beta-lactam antibiotic originally isolated from Chromobacterium violaceum. It is resistant to beta-lactamases and is used in gram-negative infections, especially of the meninges, bladder, and kidneys. It may

cause a superinfection with gram-positive organisms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: aztreonam

B

B-cell lymphoma

DF: A group of heterogeneous lymphoid tumors generally expressing one or more B-cell antigens or representing malignant transformations of B-lymphocytes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: linfoma de células B

B chromosomes

DF: B chromosomes are extra chromosomes to the normal chromosomal set of an organism and are found in some species. They are small sized, mostly heterochromatic, dispensable, and are transmitted in a non-Mendelian manner.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cromosomas B

babassu oil

DF: The oil extracted from kernels (seeds) of the babassu palm, *Attalea speciosa*. The oil is used in food, cosmetics and soaps, having properties similar to coconut oil.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aceite de babasú

babesiosis

DF: A group of tick-borne diseases of mammals including zoonoses in humans. They are caused by genus Babesia, which parasitize erythrocytes, producing hemolysis. In the U.S., the organism's natural host is mice and transmission is by the deer tick Ixodes scapularis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: babesiosis

bacitracin

DF: A complex of cyclic peptide antibiotics produced by the Tracy-I strain of Bacillus subtilis. The commercial preparation is a mixture of at least nine bacitracins with bacitracin A as the major constituent. It is used topically to treat open infections such as infected eczema and infected dermal ulcers.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: bacitracina

backcrossing

DF: A cross between a hybrid and either one of its parents.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: retrocruzamiento

bacteremia

DF: The presence of bacteria circulating in the blood.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bacteremia

bacterial antibodies

DF: Immunoglobulins produced in a response to bacterial antigens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: anticuerpos bacterianos

bacterial pneumonia

DF: Inflammation of the lung parenchyma that is caused by bacterial infections.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: neumonía bacteriana

bacterial shedding

DF: The expelling of bacteria from the body. Important routes include the respiratory tract, genital tract, and intestinal tract.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: excreción de bacterias

bacterial toxins

DF: Toxins or poisonous substances produced by bacteria.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: toxinas bacterianas

bacterial vaccines

DF: Suspensions of attenuated or killed bacteria administered for the prevention or treatment of infectious bacterial disease.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: vacunas bacterianas

bacterial wilt

DF: A plant disease caused by bacteria which causes wilting and shriveling of the stems and leaves.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: marchitez bacteriana

bacteriochlorophyll

DF: Pyrrole containing pigments found in photosynthetic bacteria.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: bacterioclorofila

bacteriocins

DF: Substances elaborated by specific strains of bacteria that are lethal against other strains of the same or related species. They are protein or lipopolysaccharide-protein complexes used in taxonomy studies of bacteria.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: bacteriocinas

bacteriome

DF: A symbiotic body cavity in the abdomen of some arthropods that harbors the obligate symbiont. It consists of bacteriocytes or mycetocytes enclosed by an epithelial membrane.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bacterioma

bacteriophages

DF: Viruses whose host are bacterial cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: bacteriófagos

bacterioplankton

DF: The free-floating bacterial component of plankton.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bacterioplancton

bacteriorhodopsins

DF: Rhodopsins found in the purple membrane of halophilic archaea such as *Halobacterium halobium*. Bacteriorhodopsins function as an energy transducers, converting light energy into electrochemical energy via proton pumps.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: bacteriorrodopsinas

bakers yeast

DF: Dried cells of one or more strains of the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, used as a leavening in baking.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: levadura de panadería

Balkans

DF: Countries occupying the Balkan Peninsula.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Península Balcánica

ballast water

DF: Fresh or salt water taken in and released by ships to

improve their stability. Organisms transported from one port to another may become invasive species (pests).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agua de lastre

Baltic States

DF: The countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on the east shore of the Baltic Sea.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Países Bálticos

bambermycin

DF: Antibiotic complex obtained from *Streptomyces bambergiensis* containing mainly Moenomycins A and C. They are used as feed additives and growth promoters for poultry, swine, and cattle.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: bambermicina

bank erosion

DF: Loss of bank material as individual particles or aggregates by fluvial and sub-aerial processes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: erosión ribereña

bankruptcy

DF: A legal process in which a debtor unable to pay debts has his assets liquidated and the debtor is relieved of further liability for those debts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bancarrota

bargaining cooperatives

DF: A type of cooperative which negotiates price, quality, and delivery terms with buyers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cooperativas de negociación

bariatric surgery

DF: Surgical techniques, such as gastric banding, gastric bypass, gastroplasty, and biliopancreatic diversion, performed on the stomach and/or intestines of severely obese individuals for weight reduction.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cirugía bariátrica

barium compounds

DF: Inorganic compounds that contain barium as an integral part of the molecule.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: compuestos de bario

barns

DF: A large agricultural building that can be used for a variety of farm activities including storing hay, feed grains, and farm equipment or as protective shelter for livestock.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: graneros

barrows

DF: Male hogs that have been castrated before reaching sexual maturity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cerdos castrados

basal area

DF: Cross-sectional area of a tree measured at breast height (4.5 feet from ground level), or of grasses and shrubs measured 1 inch from ground level used to determine phytomass. Basal area is usually expressed as square units per unit area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: área basal

basal metabolic rate

DF: the energy required to sustain basal metabolism

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tasa metabólica basal

basal metabolism

DF: the basic essential metabolic processes required to keep the body alive, healthy and, where applicable, growing.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: metabolismo basal

basalt

DF: A dark gray to black colored, dense to fine-grained igneous rock composed of augite, pyroxene, feldspar and iron.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: basalto

base maps

DF: A map layer that contains only the essential parts of the terrain needed to identify that location and is the basis of detailed thematic maps.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mapas base

base saturation

DF: The ratio of the quantity of exchangeable bases to the cation exchange capacity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: saturación de base

basic-leucine zipper transcription factors

DF: A large superfamily of transcription factors that contain a region rich in basic amino acid residues followed by a leucine zipper domain.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: factores de transcripción con cremalleras de leucina básicas

basic helix-loop-helix transcription factors

DF: A family of DNA-binding transcription factors that contain a basic helix-loop-helix motif.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: factores de transcripción hélice-bucle-hélice básica

basic reproduction number

DF: The expected number of new cases of an infection caused by an infected individual, in a population consisting of

susceptible contacts only.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: número básico de reproducción

basidiomata

DF: A sporebearing structure found in basidiomycete fungi.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: basidiomas

basin irrigation

DF: An irrigation system in which a field or orchard is divided into basins which are filled with water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: riego por sumersión

beach erosion

DF: The retreat of the shoreline of large lakes and coastal waters caused by wave action, shore currents or causes other than subsidence.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: erosión de las playas

bean sprouts

DF: The edible seedlings of bean plants, especially those of the mung bean.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: brotes de frijoles

bedload

DF: Bedload is that portion of the total sediment in transport that is carried by intermittent contact with the streambed by rolling, sliding, and bouncing.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: arrastre de fondo

bedrock

DF: The more or less solid rock is placed either on or beneath the surface of the earth. It may be soft or hard and have a smooth or irregular surface.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: lecho de roca

bee pollen

DF: Bee pollen is the pollen that bees collect from flowers and mix with nectar, honey and bee secretions which is stored in the comb and is fed to growing bee larvae.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: polen de abeja

beefaloes

DF: Beefalo are a cross between bison (American buffalo) and domestic cattle. This produces meat very low in fat and cholesterol.

DS: Agriculture: A Glossary of Terms, Programs, and Laws.
Congressional Research Service Report for Congress, 2005
Edition.

ES: beefalos

beers

DF: A fermented, carbonated, alcoholic beverage containing
one-half of 1 percent or more of alcohol by volume.
Generally brewed from malt (mostly barley malt), hops (for
flavoring) and water. Other cereals such as corn and rice
may be used.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cervezas

bees

DF: Insect members of the superfamily Apoidea, found almost
everywhere, particularly on flowers. About 3500 species
occur in North America. They differ from most wasps in that
their young are fed honey and pollen rather than animal
food.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: abejas

behavior change

DF: Changes in behavior due to intervention or
spontaneous occurrence.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cambio conductual

behavior disorders

DF: Psychiatric illness or diseases manifested by

breakdowns in the adaptational process expressed primarily as abnormalities of thought, feeling, and behavior producing either distress or impairment of function.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: trastornos conductuales

behavior modification

DF: Alteration of behavior by the use of conditioning techniques.

DS: ERIC Thesaurus

ES: modificación conductual

behavior problems

DF: Transient or mild problems in conduct.

DS: ERIC Thesaurus

ES: problemas conductuales

behavioral resistance

DF: Behavioral response of the pest to control agents that enables it to avoid being harmed by the control agent.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resistencia conductual

benthic organisms

DF: Underwater organisms that live on or in the bottom of a body of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: organismos bentónicos

benthic zone

DF: The habitat at the bottom of a body of water, such as the sea floor or a lake bottom.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zona béntica

benzofurans

DF: Compounds that contain a benzene ring fused to a furan ring.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: benzofuranos

benzylpenicillin

DF: A penicillin derivative commonly used in the form of its sodium or potassium salts in the treatment of a variety of infections. It is effective against most gram-positive bacteria and against gram-negative cocci. It has also been used as an experimental convulsant because of its actions on gamma-aminobutyric acid mediated synaptic transmission.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: benzilpenicilina

Berberis mentorensis

DF: Interspecific hybrid of *Berberis julianae* x *Berberis thunbergii*.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: *Berberis mentorensis*

best available technology

DF: A concept applied in the language of regulations on pollution control, especially as applied to abatement practices; as new technology becomes available and social

values change, what is currently regarded as "best available" will change also.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: la mejor tecnología disponible

best management practices

DF: A practice or system of practices designed to prevent or mitigate damage or adverse effects caused by farming, construction, manufacturing, or other anthropogenic activities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mejores prácticas de administración

beta-1 adrenergic receptors

DF: beta-1-adrenergic receptor is an integral membrane protein receptor for catecholamine epinephrine and norepinephrine neurotransmitters that activates adenylate cyclase through G protein action. ADRB1 phosphorylation by beta-adrenergic receptor kinase mediates receptor desensitization.

DS: National Cancer Institute Thesaurus

ES: receptores adrenérgicos beta 1

beta-2 adrenergic receptors

DF: beta-2 adrenergic receptor directly associates with one of its effectors, class C L-type calcium channel Ca(V)1.2. This receptor-channel complex also contains a G protein, an adenylyl cyclase, cAMP-dependent kinase, and the counterbalancing phosphatase, PP2A. This signaling complex assembly ensures specific and rapid signaling by this G protein-coupled receptor that stimulates adenylyl cyclase activity.

DS: National Cancer Institute Thesaurus

ES: receptores adrenérgicos beta 2

beta-adrenergic agonists

DF: Drugs that selectively bind to and activate
beta-adrenergic receptors.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: agonistas beta adrenérgicos

beta-adrenergic antagonists

DF: Drugs that bind to but do not activate
beta-adrenergic receptors thereby blocking the
actions of beta-adrenergic agonists. Adrenergic
beta-antagonists are used for treatment of
hypertension, cardiac arrhythmias, angina pectoris,
glaucoma, migraine headaches, and anxiety.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: antagonistas beta adrenérgicos

beta-lactoglobulin

DF: The major whey protein of cow's milk and milks of ruminants
and other mammals, but not humans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: beta-laptoglobulina

beta-phellandrene

DF: A terpene with a density of about 0.84 and an index of
refraction of about 1.48, both at 25° C (77° F).

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords.
Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.
Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of

Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: beta-felandreno

beta-pinene

DF: A terpene with a density of about 0.867 and an index of refraction of about 1.477, both at 25° C (77° F).

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: beta-pineno

beta adrenergic receptors

DF: One of two major pharmacologically defined classes of adrenergic receptors. The beta adrenergic receptors play an important role in regulating cardiac muscle contraction, smooth muscle relaxation, and glycogenolysis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: receptores adrenérgicos beta

beta catenin

DF: A multi-functional catenin that participates in cell adhesion and nuclear signaling. Beta catenin binds cadherins and helps link their cytoplasmic tails to the actin in the cytoskeleton via alpha catenin. It also serves as a transcriptional co-activator and downstream component of WNT protein-mediated signal transduction pathways.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: catenina beta

beta chemokines

DF: Group of chemokines with adjacent cysteines that are chemoattractants for lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils, basophils but not neutrophils.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: quimiocinas beta

beta oxidation

DF: The catabolic breakdown of fatty acids via metabolic intermediates into acetyl coenzyme A, which then enters the tricarboxylic acid cycle.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: beta oxidación

betel

DF: A masticatory (also known as betel quid) used in India and Southeast Asia, consisting of a piece of Areca nut (sometimes inaccurately called the betel nut) rolled up with mineral lime in a leaf of Piper betle (betel leaf). It is a stimulant and astringent, with a wide range of medicinal properties.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: betel

bezoars

DF: Concretions of swallowed hair, fruit or vegetable fibers, or similar substances found in the alimentary canal.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: bezoares

bias

DF: Systematic error introduced into sampling or analysis by selecting or encouraging one outcome or answer over others.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: sesgo

bibliometric analysis

DF: The use of statistical methods in the analysis of a body of literature to reveal the historical development of subject fields and patterns of authorship, publication, and use. Formerly called statistical bibliography.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: análisis bibliométrico

binding agents

DF: Substances which hold particles, mixtures or blended products together, especially used in foods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agentes aglutinantes

binding sites

DF: A region on a protein, DNA, RNA or macromolecule to which other molecules form chemical complexes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sitios de enlace

binge eating disorder

DF: A disorder characterized by episodes where individuals eat large amounts of food while feeling a lack of control over the amount being eaten. Unlike bulimia, people with binge eating

disorder do not purge.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trastorno de atracones compulsivos

binging

DF: Periodic excessive or uncontrolled eating or drinking.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: atracón

binocular vision

DF: The blending of separate images seen by each eye into one composite image.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: visión binocular

binomial distribution

DF: The probability distribution associated with two mutually exclusive outcomes; used to model cumulative incidence rates and prevalence rates. The Bernoulli distribution is a special case of binomial distribution.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: distribución binomial

bio-packaging

DF: Packaging made of renewable or biodegradable materials.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: envase biodegradable

bioaccumulation

DF: The net accumulation of a substance by an organism as a

result of uptake from and or all routes of exposure.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: bioacumulación

bioaccumulation factor

DF: The concentration of a substance in tissue of an organism divided by its concentration in an environmental medium in situations where the organism and its food are exposed (i.e., accounting for food chain exposure as well as direct chemical uptake).

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: factor de bioacumulación

bioacoustics

DF: The study of the production, transmission, and detection (hearing) of sounds produced by organisms, such as those involved in communication.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bioacústica

bioactive compounds

DF: A class of chemical found in plants and certain foods which have biological activity in human or animals.

DS: National Agricultural Library Thesaurus staff

ES: compuestos bioactivos

bioaerosols

DF: An airborne suspension of microorganisms, pathogens or particles released from living organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bioaerosoles

bioassays

DF: A method of measuring the effects of a biologically active substance using a living organism in vivo or in vitro tissue or cell model under controlled conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ensayos biológicos

bioaugmentation

DF: Introduction of specific microbes, nutrients, and other growth factors to enhance the biodegradative capacity of microbes already present in wastewater and other pollution degrading systems.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bioaumentación

bioavailability

DF: The availability of a substance to be taken up and used by living biological organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biodisponibilidad

biobased products

DF: Biobased products are fuels, chemicals, materials, or electric power or heat produced from biomass. Including any energy, commercial or industrial product (other than food or feed) that utilizes biological products or renewable domestic agricultural (plant, animal, and marine) or forestry materials.

DS: Cornell University College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Ithaca, NY.

ES: productos bióticos

biobleaching

DF: Use of microorganisms or enzymes in the bleaching of materials or products, such as pulp.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bioblanqueo

biocatalysis

DF: The facilitation of biochemical reactions with the aid of naturally occurring catalysts such as enzymes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: biocatálisis

biocatalysts

DF: A catalyst of biological origin, such as an enzyme, hormone, or cell, that initiates or increases the rate of a chemical reaction but is not consumed or changed at the end of the reaction.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biocatalizadores

biocenosis

DF: A group of interacting organisms that live in a particular habitat and form an ecological community.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biocenosis

biochar

DF: A fine-grained porous charcoal produced from organic matter via pyrolysis (i.e. under low temperature and anoxic conditions), often used as a soil amendment to increase soil fertility and tilth and to sequester carbon.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biochar

biochemical oxygen demand

DF: A measurement of the amount of organic pollution in water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: demanda bioquímica de oxígeno

biochemical polymorphism

DF: Biochemical variations found in different individuals in a species, or within an individual organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: polimorfismo bioquímico

biocides

DF: Natural or synthetic chemical substances used to kill living organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biocidas

bioclimatology

DF: The effects of climate on living organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bioclimatología

biocoal

DF: A biomass fuel processed by torrefaction of agricultural wastes such as wood residues into a high density, energy-concentrated fuel product in the form of pellets or briquettes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: carbón orgánico

biocompatible materials

DF: Synthetic or natural materials, other than drugs, that are used to replace or repair any body tissues or bodily function.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: materiales biocompatibles

biocomposites

DF: Manufactured products comprising at least one material derived from living organisms, such as natural fibers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biocompuestos

biodiesel

DF: A biofuel for use in diesel engines produced through the transesterification of organically-derived oils or fats combined with alcohol (ethanol or methanol) in the presence of a catalyst. It may be used either as a replacement for or as a component of diesel fuel.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biodiesel

biodiversity

DF: The variety of all native living organisms and their

various forms and interrelationships.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: biodiversidad

bioeconomic models

DF: Models used to estimate and predict impacts of various agricultural and natural resource management strategies alterations on economic, environmental and sustainability objectives.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: modelos bioeconómicos

bioeconomics

DF: A branch of economics which integrates the disciplines of biology and economics in order to explain economic activities on a biological basis and vice versa.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bioeconomía

bioelectricity

DF: The biological phenomenon of production of low-power electric currents and electric potentials within living cells or organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bioelectricidad

bioencapsulation

DF: The coating of tissues or biological active substances in semipermeable membranes or specialized coatings which allows for extended shelf life, increased effectiveness and controlled release.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bioencapsulación

bioenergy

DF: The term "bioenergy" means biomass used in the production of energy (electricity; liquid, solid, and gaseous fuels; and heat).

DS: Cornell University College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Ithaca NY.

ES: bioenergía

bioengineering

DF: The application of engineering principles and methods to living organisms or biological systems.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: bioingeniería

bioerosion

DF: Removal or destruction of consolidated minerals or substrates by biological activity of organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bioerosión

bioethanol

DF: An alcohol fuel made by fermentation of carbohydrates in sugar- or starch-rich crops such as corn or sugarcane, or other biomass sources including grasses.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bioetanol

bioethics

DF: The study of the ethical and moral implications of new discoveries and practices in the biological sciences, biomedicine, and health care.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bioética

biofabrication

DF: The production of complex living and non-living biological products from raw biological materials or biochemical molecules.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biofabricación

biofilm

DF: A thin layer of living cells, usually microorganisms, coating a surface.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biopelícula

biofiltration

DF: A technology using microorganisms on a substrate to biologically degrade emissions or effluents (such as sewage, wastewaters, volatile organic compounds).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biofiltración

biofloc technology

DF: The use of aggregates of bacteria, algae, or protozoa, held together in a matrix along with particulate organic matter for the purpose of improving water quality, waste treatment and disease prevention in intensive aquaculture systems.

Consumption of bioflocs also provides nutritional value to cultured species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tecnología de biofloc

biofortification

DF: An increase in the nutritional value of plant foods obtained through conventional crop breeding methods or through crop genetic engineering techniques. This contrasts with postharvest fortification in which nutrients are added during processing.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biofortificación

biofouling

DF: The accumulation of undesirable organisms, including bacteria, fungi, diatoms, algae, plants or animals, causing surfaces to become encrusted, clogged or otherwise degraded.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biofouling

biofumigation

DF: A fumigation technique for pest and disease control dependent upon the biocidal properties of natural fumigants released from such organisms as glucosinolate-containing plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biofumigación

biogenesis

DF: The origin of life. It includes studies of the potential

basis for life in organic compounds but excludes studies of the development of altered forms of life through mutation and natural selection, which is biological evolution.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: biogénesis

biogeochemical cycles

DF: The circulation (cycling) of chemical elements such as nitrogen, carbon, etc. in specific pathways from the abiotic portions of the environment into the organic substances in the flora and fauna and then back again into abiotic forms.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: ciclos biogeoquímicos

biogeography

DF: The study of the distribution of organisms around the globe, and the factors that influence that distribution.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biogeografía

biohydrogen

DF: Hydrogen produced from biological sources such as bacteria and algae, with potential for use as a biofuel.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biohidrógeno

bioinformatics

DF: A field of biology concerned with the development of techniques for the collection and manipulation of biological data, and the use of such data to make biological discoveries or predictions. This field encompasses all computational methods and theories applicable to molecular biology and areas of computer-based techniques for solving biological problems including manipulation of models and datasets.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: bioinformática

biolistics

DF: Techniques where DNA is delivered directly into organelles at high speed using projectiles coated with nucleic acid, shot from a helium-powered gun (gene gun).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: biobalística

biological assessment

DF: That part of an environmental assessment that specifically evaluates the potential risks to plant and animal communities and their habitats.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: evaluación biológica

biological clocks

DF: The physiological mechanisms that govern the rhythmic

occurrence of certain biochemical, physiological, and behavioral phenomena.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: relojes biológicos

biological corridors

DF: Areas connecting separated habitats which allow movement to and access by wild species. These spaces make gene flow between isolated populations possible and may ameliorate negative effects of habitat fragmentation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: corredores biológicos

biological half-life

DF: The time it takes for an organism to eliminate, usually by excretion, half of the administered dose of a substance, such as a drug.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: semivida biológica

biological hazards

DF: An organism, or substance derived from an organism, that poses a threat to human or animal health. This can include medical waste, samples of a microorganism, virus, or toxin (from a biological source) that can impact human health.

DS: Department of Defense

ES: riesgos biológicos

biological models

DF: Theoretical representations that simulate the behavior or activity of biological processes or diseases. Biological

models include the use of mathematical equations,
computers, and other electronic equipment.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: modelos biológicos

biological production

DF: Production of a chemical or biochemical by
organisms or enzymes for use as commercial
products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: producción biológica

biological resistance

DF: The natural or genetic ability of an organism to
avoid or repel attack by biotic agents (pathogens,
pests, parasites, etc.) or to withstand the
effects of abiotic agents (chemicals, pesticides,
salt, wind, heavy metals, etc).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resistencia biológica

biological soil crusts

DF: Also called microbiotic, microphytic, cryptobiotic or
cryptogamic crusts. A living community of bacteria,
microfungi, cyanobacteria, green algae, mosses, liverworts,
and lichens that grow on or just below the soil surface.

DS: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service Glossary

ES: costras biológicas del suelo

biological speciation

DF: The evolution of new species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especiación

biological specimen banks

DF: Facilities that collect, store, and distribute tissues, e.g., cell lines, microorganisms, blood, sperm, milk, breast tissue, for use by others. Other uses may include transplantation and comparison of diseased tissues in the identification of cancer.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: bancos de especímenes biológicos

biomarkers

DF: An indicator of changes or events in biological systems. Biological markers of exposure are cellular, biochemical, analytical, or molecular measures that are obtained from biological media such as tissues, cells, or fluids and are indicative of exposure to an agent. Biomarkers of effect are quantifiable changes, indicating exposure to a compound, while biomarkers of susceptibility are characteristics that make an individual susceptible to the effects of an exposure.

DS: US, Environmental protection Agency

ES: biomarcadores

biomass

DF: The total amount of organic matter present in an organism, population, ecosystem or given area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biomasa

biomechanics

DF: The study of the mechanical structure and properties of living organisms, and the effects of dynamic processes and forces on an organism or its parts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biomecánica

biomedical materials

DF: Substances used in biomedicine or dentistry predominantly for their physical, as opposed to chemical, properties.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: materiales biomédicos

biometry

DF: The use of statistical methods to analyze biological observations and phenomena.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: biometría

biomimetic materials

DF: Materials fabricated by biomimetics techniques, i.e., based on natural processes found in biological systems.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: materiales biomiméticos

biomimetic synthesis

DF: A synthesis or synthetic process that imitates biochemical pathways which are relevant to physiological conditions by using reagents similar to those found in biological systems.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: síntesis biomimética

biomimetics

DF: An interdisciplinary field in materials science, engineering, and biology, studying the use of biological principles for synthesis or fabrication of biomimetic materials.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: biomimesis

biomineralization

DF: The taxonomically widespread process by which living organisms produce minerals for, inter alia, support, defence, and feeding. These minerals often form structural features such as shells of mollusks, skeletons of corals, tests of echinoderms, and bones of vertebrates.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Coral Reef Information System: Glossary

ES: biomineralización

biopesticides

DF: Biopesticides are certain types of pesticides derived from such natural materials as animals, plants, microorganisms, and certain minerals.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: bioplaguicidas

biopharmaceuticals

DF: Drugs, vaccines, growth hormones or other biologics produced by organisms that have been genetically altered to yield these products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biofarmacéuticos

biophotonics

DF: The science, research and applications of photons (quantum units of light) in their interactions within and on biological or bioengineered materials.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biofotónica

biophysics

DF: The branch of science that applies the principles of physics and physical chemistry to biological processes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biofísica

biopreservation

DF: The use of products from plants and microorganisms to preserve products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biopreservación

biopreservatives

DF: A wide range of products from plants and microorganisms which can be used to preserve foods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biopreservantes

bioprinting

DF: A material transfer technique used for assembling biological material or cells into a prescribed organization

to create functional structures such as microchip analytic devices, cell microarrays, or three dimensional anatomical structures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: bioimpresión

bioprocess engineering

DF: The application of engineering principles to the design and development of bioprocessing methods, equipment and biobased products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ingeniería de bioprocesos

biopsy

DF: Removal and pathologic examination of specimens in the form of small pieces of tissue from the living body.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: biopsia

bioreactors

DF: Tools or devices for generating products using the synthetic or chemical conversion capacity of a biological system. They can be classical fermentors, cell culture perfusion systems, or enzyme bioreactors. For production of proteins or enzymes, recombinant microorganisms such as bacteria, mammalian cells, or insect or plant cells are usually chosen.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: biorreactores

biorefining

DF: The conversion of biomass into fuels, chemicals and power.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biorefinamiento

bioscouring

DF: The application of enzymes, bioproducts or cells to remove hydrophobic materials such as natural waxes, esters, grease, dirt, oil or other impurities from textile or other products (raw wool, cotton, yarn, fiber etc.) to improve wettability of the products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biodescrudado

biosensors

DF: The coupling of a biological material (for example, enzyme, receptor, antibody, whole cell, organelle) with a microelectronic system or device to enable rapid, accurate, low level detection of various substances in body fluids, water, and air.

DS: National Cancer Institute, Thesaurus

ES: biosensores

biosolids

DF: The organic solids product of wastewater treatment that can be beneficially utilized.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biosólidos

biosorption

DF: The sequestration of chemical substances, such as heavy

metals, by a biological system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biosorción

biosphere

DF: That part of the earth's crust, waters and surrounding air-layer which is inhabited by living organisms.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: biosfera

biostatistics

DF: The application of statistics to biological systems and organisms involving the retrieval or collection, analysis, reduction, and interpretation of qualitative and quantitative data.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: bioestadística

biosurfactants

DF: Surfactants that are synthesized by living cells or organisms, including microorganisms such as bacteria and yeasts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biosurfactantes

biosynthesis

DF: Used for the anabolic formation of chemical substances in organisms, in living cells, or by subcellular fractions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: biosíntesis

biotechnology

DF: The use of living organisms, cells or cell constituents for the purpose of developing products, improve animals or plants, or improve biological processes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biotecnología

biotelemetry

DF: The remote sensing and evaluation of biological data of organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biotelemetría

bioterrorism

DF: The use of biological agents, such as agricultural pathogens or pests, for terrorist purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bioterrorismo

biotic factors

DF: Any living thing or a component derived from them, or a process caused by them that might affect other organisms and the environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: factores bióticos

biotic potential

DF: The inherent ability of an organism to multiply in the absence of extrinsic controlling factors. This potential depends on the number of live, fertile offspring produced at each reproduction, the frequency of reproduction and, where sex is involved, the sex ratio.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: potencial biótico

biotic stress

DF: Harmful effects on living organisms from other organisms including bacteria, fungi, viruses, parasites, damaging insects, invasive species, weeds and other pests.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estrés biótico

biotinylation

DF: Incorporation of biotinyl groups into molecules.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: biotinilación

bioturbation

DF: For the mixing and turning of soil caused by organisms moving through the soil.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bioturbación

biotypes

DF: Populations of organisms sharing an identical genotype.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biotipos

bioventing

DF: Bioventing is an in situ remediation technology that uses indigenous microorganisms to biodegrade organic constituents adsorbed to soils in the unsaturated zone. Soils in the capillary fringe and the saturated zone are not affected. The activity of the indigenous bacteria is enhanced by inducing air (or oxygen) flow into the unsaturated zone.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: bioventing

birds of prey

DF: A bird that kills and eats other animals for food.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aves de presa

bitter pit

DF: Pits developing on apple fruits which result in a bitter tasting apple. The cause is due to a deficiency of calcium and/or an excess of potassium or magnesium within the apple fruit itself, and not necessarily due to soil fertility

or whole plant nutrient status.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ahoyado amargo

bitumen

DF: Dark-colored (solid, semisolid, or viscous) cementitious substances, natural or manufactured, composed principally of high molecular weight hydrocarbons, of which asphalts, tars, pitches, and asphaltenes are typical.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: betún

Black Hills region

DF: A mountainous area in western South Dakota and northeast Wyoming.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de Black Hills

black rice

DF: An unmilled, medium grain rice with black bran.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: arroz negro

blackleg (animal disease)

DF: An acute clostridial infection of cattle, characterized by swelling beneath the skin due to gas formation in the tissues.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: carbunco sintomático

Blacks

DF: People who identify themselves as having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: negros (raza)

bladder calculi

DF: Stones of the urinary bladder; also known as vesical calculi or bladder stones, and cystoliths.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: cálculos vesicales

blasticidin S

DF: A nucleoside antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces griseochromogenes*. It is a protein synthesis inhibitor in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: blasticidina S

blastospores

DF: Asexual fungal spores formed by budding, as in yeast cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: blastosporas

blisters

DF: Visible accumulations of fluid within or beneath the epidermis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: ampollas

bloat

DF: A severe distension of the abdomen caused by gas;

usually in ruminant animals. The problem is greatest with sudden access to lush pastures or vegetative stage alfalfa--foods that are too easily digested.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: meteorismo

blood banks

DF: Centers for collecting the blood from donors; characterizing, storing and preserving blood or its components for future use.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bancos de sangre

blood cell counts

DF: The number of leukocytes and erythrocytes per unit volume in a sample of venous blood. A complete blood count (CBC) also includes measurement of the hemoglobin; hematocrit; and erythrocyte indices.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: recuento de células sanguíneas

blood circulation

DF: The movement of the blood as it is pumped through the cardiovascular system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: circulación sanguínea

blood coagulation disorders

DF: Hemorrhagic and thrombotic disorders that occur as a consequence of abnormalities in blood

coagulation. These abnormalities may be due to coagulation protein or platelet dysfunctions, or to other factors, such as nutritional conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trastornos de coagulación de la sangre

blood group antigens

DF: Sets of cell surface antigens located on blood cells.

They are usually membrane glycoproteins or glycolipids that are antigenically distinguished by their carbohydrate moieties.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: antígenos de grupo sanguíneo

blood groups

DF: The genetically determined classification of blood based on the presence or absence of different antigens located on erythrocytes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: grupos sanguíneos

blood meal

DF: Meal produced from fresh animal blood which is high in lysine content (about 9% of the crude protein.)

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: harina de sangre

blood proteins

DF: Proteins that are present in blood serum, including serum albumin; blood coagulation factors; and many other types of proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: proteínas sanguíneas

blood serum

DF: The clear, watery portion of blood that separates out when blood coagulates. It lacks blood clotting factors such as fibrogen and prothrombin.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: suero sanguíneo

blood volume

DF: Volume of circulating blood. It is the sum of the plasma volume and erythrocyte volume.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: volumen sanguíneo

bloodstream forms

DF: Morphologic stage in the life cycle of trypanosomes during infection of the mammalian host.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: formas del torrente sanguíneo

blubber

DF: A thick layer of insulating adipose tissue found beneath the skin of aquatic mammals such as whales, seals, walruses and manatees.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: grasa subcutánea de mamíferos acuáticos

blue-stain fungi

DF: Blue stain fungi infect the sapwood of trees and cause a

bluish/grayish discoloration of the lumber products, but do not cause wood decay or reduce the strength of the wood.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hongo azulado

blue box

DF: Direct payments exempt from the amber box reduction requirements. These include subsidies based on fixed areas or yields, fixed number of livestock, or on 85% or less of the base level of production.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: caja azul

blue light

DF: Blue light is the 440-492 nm wavelengths of the visible light spectrum (approximately 400-700 nm) which appears blue to the eye.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: luz azul

Blue Mountain region (Oregon)

DF: A mountain range in northeast Oregon and southeast Washington.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de Blue Mountain (Oregon)

Blue Ridge Mountain region

DF: The eastern and southeastern area of the Appalachian Mountain Region which encompasses the Great Smoky Mountains and extends from Pennsylvania to north Georgia.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de las montañas Blue Ridge

bluetongue

DF: An arthropod-borne reoviral infection, chiefly of sheep but also affecting cattle and wild ruminants, characterized by a swollen blue tongue and often by inflammation of sensitive laminae of the feet and coronet.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fiebre catarral ovina

Bluetongue virus

DF: The type species of Orbivirus causing a serious disease in sheep, especially lambs. It may also infect wild ruminants and other domestic animals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: Bluetongue virus

boars

DF: An adult, uncastrated male pig, typically weighing about 500 pounds.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: verracos

body image

DF: Individuals' concept of their own bodies.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: imagen corporal

body mass index

DF: Body mass index is a ratio of a person's height to weight: $BMI = (705 \times \text{weight in pounds}) / (\text{height in$

inches, squared)

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: índice de masa corporal

body water

DF: Fluids composed mainly of water found within the body.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: agua corporal

bogs

DF: Wetlands that accumulate appreciable peat deposits. Bogs depend primarily on precipitation for their water source, and are usually acidic and rich in plant residue with a conspicuous mat of living green moss.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: ciénagas

bone fractures

DF: breaks in bone or cartilage.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fracturas óseas

bone meal

DF: Animal meal produced from bones that are steamed under pressure and then ground. It contains 1.5-2.5% nitrogen, 12-15% phosphorus, and 20-34% calcium.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: harina de huesos

bone morphogenetic proteins

DF: Bone-growth regulatory factors that are members of the transforming growth factor-beta superfamily of proteins. They are synthesized as large precursor molecules which are cleaved by proteolytic enzymes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: proteínas morfogenéticas óseas

bone resorption

DF: Bone loss due to osteoclastic activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: resorción ósea

bone substitutes

DF: Synthetic or natural materials for the replacement of bones or bone tissue. They include hard tissue replacement polymers, natural coral, hydroxyapatite, beta-tricalcium phosphate, and various other biomaterials. The bone substitutes as inert materials can be incorporated into surrounding tissue or gradually replaced by original tissue.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: sustitutos óseos

bonsai

DF: The art and practice of growing miniature trees, shrubs or landscapes in shallow trays or pots by rigorous training techniques and pruning of roots and branches.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bonsai

boranes

DF: The collective name for the boron hydrides, which are analogous to the alkanes and silanes. Numerous boranes are known. Some have high calorific values and are used in high-energy fuels.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: boranos

border disease

DF: Congenital disorder of sheep and goats caused by Border disease virus. The disease is characterized by infertility, abortion and abnormalities in lambs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedad de la frontera

border irrigation

DF: An irrigation system for sloping land in which parallel levees are built and the area between

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: riego a manta

borderline leprosy

DF: A form of leprosy in which there are clinical manifestations of both principal types (lepromatous and tuberculoid). The disease may shift toward one of these two polar or principal forms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: lepra intermedia

boreal forests

DF: General term for northern coniferous forests.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bosques boreales

Borna disease

DF: An encephalomyelitis of horses, sheep and cattle caused by Borna disease virus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: enfermedad de Borna

Borneo

DF: An island in the Malay Archipelago forming part of Malaysia in the northern region and part of Indonesia in the southern region.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Borneo

boron compounds

DF: Inorganic or organic compounds that contain boron as an integral part of the molecule.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: compuestos de boro

botanical composition

DF: The percentage of plant species that comprise a plant community.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: composición botánica

bottom ash

DF: Incombustible matter resulting from combustion that does not leave as fly ash.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: cenizas de fondo

botulinum toxin

DF: Toxic proteins produced from the species *Clostridium botulinum*.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: toxina botulínica

bound tariffs

DF: The most-favored-nation tariff resulting from negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and incorporated as the integral component of a country's schedule of concessions; a commitment not to raise a tariff above a specified level.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tarifas obligatorias

boutonneuse fever

DF: A febrile disease of the Mediterranean area, the Crimea, Africa, and India, caused by infection with *Rickettsia conorii*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: fiebre botonosa mediterránea

bovine anaplasmosis

DF: A bacterial disease of cattle caused by parasitization of the red blood cells by *Anaplasma*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: anaplasmosis bovina

Bovine enterovirus

DF: A species of Enterovirus which infects cattle.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Bovine enterovirus

bovine ephemeral fever

DF: An Ephemerovirus infection of cattle caused by bovine ephemeral fever virus. It is characterized by respiratory symptoms, increased oropharyngeal secretions and lacrimation, joint pains, tremor, and stiffness.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: fiebre bovina efímera

bovine leukocyte adhesion deficiency

DF: An autosomal recessive hereditary disease affecting young Holstein calves. Homozygous individuals die from extreme susceptibility to infection, caused by an inability of leukocytes to pass from the blood stream into infected tissue. This inability is due to the lack of beta-2 integrin adhesion protein on the surface of the white blood cells due to two point mutations in the CD18 gene.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: deficiencia de adhesión de leucocitos en bovinos

bovine mastitis

DF: An infection and inflammation of the udder in cows.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mastitis bovina

bovine spongiform encephalopathy

DF: A transmissible encephalopathy of cattle characterized by a spongiform structure of the brain tissue, and associated with abnormal prion proteins in the brain.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: encefalopatía espongiiforme bovina

bovine trypanosomiasis

DF: Infection in cattle caused by various species of trypanosomes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: tripanosomiasis bovina

bovine viral diarrhea

DF: Acute disease of cattle caused by the bovine viral diarrhea viruses. Often mouth ulcerations are the only sign but fever, diarrhea, drop in milk yield, and loss of appetite are also seen. Severity of clinical disease varies and is strain dependent. Outbreaks are characterized by low morbidity and high mortality.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: diarrea viral bovina

box planting

DF: A linear planting arrangement where the shape of the cultivated area is lined with woody perennials on the borders and crops.

DS: Eduardo Somarriba, CATIE

ES: plantación en cuadro

boxed beef

DF: Cuts of beef sealed in vacuum packs to be shipped in cardboard boxes, often ready for retail sale.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: carne de vacuno empacada

brain stem

DF: The part of the brain that connects the cerebral hemispheres with the spinal cord. It consists of the mesencephalon; pons; and medulla oblongata.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: tronco cerebral

brain waves

DF: Wave-like oscillations of electric potential between parts of the brain recorded by EEG.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: ondas cerebrales

brashness

DF: A condition that causes some pieces of wood to be relatively low in shock resistance for the species and, when broken in bending, to fail abruptly without splintering at comparatively small deflections.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 1999. Wood handbook-Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-113. Madison, WI: U.S.D.A, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory. 463 p.

ES: friabilidad

Brassicoraphanus

DF: Intergeneric hybrid between Brassica x Raphanus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Brassicoraphanus

breadfruits

DF: An oval or round fruit with creamy white meat and a yellow-green rind with small rounded spines. It is usually boiled and eaten as a vegetable and resembles potato in flavor. It is a staple food in South Pacific and Malaysian cuisines.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fruta de pan

breadings

DF: Bread or cracker crumbs used to coat foods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pan rallado

breath tests

DF: Any tests done on exhaled air.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: pruebas de aliento

breeding season

DF: The particular season of the year in which animals mate and reproduce.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: época de apareamiento

breeding sites

DF: Habitats where animals go to mate and reproduce.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lugares de cruzamiento

breeding soundness

DF: The condition of an animal that is healthy and fit for mating, with normal external genitalia that are well-formed with no signs of disease and with no lameness or other disability that would prevent its success in breeding.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: seguridad de apareamiento

breeding stock

DF: Plants or animals used in breeding, selected for traits desired in producing the next generation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: espécimen reproductor

breeding value

DF: The calculated value expressing the ability of a parent to pass on superior traits to its offspring and is used for ranking breeding performance of the parent relative to the population average.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: valor genético

brefeldin A

DF: A fungal metabolite which is a macrocyclic lactone exhibiting a wide range of antibiotic activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: brefeldin A

brewers yeast

DF: Yeast used or suitable for use in brewing; specifically the dried pulverized cells of such a yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*). A nutritional supplement for its rich content of vitamins (particularly B complex), minerals and amino acids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: levadura cervecera

brining

DF: The treatment of a food or material by soaking in a solution saturated with or containing large amounts of a salt, especially sodium chloride.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: salazón

broadcasters

DF: A device designed to apply seeds, fertilizers or soil amendments to land. The broadcaster typically consists of a hopper from which the material is supplied to a revolving fanlike mechanism that disperses it.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: esparcidores

broadleaved evergreens

DF: A plant that retains its leaves in the fall (in contrast to deciduous plants) and is not a needle-type conifer.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: árbol perennifolio de hoja ancha

broiler chickens

DF: Young chickens produced for meat.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pollos de engorde

bromocriptine

DF: A semisynthetic ergotamine alkaloid that is a dopamine D2 agonist. It suppresses prolactin secretion.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: bromocriptina

bronchi

DF: The larger air passages of the lungs arising from the terminal bifurcation of the trachea. They include the largest two primary bronchi which branch out into secondary bronchi, and tertiary bronchi which extend into bronchioles and pulmonary alveoli.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: bronquios

bronchioles

DF: The small airways branching off the tertiary bronchi. Terminal bronchioles lead into several orders of respiratory bronchioles which in turn lead into alveolar ducts and then into pulmonary alveoli.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: bronquiolos

bronchiolitis

DF: Airway obstruction due to acute inflammation, swelling and mucus buildup in the bronchioles.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bronquiolitis

bronchitis

DF: Inflammation of the large airways in the lung including any part of the bronchi, from the primary bronchi to the tertiary bronchi.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: bronquitis

bronchopneumonia

DF: Inflammation of the lung parenchyma that is associated with bronchitis, usually involving lobular areas from terminal bronchioles to the pulmonary alveoli.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: bronconeumonía

bronchoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the bronchi.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: broncoscopia

brood parasitism

DF: The parasitic laying of eggs in the nests of other animals without providing parental care as observed in birds and other animals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: parasitismo de cría

brooders

DF: A heated enclosure for raising chicks or other baby animals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: campanas de crías

brown-rot fungi

DF: A group of decay fungi that are able to degrade cellulose and hemicellulose in wood, but not lignin. Compare with white rot fungi.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hongos de pudrición parda

brown adipocytes

DF: Fat cells with dark coloration due to the densely packed mitochondria. They contain numerous small lipid droplets or vacuoles. Their stored lipids can be converted directly to energy as heat by the mitochondria.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: adipocitos marrones

brown rice

DF: Rice from which only the hulls have been removed revealing the brown bran layers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: arroz integral

brownfields

DF: Areas of previously used land, the redevelopment or reuse of which may be hindered due to actual or perceived

environmental contamination.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zonas industriales abandonadas

browse plants

DF: Woody plants (shrubs or low trees) whose leaves and young stems are eaten in the field by animals.

DS: Essential Elements and Soil Amendments for Plants, USGS

ES: plantas de pastoreo

browsing

DF: Feeding on sprouts, twigs, stems, vines and leaves of shrubs or trees by livestock and wildlife.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ramoneo

brucellosis

DF: A contagious disease usually occurring in beef and dairy cattle, but also in sheep, pigs and other mammals which causes abortion. In humans the disease is known as undulant fever.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: brucelosis

brush border membrane vesicles

DF: Artificial intestinal cell preparations derived by homogenization and centrifugation. The cell preparations are devoid of any basolateral membrane and cellular components and are characterized as having a high sucrase activity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vesículas de membrana de borde ciliado

bryostatins

DF: A group of 20-member macrolactones in which there are three remotely substituted pyran rings that are linked by a methylene bridge and an E-disubstituted alkene, and have geminal dimethyls at C8 and C18 carbons. Some interact with protein kinase C.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: briostatinas

bud sport

DF: A part of a plant such as a flower, inflorescence, leaf or shoot that looks different from the rest of the plant. It is caused by a somatic mutation in the bud cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: porte/variación en la yema

budbreak

DF: The start of growth from a bud.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: brote de la yema

bulimia nervosa

DF: An eating disorder that is characterized by a cycle of binge eating (bulimia or bingeing) followed by inappropriate acts (purging) to avert weight gain. Purging methods often include self-induced vomiting, use of laxatives or diuretics, excessive exercise, and fasting.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: planificación de la respuesta a crisis

critical load

DF: A quantitative estimate of pollutant exposure below which significant adverse effects on the environment do not occur.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: carga crítica

crocodile farming

DF: The cultivation of crocodiles for food, leather, conservation or other purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo de cocodrilos

Crohn disease

DF: A chronic transmural inflammation that may involve any part of the digestive tract from mouth to anus, mostly found in the ileum, the cecum, and the colon.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: enfermedad de Crohn

crop acreage

DF: Acres of a specific crop planted in a cropping season by farmers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: área de cultivo en acres

crop coefficient

DF: An estimate of consumptive water use by crops based on evapotranspiration values.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: coeficiente de cultivo

crop production

DF: Industries in the Crop Production subsector grow crops mainly for food and fiber. The subsector comprises establishments, such as farms, orchards, groves, greenhouses, and nurseries, primarily engaged in growing crops, plants, vines, or trees and their seeds.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: producción de cultivos

crop residues

DF: Any organic matter left in the field after the harvest of a crop, e.g. leaves, stalks, stubble, roots, hulls.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: residuos de cultivos

crop rotation

DF: System of cultivation where different crops are planted in consecutive growing seasons to maintain soil fertility.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rotación de cultivos

crop year

DF: The year in which a crop is produced and harvested. Compare "marketing year."

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: campaña agrícola

cropland

DF: Land used primarily for the production of adapted cultivated and close-growing crops for harvest, alone or in association with sod crops, and open land recently in such uses. In some states land in fruit and nut trees, grapes, etc., is designated orchard land or vineyard land rather than "cropland".

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: tierra de cultivo

cropping systems

DF: The pattern of crops grown on a given piece of land, or order in which the crops are cultivated over a fixed period.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas de cultivo

cross-linking reagents

DF: Reagents with two reactive groups, usually at opposite ends of the molecule, that are capable of reacting with and thereby forming bridges between side chains of amino acids in proteins; the locations of naturally reactive areas within proteins can thereby be identified; may also be used for other macromolecules, like glycoproteins, nucleic acids, or other.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: reactivos de enlaces cruzados

cross-sectional studies

DF: Studies in which variables are determined in each member of the study population or in a representative sample at one particular time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estudios transversales

cross immunity

DF: A state in which immunity to an infectious agent is effective in protecting the organism against antigenically similar but different infectious agents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: inmunidad cruzada

cross infection

DF: Infection contracted between individual organisms with different pathogens, such as bacteria, fungi, and viruses, and parasites. The infection could also be acquired from the surrounding environment, contaminated equipment, or health and animal care personnel.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: infección cruzada

cross reaction

DF: Serological reactions in which an antiserum against one antigen reacts with a non-identical but closely related antigen.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: reacción cruzada

crossing over

DF: The reciprocal exchange of segments at corresponding positions along pairs of homologous chromosomes by symmetrical breakage and crosswise rejoining forming cross-over sites that are resolved during chromosome segregation. Crossing-over typically occurs during meiosis but it may also occur in the absence of meiosis, for example, with bacterial chromosomes, organelle chromosomes, or somatic cell nuclear chromosomes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: entrecruzamiento

crosslinking

DF: An atom or group connecting adjacent molecules in a complex molecular structure.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: reticulación

crustin

DF: Crustins are a group of antibacterial peptides with molecular weight about 7 - 14 kDa and with a four disulfide containing whey acidic protein (WAP) domain. Crustin is expressed by the circulating hemocytes of crustaceans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: crustina

cryo-electron microscopy

DF: Electron microscopy involving rapid freezing of the samples. The imaging of frozen-hydrated molecules and organelles permits the best possible resolution closest to the living state, free of chemical fixatives or stains.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: criomicroscopía electrónica

cryogelation

DF: The transition of a solution into macroporous semisolid state by cooling it at subzero temperature.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: criogelación

cryogels

DF: Macroporous hydrogels that are produced at subzero temperatures. Cryogels have pores that are produced by growing ice crystals and have been developed with a tissue-like elasticity that is suitable for cell immunization experiments.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: criogeles

cryogenics

DF: The branch of physics that deals with the production and effects of very low temperatures, as applied to living things.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: criogenia

cryopreservation

DF: Preservation of cells, tissues, organs, or embryos by freezing. In histological preparations, cryopreservation or cryofixation is used to maintain the existing form, structure, and chemical composition of all the constituent elements of the specimens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: criopreservación

cryosurgery

DF: The use of freezing as a special surgical technique to destroy or excise tissue.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: criocirugía

cryptic speciation

DF: A biological process that results in a group of different species that are morphologically nearly identical and closely related genetically, but which are reproductively isolated and cannot interbreed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especiación críptica

cryptochromes

DF: Flavoproteins that function as circadian rhythm signaling proteins in animals and as blue-light photoreceptors in plants. They are structurally-related to DNA photolyases and it is believed that both classes of proteins may have originated from an earlier protein that played a role in protecting primitive organisms from the cyclical exposure

to UV light.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: criptocromas

cryptogams

DF: Plants and plant-like organisms, such as mosses, ferns, fungi, and algae, that reproduce by spores and not by seeds.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: criptógamas

cryptogenic species

DF: A species of unknown origin.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especie criptogénica

cryptorchidism

DF: A developmental defect characterized by failure of the testes to descend into the scrotum.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: criptorquidismo

cryptozoites

DF: The state of malaria parasites, Plasmodium, that develop directly from sporozoites during exoerythrocytic stage.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: criptozoitos

crystallins

DF: Major proteins found in the vertebrate lens.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cristalinas

cue-lure

DF: A synthetic kairomone eliciting attraction of tephritid fruit flies such as *Bactrocera cucurbitae*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cuelure

cuisine

DF: A style or method of food preparation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gastronomia

culdoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the female pelvic viscera by means of an endoscope introduced into the pelvic cavity through the posterior vaginal fornix.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: culdoscopia

culinary science

DF: The science of applying culinary arts to food sciences.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ciencia culinaria

culling (animals)

DF: The removal from the herd or flock of undesirable and/or inefficient breeding stock or diseased animals that will be sent to slaughter.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mantanza selectiva (animales)

culling (plants)

DF: The individual removal of genetically undesirable, inferior, weak, diseased or infested plants from a planting in order to ensure the level of genetic purity or vigor of the crop.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: eliminación por selección (plantas)

cultivars

DF: A contraction of "cultivated variety." It refers to a plant type within a particular cultivated species that is distinguished by 1 or more characters.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: cultivares

cultural landscape

DF: The aspect of the face of the earth which results from the presence of man - the natural landscape modified by man.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: paisaje cultural

cultured meat

DF: Meat produced from the skeletal muscle or muscle cells or stem cells in laboratory conditions by using tissue engineering techniques.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: carne cultivada

culverts

DF: A culvert is any kind of drain or pipe that allows unwanted water to flow under a road, trail etc. from one side to the other side.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alcantarillas

Cumberland Mountain region

DF: An area in the southeastern section of the Appalachian Mountain Region located in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de las montañas Cumberland

cumulative distribution

DF: The sum of the probabilities of each value of a discrete random variable or the integral of the probability distribution for a continuous random variable such that a random variable X is less than or equal to x , for every value x .

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: distribución acumulada

cumulative exposure

DF: The sum total of all exposure to biological, chemical or physical agents via relevant routes, pathways and sources.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: exposición acumulada

cumulative risk

DF: The combined risk from aggregate exposures to multiple agents or stressors.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: riesgo acumulado

cumulative risk assessment

DF: An analysis, characterization, and possible quantification of the combined risks to health or the environment from multiple agents or stressors.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: evaluación del riesgo acumulativo

curing (crops)

DF: A postharvest treatment of crops to reduce water loss and decay during storage. In root and tuber crops, curing refers to the process of wound healing with the development and suberization of new epidermal tissue called wound periderm. In bulb crops, curing refers to the process of drying of the neck tissues and of the outer leaves to form dry scales. Crops can be cured in

the field or in facilities designed for the process.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: curado (cosechas)

curing (food products)

DF: Any of a variety of processes that employ chemicals, smoke, sugar, or spices to preserve foods and/or modify tenderness, color or flavor; may be used in combination with drying.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: curado (productos alimentarios)

currency exchange rate

DF: The price that one currency converts to another. Nominal exchange rates are the current value of the foreign currency in terms of U.S. dollars.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tasa de cambio

customer service

DF: Assistance provided to buyers of goods or services, such as providing technical information, complaint resolution, return of goods, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: servicio al cliente

cut-off criteria (life cycle assessment)

DF: Quantification of the material or energy exchanges or the level of environmental impact associated with unit processes or product system excluded from a study.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: criterios de reducción (análisis de ciclo de vida)

cutin

DF: A waxy hydrophobic substance deposited on the surface of plants, composed of complex long chain fatty esters and other fatty acid derivatives. This polymer is a major constituent of the plant cuticle.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cutina

CXCR1 receptor

DF: High-affinity G-protein coupled receptors for interleukin-8 present on neutrophils, monocytes, and basophils.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: receptor CXCR1

CXCR2 receptor

DF: This allele, IL8RB, which encodes high affinity interleukin-8 receptor B protein, is involved in the mediation of neutrophil migration to sites of inflammation, cellular growth, and angiogenic effects in intestinal microvascular endothelial cells.

DS: National Cancer Institute Thesaurus

ES: receptor CXCR2

CXCR3 receptor

DF: CD183 is a G protein-coupled receptor with selectivity for three chemokines, termed IP10 (interferon-g-inducible 10 kDa protein), Mig (monokine induced by interferon-g) and I-TAC (interferon-inducible T cell a-chemoattractant).

Binding of chemokines to CD183 induces cellular responses that are involved in leukocyte traffic, most notably integrin activation, cytoskeletal changes and chemotactic migration. Inhibition by Bordetella pertussis toxin suggests that heterotrimeric G protein of the Gi-subclass couple to CD183. A hallmark of CD183 is its prominent expression in in vitro cultured effector/memory T cells, and in T cells present in many types of inflamed tissues. In addition, IP10, Mig and I-TAC are commonly produced by local cells in inflammatory lesion, suggesting that CD183 and its chemokines participate in the recruitment of inflammatory cells.

DS: National Cancer Institute Thesaurus

ES: receptor CXCR3

CXCR4 receptor

DF: CXCR4 shares features common to G protein coupled receptors. CXCR4 is a receptor for the CXC chemokine PBSF/SDF1 and functions as a co-receptor for HIV-1. CXCR4 is broadly expressed in the immune and the central nervous systems and can mediate migration of resting leukocytes and hematopoietic progenitors in response to SDF1. PBSF/SDF1 and CXCR4 define a signaling system for organ vascularization.

DS: National Cancer Institute Thesaurus

ES: receptor CXCR4

CXCR5 receptor

DF: This gene was identified as a gene specifically expressed in Burkitt's lymphoma and lymphatic tissues. The protein encoded by this gene is predicted to be a seven

transmembrane G protein-coupled receptor and belongs to the CXC chemokine receptor family. BLC, a B-lymphocyte chemoattractant, was identified to be a specific ligand for this receptor. Studies of this gene and its mouse counterpart strongly suggest the essential function of this gene in B cell migration and localization within specific anatomic compartments, such as follicles in lymph nodes as well as in spleen. Two alternatively spliced variants of this gene exist.

DS: National Cancer Institute Thesaurus

ES: receptor CXCR5

CXCR6 receptor

DF: CXCR6 gene is expressed in lymphoid tissues and activated peripheral blood lymphocytes. The protein, CXCR6 receptor, is a G-protein coupled receptor binding to ligand of chemokine CXCL16. CXCR6 also serves as co-receptors with CD4 for simian immunodeficiency virus and human immunodeficiency virus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: receptor CXCR6

cyanobacterial toxins

DF: Toxins or poisonous substances produced by cyanobacteria, particularly by cyanobacterial blooms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: toxinas cianobacterianas

cybernetics

DF: That branch of learning which brings together theories and

studies on communication and control in living organisms
and machines.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: cibernética

cybrids

DF: The viable cell resulting from the fusion of a
cytoplast (cytoplasm remaining after the
enucleation of a cell) with a whole cell.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cíbridos

cyclic ethers

DF: Compounds of the general formula R-O-R arranged in a ring
or crown formation.

DS: Medical Subject headings 2014

ES: éteres cíclicos

cyclic peptides

DF: Peptides whose amino and carboxy ends are linked together
with a peptide bond forming a circular chain. Some of them
are anti-infective agents. Some of them are biosynthesized
non-ribosomally (peptide biosynthesis, non-ribosomal).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: péptidos cíclicos

cyclins

DF: A large family of regulatory proteins that function as
accessory subunits to a variety of cyclin-dependent
kinases. They generally function as enzyme activators that
drive the cell cycle through transitions between phases. A

subset of cyclins may also function as transcriptional regulators.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: ciclinas

cyclodextrins

DF: A homologous group of cyclic glucans consisting of alpha-1,4 bound glucose units obtained by the action of cyclodextrin glucanotransferase on starch or similar substrates. The enzyme is produced by certain species of Bacillus. Cyclodextrins form inclusion complexes with a wide variety of substances.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: ciclodextrinas

cyclohexanones

DF: Cyclohexane ring substituted by one or more ketones in any position.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: ciclohexanonas

cyclophilins

DF: A family of peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerases that bind to cyclosporins and regulate the immune system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: ciclofilinas

cycloserine

DF: Antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces garyphalus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: cicloserina

cyclosporins

DF: A group of closely related cyclic undecapeptides from the fungi *Trichoderma polysporum* and *Cylindocarpon lucidum*. They have some antineoplastic and antifungal action and significant immunosuppressive effects. Cyclosporins have been proposed as adjuvants in tissue and organ transplantation to suppress graft rejection.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: ciclosporinas

cystatins

DF: A homologous group of endogenous cyteine proteinase inhibitors. The cystatins inhibit most cysteine endopeptidases such as papain, and other peptidases which have a sulfhydryl group at the active site.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: cistatinas

cysteine

DF: A thiol-containing non-essential amino acid that is oxidized to form cystine.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: cisteína

cystic fibrosis

DF: An autosomal recessive genetic disease of the exocrine glands. It is caused by mutations in the gene encoding the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator expressed in several organs including the lung, the pancreas, the biliary system, and

the sweat glands.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fibrosis quística

cysticercosis

DF: Infection with cysticercus, the larval form of the various tapeworms of the genus *Taenia* (usually *T. solium* in man).

In humans they penetrate the intestinal wall and invade subcutaneous tissue, brain, eye, muscle, heart, liver, lung, and peritoneum. Brain involvement results in neurocysticercosis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: cisticercosis

cystine

DF: A covalently linked dimeric nonessential amino acid formed by the oxidation of cysteine. Two molecules of cysteine are joined together by a disulfide bridge to form cystine.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: cistina

cystoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the urinary bladder.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: cistoscopia

cysts (pathology)

DF: Any fluid-filled closed cavity or sac that is lined by an epithelium. Cysts can be of normal, abnormal, non-neoplastic, or neoplastic tissues.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: quistes (patología)

cytokine receptors

DF: A cytokine receptor is a protein on the cell surface that specifically binds cytokine ligands which are small proteins secreted by immune cells. These receptors mediate molecular functions such as signal transduction.

DS: National Cancer Institute Thesaurus

ES: receptores de citoquinas

cytokinesis

DF: That part of the cell cycle process involving the division of the cytoplasm, occurring after nuclear division doubles the chromosome number, and resulting in the formation of two cells, each with one set of chromosomes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: citocinesis

cytokinins

DF: A class of phytohormones that promote and control growth responses of plants.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: citoquininas

Cytomegalovirus infections

DF: Infection with cytomegalovirus characterized by enlarged cells bearing intranuclear inclusions. Infection may be in

almost any organ, but the salivary glands are the most common site in children, as are the lungs in adults.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: infecciones por citomegalovirus

cytopathogenicity

DF: The quality of being able to cause pathological or destructive changes in cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: citopatogenicidad

cytoplasm

DF: The part of a cell that contains the cytosol and small structures excluding the cell nucleus; mitochondria; and large vacuoles.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: citoplasma

cytoplasmic incompatibility

DF: Reproductive incompatibility between allopatric populations of the same species in which eggs fertilized by sperm from males infected with a rickettsial endosymbiont fail to hatch. This effect occurs chiefly in insects as well as some other arthropods, and the most studied and apparently most common of these reproductive parasites are *Wolbachia* spp.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: incompatibilidad citoplasmática

cytoplasmic inheritance

DF: Transmission of parental characters by extrachromosomal means such as by the DNA in mitochondria, chloroplasts or plasmids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: herencia citoplasmática

cytoplasmic polyhedrosis viruses

DF: A group of entomopathogenic viruses that infect arthropods. According to the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV), CPVs are classified under the family Reoviridae and genus Cypovirus. Cytoplasmic polyhedrosis viruses have a very wide host range, affecting mainly lepidopterous insects. Cytoplasmic polyhedrosis has been recognized as one of the most important diseases of the silkworm, inflicting substantial economic losses to the sericulture industry in Japan.

DS: Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station

ES: virus de polihedrosis citoplasmática

cytoplasmic streaming

DF: The movement of cytoplasm within a cell. It serves as an internal transport system for moving essential substances throughout the cell, and in single-celled organisms, such as the amoeba, it is responsible for the movement (cell movement) of the entire cell.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: corriente citoplasmática

cytoplasmic vesicles

DF: Membrane-limited structures derived from the plasma membrane or various intracellular membranes which function in storage, transport or metabolism.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: vesículas citoplasmáticas

cytoskeletal proteins

DF: Major constituent of the cytoskeleton found in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells. They form a flexible framework for the cell, provide attachment points for organelles and formed bodies, and make communication between parts of the cell possible.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: proteínas citoesqueléticas

cytosol

DF: The fluid portion of the cytoplasm exclusive of organelles and membranes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: citosol

cytotoxins

DF: Substances that are toxic to cells; they may be involved in immunity or may be contained in venoms. These are distinguished from cytostatic agents in degree of effect. Some of them are used as cytotoxic antibiotics. The mechanism of action of many of these are as alkylating agents or mitosis modulators.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: citotoxinas

D

Daily Reference Values

DF: Reference values for the dietary intake of fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, carbohydrate, protein, fiber, sodium, and potassium. For some of these nutrients, Dietary Reference Values depend upon total caloric intake.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Valores Diarios de Referencia

dams (hydrology)

DF: A manmade barrier built across a body of water for the purpose of impounding water in a reservoir.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dique (hidrología)

daptomycin

DF: A cyclic lipopeptide antibiotic that inhibits gram-positive bacteria.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: daptomicina

data collection

DF: Systematic gathering of data for a particular purpose from various sources, including questionnaires, interviews, observation, existing records, and electronic devices. The process is usually preliminary to statistical analysis of the data.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: recolección de datos

data deficient species

DF: A taxon that is not evaluated for its risk of extinction by the International Union for Conservation of Nature due to lack of sufficient information.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especie con datos insuficientes

daunorubicin

DF: A very toxic anthracycline aminoglycoside antineoplastic isolated from *Streptomyces peucetius* and others, used in treatment of leukemia and other neoplasms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: daunorubicina

day care centers

DF: Facilities providing care of children, dependent adults, or elders by persons other than their parents or guardians

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: centros de cuidado diario

days open

DF: Number of days between calving and conception.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: días abiertos

deacidification

DF: To raise the pH of a substance or material to above 7.0

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: deacidificación

dead wood

DF: Dead branches or completely dead standing trees resulting from natural processes or anthropogenic activity such as logging.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: madera muerta

deadheading

DF: The practice of removing dead or spent flowers to encourage subsequent flowering, prevent seed production or to improve the plant's appearance.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cortando las flores marchitas

dealcoholization

DF: The process of removal of alcohol from biological materials, liquids or beverages.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desalcoholización

deamidation

DF: A type of chemical reaction in which an amide functional group is removed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desamidación

deamination

DF: The removal of an amino group (NH₂) from a chemical compound.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: desaminación

death domain receptors

DF: A family of cell surface receptors that signal via a conserved domain that extends into the cell cytoplasm. The conserved domain is referred to as a death domain due to the fact that many of these receptors are involved in signaling apoptosis. Several death domain receptor signaling adaptor proteins can bind to the death domains of the activated receptors and through a complex series of interactions activate apoptotic mediators such as caspases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: receptores del dominio de muerte

deblossoming

DF: The practice of removing flowers from plants. Deblossoming is done on fruit trees in order to increase the size and quality of the fruit crop.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aborto floral

decarboxylation

DF: The removal of a carboxyl group, usually in the form of carbon dioxide, from a chemical compound.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: descarboxilación

decayed wood

DF: The decomposition of wood substance by fungi.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as

an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: madera deteriorada

declawing

DF: Permanent surgical removal of the claws, usually of felines and canines.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: remoción de garras de los animales

decontamination

DF: The removal of contaminants or contaminating material from a product, a person, an object or an environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: descontaminación

decoupling (economics)

DF: The concept of separating farm payments from crop production or net returns, in order to remove incentives to increase production.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desacople (economía)

defeathering

DF: The removal of feathers from poultry carcasses during the manufacture of poultry products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desplumado

defect action levels

DF: Levels of natural or unavoidable defects in foods that present no health hazards for humans.

DS: Food and Drug Administration

ES: niveles de acción de defectos

deficiency diseases

DF: Diseases caused by an insufficient intake of essential nutrients, i.e., protein (or amino acids), vitamins, and minerals or inadequacy intake of calories.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedades causadas por deficiencias

definitive hosts

DF: A species that supports the adult or sexually reproductive form of a parasite.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: huéspedes definitivos

defluoridation

DF: The process of removing excess fluoride from water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desfluoridación

defoliantes

DF: Chemicals which cause leaves or other foliage to drop from a plant, usually to facilitate harvest.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: defoliantes

deforestation

DF: The clearing of a forest, or portion of a forest, to convert it to non-forest use, such as a farm, subdivision, or power-line clearing.

DS: USDA Forest Service, Glossary, Land and Resource Management Plan

ES: deforestación

deformation

DF: A change in the shape or size of a solid body.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: deformación

dehiscence

DF: The splitting open at maturity of pods of capsules along definite lines or sutures.

DS: Natural Resources Conservation Service Glossary

ES: dehiscencia

dehumidification

DF: The reduction, by any process, of the quantity of water vapor within a given space.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: deshumidificación

dehydrogenation

DF: Removal of hydrogen from a molecule.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: deshidrogenación

delamination

DF: The separation of layers in laminated wood or plywood because of failure of the adhesive, either within the adhesive itself or at the interface between the adhesive and the adherend.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: deslaminación

delignification

DF: Removal of part or all of the lignin from wood by chemical treatment.

DS: Wood Handbook, Glossary. Forest Products Laboratory

ES: delignificación

Delphi method

DF: Method of synthesizing diverse opinions into a consensus (most frequently, among experts), usually carried out by a series of questionnaires, the technique is characterized by minimal influence from social pressures through anonymity, repeated rounds of controlled feedback, and weighted responses.

DS: ERIC Thesaurus

ES: método Delphi

demand elasticities

DF: Relationships between the change in the price of a commodity and the corresponding change in the quantity that is sold. If a small change in price is accompanied by a relatively large change in the quantity sold, demand is

said to be elastic (responsive to price changes). But if a large change in the price is accompanied by a small change in the quantity sold, demand is said to be inelastic.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: elasticidad de la demanda

demanufacturing

DF: The disassembly of consumer products for the purpose of material recovery and recycling.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desfabricación

demeclocycline

DF: A tetracycline analog having a 7-chloro and a 6-methyl. Because it is excreted more slowly than tetracycline, it maintains effective blood levels for longer periods of time.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: demeclociclina

demersal fish

DF: Fish that dwell at or near the bottom of a body of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pez demersal

demographic statistics

DF: Concept limited to the population statistics of any population.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estadística demográfica

demonstration forests

DF: Forests which provide models of forest ecology and exhibitions of various forest management techniques and silvicultural practices.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bosques de demostración

denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis

DF: Electrophoresis in which various denaturant gradients are used to induce nucleic acids to melt at various stages resulting in separation of molecules based on small sequence differences including SNPs [single nucleotide polymorphisms]. The denaturants used include heat, formamide, and urea.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: electroforesis en gel con gradiente de desnaturalización

dendrimers

DF: Tree-like, highly branched, polymeric compounds. They grow three-dimensionally by the addition of shells of branched molecules to a central core. The overall globular shape and presence of cavities gives potential as drug carriers and contrast agents.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: dendrímeros

dendrites

DF: Extensions of the nerve cell body. They are short and branched and receive stimuli from other neurons.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: dendritas

dendrochronology

DF: The study of annual growth rings of a tree in order to determine the historical date of their formation and the age of the tree.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dendrocronología

dendroclimatology

DF: The study of the annual growth rings of a tree to determine historical patterns of climate variation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dendroclimatología

dendroecology

DF: The use of tree ring data to investigate the past histories of ecological processes such as, forest dynamics with precise spatial and temporal resolution.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dendroecología

dendrology

DF: The identification, systematic classification, and study of habits and distribution of forest trees and other woody plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dendrología

dengue

DF: An acute infectious human disease, caused by the dengue virus, that occurs in epidemics in tropical

and subtropical regions and is transmitted by a mosquito of the genus *Aedes* (usually *A. aegypti*, but also *A. albopictus*.)

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dengue

Dengue virus

DF: A species of the genus *Flavivirus* that causes an acute febrile and sometimes hemorrhagic disease in man. Dengue is mosquito-borne and four serotypes are known.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: Dengue virus

dense nonaqueous phase liquids

DF: A DNAPL is one of a group of organic substances that are relatively insoluble in water and more dense than water. DNAPLs tend to sink vertically through sand and gravel aquifers to the underlying layer.

DS: United States Environmental Protection Agency

ES: líquidos densos sin fase acuosa

densitometry

DF: The measurement of the density of a material by measuring the amount of light or radiation passing through (or absorbed by) the material.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: densitometría

density gradient centrifugation

DF: Separation of particles according to density by employing a

gradient of varying densities. At equilibrium each particle settles in the gradient at a point equal to its density.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: centrifugación en gradiente de densidad

dental calculus

DF: Abnormal concretion or calcified deposit that forms around the teeth or dental prostheses.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: cálculo dental

dental caries

DF: Localized destruction of the tooth surface initiated by decalcification of the enamel followed by enzymatic lysis of organic structures and leading to cavity formation. If left unchecked, the cavity may penetrate the enamel and dentin and reach the pulp.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: caries dental

dentifrices

DF: Any preparations used for cleansing teeth; they usually contain an abrasive, detergent, binder and flavoring agent and may exist in the form of liquid, paste or powder; may also contain medicaments and caries preventives.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: dentífricos

dentures

DF: An appliance used as an artificial or prosthetic replacement for missing teeth and adjacent tissues.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: dentadura postiza

deodorants

DF: Agents that remove, correct, repress, or mask undesirable odors. In personal hygiene, deodorants often contain astringent preparations that reduce sweating, referred to as antiperspirants.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: desodorantes

deodorization

DF: A process to eliminate or mask odors, especially offensive odors.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: deodorización

depsipeptides

DF: Compounds consisting of chains of amino acids alternating with carboxylic acids via ester and amide linkages. They are commonly cyclized.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: depsipéptidos

derivatization

DF: Transformation of a chemical compound into one of similar chemical structure but which may differ in chemical properties.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: derivatización

dermal exposure

DF: Contact between a physical, chemical or biological agent and the skin.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: exposición dérmica

dermatomycoses

DF: Superficial infections of the skin or its appendages by any of various fungi.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: dermatomicosis

dermatomyositis

DF: A subacute or chronic inflammatory disease of muscle and skin, marked by proximal muscle weakness and a characteristic skin rash. The illness occurs with approximately equal frequency in children and adults. The skin lesions usually take the form of a purplish rash (or less often an exfoliative dermatitis) involving the nose, cheeks, forehead, upper trunk, and arms. The disease is associated with a complement mediated intramuscular microangiopathy, leading to loss of capillaries, muscle ischemia, muscle-fiber necrosis, and perifascicular atrophy. The childhood form of this disease tends to evolve into a systemic vasculitis. Dermatomyositis may occur in association with malignant neoplasms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: dermatomiositis

dermis

DF: A layer of vascular connective tissue underneath

the epidermis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: dermis

desalination

DF: The process of removing salts from water, usually seawater, soil, or other substances.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desalinización

descriptive studies

DF: A study which identifies patterns, trends, or characteristics but not causal linkages.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estudios descriptivos

desiccants

DF: Chemicals used for promoting drying of living tissues.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: desecantes

design

DF: The component of the planning process which controls the actual physical changes that will occur in time and space. At higher levels of planning, the design component sets the general guidelines for the spatial pattern and physical character of development. At the individual project level design is the activity which sets the precise character, pattern and form of the project environment.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.
Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: diseño

design for environment

DF: Design approach emphasizing sustainability principles which
aims to lessen the environmental impact of a product or
process.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: diseño para el medio ambiente

designer drugs

DF: Drugs designed and synthesized, often for illegal street
use, by modification of existing drug structures (e.g.,
amphetamines). Of special interest are MPTP (a reverse
ester of meperidine), MDA (3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine),
and MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine). Many drugs
act on the aminergic system, the physiologically active
biogenic amines.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: drogas de diseño

desmin

DF: An intermediate filament protein found predominantly in
smooth, skeletal, and cardiac muscle cells. Localized at
the Z line.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: desmina

desmosomes

DF: A type of junction that attaches one cell to its neighbor. One of a number of differentiated regions which occur, for example, where the cytoplasmic membranes of adjacent epithelial cells are closely apposed. It consists of a circular region of each membrane together with associated intracellular microfilaments and an intercellular material which may include, for example, mucopolysaccharides.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: desmosomas

desorption

DF: The process of removing an absorbed or adsorbed substance.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desorción

dessert wines

DF: Wine having an alcoholic content in excess of 14 percent but not in excess of 24 percent by volume.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vinos de postre

destructive distillation

DF: The breakdown of organic matter by applying indirect heat in an oxygen free atmosphere to capture the volatiles.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: destilación destructiva

desulfurization

DF: The process of removal of sulfur or sulfur oxides from gases, oils or other materials.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desulfuración

desynapsis

DF: Separation of paired homologous chromosomes at the diplotene stage of meiotic prophase I.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desinapsis

detection limit

DF: Concentration or quantity that is derived from the smallest measure that can be detected with reasonable certainty for a given analytical procedure.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: límites de detección

detectors

DF: A device that automatically identifies and records a stimulus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: detectores

detergents

DF: An agent with polar (hydrophilic) and nonpolar (hydrophobic) regions that has cleaning properties due to its ability to bind to other molecules, esp. oils, and cause them to be soluble in water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: detergentes

deterioration

DF: The process by which products, materials, etc.
fall from a higher to a lower level in quality.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: deterioro

determinate growth

DF: Plant growth in which the growth of the main axis
is terminated. Typically applied to
inflorescences, where the terminal flower is the
first to mature along the inflorescence.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: crecimiento determinado

deterministic models

DF: A mathematical model in which the parameters and variables
are not subject to random fluctuations, so that the system
is at any time entirely defined by the initial conditions
chosen.

DS: US, Environmental protection Agency

ES: modelos determinísticos

deterministic risk assessment

DF: Risk evaluation involving the calculation and expression of
risks as single numerical values or "single point"
estimates of risk, with uncertainty and variability
discussed qualitatively.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: análisis determinístico del riesgo

detoxification (processing)

DF: The removal or inactivation of a poison or toxic substances from a nonliving substance or product.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: detoxificación (procesamiento)

detritivores

DF: An organism (plant or animal) that feeds on the organic remains or other organic debris from autotrophic (mostly plant) organisms.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Exp. Stn. 252 p.

ES: detriboros

detritus

DF: Any loose material produced directly from disintegration processes. Organic detritus consists of material resulting from the decomposition of dead organic remains.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: detrito

deuterium

DF: The stable isotope of hydrogen. It has one neutron and one proton in the nucleus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: deuterio

deuterium oxide

DF: The isotopic compound of hydrogen of mass 2 (deuterium) with oxygen. It is used to study mechanisms and rates of chemical or nuclear reactions, as well as biological processes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: óxido de deuterio

developed countries

DF: Countries that have reached a level of economic achievement through an increase of production, per capita income and consumption, and utilization of natural and human resources.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: países desarrollados

developing countries

DF: Countries in the process of change directed toward economic growth, that is, an increase in production, per capita consumption, and income.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: países en vías de desarrollo

developmental orthopedic disease

DF: A general term for all the various limb anomalies and general growth disturbances of the limbs of young horses.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedad de desarrollo ortopédico

developmental toxicity

DF: adverse effects of toxic substances, including abnormal growth, morphology or physiological function in a developing organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: toxicidad del desarrollo

dewatered biosolids

DF: biosolids that contain 12-45% solids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biosólidos deshidratados

dewpoint

DF: The temperature at which a vapor begins to deposit as a liquid. Applies especially to water in the atmosphere.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: punto de rocío

dextrinization

DF: Breakdown of starch into dextrans due to heat, enzyme or acid stress.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dextrinización

diabetic complications

DF: Conditions or pathological processes associated with the disease of diabetes mellitus. Due to the impaired control of blood glucose level in diabetic patients, pathological processes develop in numerous tissues and organs including

the eye, the kidney, the blood vessels, and the nerve tissue.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: complicaciones diabéticas

diabetic retinopathy

DF: Disease of the retina as a complication of diabetes mellitus. It is characterized by the progressive microvascular complications, such as aneurysm, interretinal edema, and intraocular pathologic neovascularization.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: retinopatía diabética

diadromous fish

DF: Fish that migrate between freshwater and saltwater for breeding or feeding.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: peces diádromos

diagnostic equipment

DF: Nonexpendable items used in examination.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: equipo de diagnóstico

diagnostic pneumomediastinum

DF: Deliberate introduction of air or gas into the mediastinum as an aid to examination and diagnosis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: diagnóstico de neumomediastino

diagnostic sensitivity

DF: The proportion of known infected reference animals or people that test positive in a screening test.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sensibilidad diagnóstica

diagnostic specificity

DF: The proportion of known uninfected reference animals or people that test negative in a screening test.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especificidad diagnóstica

diallel analysis

DF: Mating a group of genotypes in all possible combinations in order to determine the relative genetic contribution of each parent to specific characters in the offspring.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: análisis de dialelos

diastereomers

DF: Stereoisomers that are not mirror images of each other. They have different physical properties but similar chemical properties.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: diastereómeros

dichogamy

DF: The condition of certain species of plants, in which the stamens and pistil do not mature simultaneously, so that cross-fertilization occurs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dicogamia

dicloxacillin

DF: One of the penicillins which is resistant to penicillinase.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: dicloxacilina

dicrocoeliasis

DF: Infection with flukes of the genus *Dicrocoelium*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: dicrocoeliasis

diel activity

DF: Behavior occurring within a 24-hour period, including both daytime (diurnal) and nighttime (nocturnal) hours.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: actividad nictémera

dielectric heating

DF: Heating of a dielectric material by a high-frequency alternating electric field, radio wave or microwave radiation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: calentamiento dieléctrico

dielectric spectroscopy

DF: A technique of measuring the dielectric properties of materials, which vary over a range of frequencies depending on the physical properties of the material. The technique involves measuring, over a range of frequencies, electrical

impedance and phase shift of an electric field as it passes through the material.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: espectroscopia dieléctrica

dielectrophoresis

DF: The motion of polarizable particles caused by a non-uniform alternating electric field.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dielectroforesis

diestrus

DF: A period of sexual quiescence separating phases of estrus in polyestrous animals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: diestro

diet therapy

DF: A prescribed modification of nutrient intake to treat a medical condition.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: terapia dietética

dietary exposure

DF: Exposure of an organism to a potentially harmful physical, chemical or biological agent by ingestion of a contaminated product (e.g., food, feed, water etc.).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: exposición dietética

dietary nutrient sources

DF: The foods and supplements that contribute specific nutrients to the diet, such as legumes providing a significant source of protein in vegetarian diets.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fuentes de nutrientes dietéticos

Dietary Reference Intakes

DF: Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) is a term used to refer to at least three types of reference values: Estimated Average Requirement, Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA), and Tolerable Upper Intake Level. They will gradually replace the RDA.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Ingestas Dietéticas de Referencia

dietary restriction

DF: Voluntary limitation of nutrient intake, food intake or food choices by humans in experimental and non-experimental situations.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: restricción dietética

dietary surveys

DF: Systematic collections of factual data pertaining to the diet of a human population within a given geographic area.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: estudios dietéticos

dietetics

DF: The application of nutritional principles to regulation of the diet and feeding persons or groups of persons.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: dietética

differentiation antigens

DF: Antigens expressed primarily on the membranes of living cells during sequential stages of maturation and differentiation. As immunologic markers they have high organ and tissue specificity and are useful as probes in studies of normal cell development as well as neoplastic transformation.

DS: 2013 Medical Subject Headings

ES: antígenos de diferenciación

digestible dry matter

DF: Amount of digestible fibre in a feed or forage.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: materia seca digerible

digestible energy

DF: Energy in food or feed that is available to humans or animals by digestion, and measured as the difference between gross energy content and the energy lost in feces.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: energía digestible

digestive system neoplasms

DF: Tumors or cancer of the digestive system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: neoplasias del sistema digestivo

digestive tract endoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the digestive tract.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: endoscopia del tracto digestivo

dihaploidy

DF: The chromosomal constitution of cells formed by haploidization of polyploids; dihaploids resulting from halving the chromosome copy number of tetraploids are especially useful in selective breeding of crop plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dihaploidía

dihydrostreptomycin

DF: A semi-synthetic aminoglycoside antibiotic that is used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: dihidroestreptomicina

dihydroxyphenylalanine

DF: A beta-hydroxylated derivative of phenylalanine. The D-form of dihydroxyphenylalanine has less physiologic activity than the L-form and is commonly used experimentally to determine whether the pharmacological effects of levodopa are stereospecific.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: dihidroxifenilalanina

dimensional stability

DF: The ability of a material to retain its size and

shape in the conditions in which it is used.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estabilidad dimensional

dimerization

DF: A chemical reaction in which two identical subunit molecules (monomers) form a single chemical structure known as a dimer.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dimerización

dinosaurs

DF: General name for two extinct orders of reptiles from the Mesozoic era: Saurischia and Ornithischia.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: dinosaurios

dioecy

DF: Having staminate (male) flowers and pistillate (female) flowers on different plants of the same species.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: dioecia

diorite

DF: A granular crystalline igneous rock commonly of acid plagioclase and hornblende, pyroxene, or biotite.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.

Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: diorita

diploidy

DF: The chromosomal constitution of cells, in which each type
of chromosome is represented twice.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: diploidia

direct contact

DF: A mode of exposure to a biological, chemical or physical
agent between an exposed and a susceptible surface in which
surfaces touch.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: contacto directo

direct push technology

DF: Direct push technologies are a category of equipment that
push or drive steel rods into the ground. They are used for
rapid sampling and data collection from unconsolidated
soils and sediments. A tremendous variety of attachments
are available that are used at the end of rods to collect
geophysical data and samples.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tecnología de empuje directo

disability-adjusted life year

DF: A unit of health care status that adjusts age-specific life
expectancy by the loss of health and years of life due to
disability from disease or injury. DALYs are often used to

measure the global burden of disease.

DS: National Information Center on Health Services Research and Health Care Technology, NIH

ES: año de vida ajustado por discapacidad

disability weights

DF: A scaling factor that ranks the severity of disease from zero (perfect health) to one (equivalent to death).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: peso de la discapacidad

disaster assistance

DF: Federal payments made to farmers because of a natural disaster when (1) planting is prevented or (2) crop yields are abnormally low because of adverse weather and related conditions. Disaster payments may be provided under existing legislation or under special legislation enacted after an extensive natural disaster.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: asistencia en casos de desastres

discount rate

DF: A percentage that is used to adjust a forecast of expenditures to account for the time value of money or opportunity costs; it can be based on the utility's cost of capital.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: tasa de descuento

discriminant analysis

DF: A statistical analytic technique used with discrete dependent variables, concerned with separating sets of observed values and allocating new values. It is sometimes used instead of regression analysis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: análisis discriminante

disease eradication

DF: Termination of all transmission of infection by global extermination of the infectious agent through surveillance and containment.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: erradicación de las enfermedades

disease incidence

DF: The number of new cases of a given disease during a given period in a specified population. It is differentiated from [disease] prevalence, which refers to all cases, new or old, in the population at a given time.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: incidencia de la enfermedades

disease occurrence

DF: The frequency of disease in a population without distinguishing between disease prevalence and incidence.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ocurrencia de la enfermedad

disease outbreaks

DF: Sudden increase in the incidence of a disease. The concept includes epidemics and pandemics.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: brotes de enfermedades

disease prevalence

DF: The total number of cases of a given disease in a specified population at a designated time. It is differentiated from [disease] incidence, which refers to the number of new cases in the population at a given time.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: prevalencia de enfermedades

disease reservoirs

DF: Animate or inanimate sources which harbor disease-causing organisms and thus serve as potential sources of disease outbreaks. Reservoirs should be distinguished from vectors and carriers, which are agents of disease transmission rather than continuing sources of potential disease outbreaks.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: reservorios de enfermedades

disease resistance

DF: Describing any organism which has low susceptibility or has the ability to withstand a disease caused by infectious agents (i.e., viruses, bacteria, fungi) or by parasitic nematodes, protozoa and helminths.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resistencia a la enfermedad

disease surveillance

DF: The collection, analysis, and communication of information for the purpose of disease prevention and control, especially applicable to infectious disease.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vigilancia de una enfermedad

disease surveys

DF: Epidemiological investigations into the occurrence, incidence and prevalence of disease in a population of individuals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: encuestas sobre enfermedades

disease vectors

DF: Invertebrates or non-human vertebrates which transmit infective organisms from one host to another.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: vectores de enfermedades

disinfectants

DF: Substances used on inanimate objects that destroy harmful microorganisms or inhibit their activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: desinfectantes

disinfection

DF: A process or treatment which destroys pathogenic microorganisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desinfección

disinfestation

DF: The application of any chemical, biological or physical procedures intended to eliminate undesired species (rodents, insects etc.).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desinfestación

disk diffusion antimicrobial test

DF: A method where a culturing surface inoculated with microbe is exposed to small disks containing known amounts of a chemical agent resulting in a zone of inhibition (usually in millimeters) of growth of the microbe corresponding to the susceptibility of the strain to the agent.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: prueba de sensibilidad antimicrobiana de difusión por disco

disomics

DF: having a haploid set of chromosomes plus one additional homologous chromosome, e.g. N+1.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: disómicos

disparlure

DF: The sex pheromone of female gypsy moths, *Lymantria dispar*, as well as the synthetic sex attractant used to elicit attraction of male moths.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: disparlure

dispersions

DF: A two-phase system consisting of the distribution of finely divided particles in a continuous medium.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dispersiones

displaced abomasum

DF: A chronic disease of young ruminants in which the abomasum is twisted to the left or to the right of its normal position. Most displacements are detectable on the left side in dairy cattle and are characterized by a distended abomasum trapped under the rumen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: abomaso desplazado

disseminated intravascular coagulation

DF: A disorder characterized by procoagulant substances entering the general circulation causing a systemic thrombotic process. The activation of the clotting mechanism may arise from any of a number of disorders.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: coagulación intravascular diseminada

dissolved gases

DF: Gases in solution.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: gases disueltos

dissolved inorganic carbon

DF: The sum total of carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, bicarbonate anion, and carbonate in water solution.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: carbono inorgánico disuelto

dissolved oxygen

DF: The amount of free oxygen in water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: oxígeno disuelto

distance education

DF: Education delivery via one or more communications media
(e.g., correspondence, radio, television, video, computer)
with little or no classroom or other face-to-face contact
between teachers and students.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: educación a distancia

distillation

DF: A chemical process for separating the components of a
liquid mixture by boiling and collecting condensed vapors.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: destilación

distress

DF: An adverse effect on humans or animals when they cannot
escape from or adapt to physical or mental stress.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: angustia

diterpenoids

DF: Terpenoids having a C20 skeleton.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: diterpenoides

dithionite

DF: The dithionous acid ion and its salts.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: ditionita

diurnal activity

DF: Animal and human activity during the daylight hours.

Compare "nocturnal activity".

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: actividad diurna

diverticulitis

DF: Inflammation of a diverticulum or diverticula.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: diverticulitis

diverticulum

DF: A pathological condition manifested as a pouch or sac opening from a tubular or sacular organ.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: divertículo

DNA

DF: The chemical substance from which genes are made. DNA is a long, double-stranded helical molecule made up of nucleotides which are themselves composed of sugars, phosphates, and derivatives of the four bases adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C), and thymine (T). The sequence order of the four bases in the DNA strands determines the

genetic information contained.

DS: USDA Glossary of Agricultural Biotechnology Terms

ES: ADN

DNA adducts

DF: Covalent adducts between chemical mutagens and DNA.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aductos de ADN

DNA barcoding

DF: Techniques for standardizing and expediting taxonomic identification or classification of organisms that are based on deciphering the sequence of one or a few regions of DNA known as the "DNA barcode".

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: códigos de barras de ADN

DNA damage

DF: Injuries to DNA that introduce deviations from its normal, intact structure and which may, if left unrepaired, result in a mutation or a block of DNA replication. These deviations may be caused by physical or chemical agents and occur by natural or unnatural, introduced circumstances. They include the introduction of illegitimate bases during replication or by deamination or other modification of bases; the loss of a base from the DNA backbone leaving an abasic site; single-strand breaks; double strand breaks; and intrastrand (pyrimidine dimers) or interstrand crosslinking. Damage can often be repaired. If the damage is extensive, it can induce apoptosis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: daño al ADN

DNA fingerprinting

DF: A technique for identifying individuals of a species that is based on the uniqueness of their DNA sequence.

Uniqueness is determined by identifying which combination of allelic variations occur in the individual at a statistically relevant number of different loci.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: perfil de ADN

DNA footprinting

DF: A method for determining the sequence specificity of DNA-binding proteins. DNA footprinting utilizes a DNA damaging agent (either a chemical reagent or a nuclease) which cleaves DNA at every base pair.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: obtención de la impronta de ADN

DNA fragmentation

DF: Splitting the DNA into shorter pieces by endonucleolytic DNA cleavage at multiple sites. It includes the internucleosomal DNA fragmentation, which along with chromatin condensation, are considered to be the hallmarks of apoptosis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: fragmentación de ADN

DNA libraries

DF: A large collection of DNA fragments cloned from a

given organism, tissue, organ, or cell type. It may contain complete genomic sequences (genomic library) or complementary DNA sequences, the latter being formed from messenger RNA and lacking intron sequences.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: bibliotecas de ADN

DNA methylation

DF: Addition of methyl groups to DNA. DNA methyltransferases perform this reaction using s-adenosylmethionine as the methyl group donor.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: metilación del ADN

DNA microarrays

DF: It consists of thousands of DNA spots attached to a solid support. Each spot contains multiple copies of DNA of a single gene. It is used for measuring the expression of genes of interest.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: micromatrices de ADN

DNA packaging

DF: The folding of an organism's DNA molecule into a compact, orderly structure that fits within the limited space of a cell or virus particle.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: empaquetamiento del ADN

DNA primers

DF: Short sequences (generally about 10 base pairs) of DNA that are complementary to sequences of messenger RNA and allow reverse transcriptases to start copying the adjacent sequences of mRNA. Primers are used extensively in genetic and molecular biology techniques.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: cebadores de ADN

DNA probes

DF: Species- or subspecies-specific DNA (including complementary DNA; conserved genes, whole chromosomes, or whole genomes) used in hybridization studies in order to identify microorganisms, to measure DNA-DNA homologies, to group subspecies, etc. The DNA probe hybridizes with a specific mRNA, if present.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: sondas de ADN

DNA repair

DF: The reconstruction of a continuous two-stranded DNA molecule without mismatch from a molecule which contained damaged regions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: reparación de ADN

DNA replication

DF: The process by which a DNA molecule is duplicated.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: replicación de ADN

DNA shuffling

DF: The use of DNA recombination (recombination, genetic) to prepare a large gene library of novel, chimeric genes from a population of randomly fragmented DNA from related gene sequences.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: ADN arrastrando los pies

domestication

DF: The process of breeding for one or more desirable characteristics in plants and animals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: domesticación

dominant genes

DF: Genes that influence the phenotype both in the homozygous and the heterozygous state.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: genes dominantes

dopamine

DF: One of the catecholamine neurotransmitters in the brain. It is derived from tyrosine and is the precursor to norepinephrine and epinephrine.

Dopamine is a major transmitter in the extrapyramidal system of the brain, and important in regulating movement. A family of receptors mediate its action.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: dopamina

Doppler effect

DF: The change in frequency with which energy reaches a receiver when the receiver and the energy source are in motion relative to each other.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: efecto Doppler

Doppler radar

DF: Radar which utilizes the Doppler effect to determine the radial component of velocities of relative radar targets or to select targets having particular radial velocities.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: radar Doppler

dose response

DF: The relationship between the amount of exposure (dose) to a substance and the resulting changes in physiological function or health (response).

DS: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

ES: respuesta a la dosis

double-balloon enteroscopy

DF: Endoscopy of the small intestines accomplished while advancing the endoscope into the intestines from the stomach by alternating the inflation of two balloons, one on an innertube of the endoscope and the other on an overtube.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enteroscopia de doble balón

double cropping

DF: Two different crops grown on the same area in one growing season.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo doble

doubled haploids

DF: A ploidy condition created when the chromosome set of haploid cells undergoes chromosome doubling, producing a genotype especially useful in plant breeding programs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: haploides duplicados

douchi

DF: Chinese traditional fermented and salted black soybean food product that is rich in proteins.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: douchi

dough sponges

DF: An intermediate step in the dough making process, usually a fermented mixture of flour, yeast and liquids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: masa fermentada

downer animals

DF: Animals that cannot stand or walk unassisted, due to illness or injury.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: animales impedidos

downy mildew

DF: A pseudofungus forming grayish downy patches, usually on the underside of leaves.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mildiu lanoso

doxorubicin

DF: Antineoplastic antibiotic obtained from *Streptomyces peucetius*. It is a hydroxy derivative of daunorubicin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: doxorubicina

doxycycline

DF: A synthetic tetracycline derivative with similar antimicrobial activity. Animal studies suggest that it may cause less tooth staining than other tetracyclines. It is used in some areas for the treatment of chloroquine-resistant *falciparum* malaria (malaria, *Falciparum*).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: doxociclina

draft animals

DF: Animals used to supply power to pull farming implements, carts, vehicles, heavy loads, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: animales de tiro

drag coefficient

DF: A ratio quantifying the resistance force on an object moving in a fluid such as air or water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: coeficiente de arrastre

drainage systems

DF: Manmade systems of furrows, ditches, tile drains, pipes, etc. which collect and remove water from a central location.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas de drenaje

drainage water

DF: Any water, usually precipitation or irrigation water, that enters, interacts with, and then leaves a landscape.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agua de drenaje

drawbars

DF: A bar across the back of a vehicle, such as a tractor, to which implements are hitched.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: barras de tiro

drawdown

DF: In hydrologic terms, the lowering of the surface elevation of a body of water, the water surface of a well, the water table, or the piezometric surface adjacent to the well, resulting from the withdrawal of water therefrom.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National

Weather Surface Glossary

ES: abatimiento

dredging

DF: Dredging is the removal of sediments and debris from the bottom of lakes, rivers, harbors, and other water bodies.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service

ES: dragado

dried biosolids

DF: biosolids that contain >50% solids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biosólidos secos

dried milk

DF: Dairy product made from milk by the removal of 95-98% of the water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leche deshidratada

dried skim milk

DF: The product obtained by removing water from pasteurized skim milk. It contains not more than 5% moisture and not more than 1.5% milk fat unless otherwise indicated.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leche desnatada en polvo

drip loss

DF: The loss in weight of food products owing to extruding and dripping away of tissue juices, such

as meat juices lost during the thawing of frozen meat.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pérdida por goteo

drones (insects)

DF: The males of social bees and wasps.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zánganos

drug antagonism

DF: Phenomena and pharmaceuticals of compounds that inhibit the function of agonists (drug agonism) and inverse agonists (drug inverse agonism) for a specific receptor. On their own, antagonists produce no effect by themselves to a receptor, and are said to have neither intrinsic activity nor efficacy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: antagonismo farmacológico

drug carriers

DF: Forms to which substances are incorporated to improve the delivery and the effectiveness of drugs. Drug carriers are used in drug-delivery systems such as the controlled-release technology to prolong in vivo drug actions, decrease drug metabolism, and reduce drug toxicity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: transportadores de fármacos

drug evaluation

DF: Any process by which toxicity, metabolism, absorption,

elimination, preferred route of administration, safe dosage range, etc., for a drug or group of drugs is determined through clinical assessment in humans or veterinary animals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: evaluación de fármacos

drug implants

DF: Small containers or pellets of a solid drug implanted in the body to achieve sustained release of the drug.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: implantes de medicamentos

drug synergism

DF: The action of a drug in promoting or enhancing the effectiveness of another drug.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: sinergismo medicamentosos

drugs

DF: Any chemical compounds, including nutrients, that are used in the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, or cure of disease, for the relief of pain, or to control or improve any physiological or pathological disorder in humans or animals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: medicamentos

dry deposition

DF: The deposition of atmospheric gases and particulates to the Earth's surface in the absence of precipitation. Compare

"wet deposition."

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: deposición seca

dry environmental conditions

DF: Habitats or sites characterized by the limited water availability.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: condiciones ambientales secas

dry eye syndrome

DF: Corneal and conjunctival dryness due to deficient tear production, predominantly in menopausal and post-menopausal women. Filamentary keratitis or erosion of the conjunctival and corneal epithelium may be caused by these disorders. Sensation of the presence of a foreign body in the eye and burning of the eyes may occur.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: síndrome del ojo seco

dry ice

DF: A solid form of carbon dioxide used as a refrigerant.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: hielo seco

dry period (lactation)

DF: The time in late pregnancy when a cow (or other lactating animal) ceases to give milk. Commonly, U.S. dairy cows are dried off 60 days before calving.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: período de secado (lactancia)

dryland farming

DF: A system of producing crops in semiarid regions (usually with less than 20 inches of annual rainfall) without the use of irrigation.

Frequently, part of the land will lie fallow in alternate years to conserve moisture.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: agricultura de secano

ductus deferens

DF: The excretory duct of the testes that carries spermatozoa.

It rises from the scrotum and joins the seminal vesicles to form the ejaculatory duct.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: ductus deferens

dumping (economics)

DF: Selling commodities in a foreign market at a lower price than in the domestic market; the price to the importer is less than the normal price of the product charged to the buyer in the country of origin.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dumping (economía)

duodenoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the luminal surface of the duodenum.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: duodenoscopia

duplicate genes

DF: Two identical genes showing the same phenotypic action but localized in different regions of a chromosome or on different chromosomes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: genes duplicados

durability

DF: The quality or state of being resistant to breakage or destruction.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: durabilidad

durians

DF: a large oval tasty but foul-smelling fruit with a prickly rind

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: durion

duripans

DF: A duripan (L. durus, hard; meaning hardpan) is a subsurface horizon that is cemented by illuvial silica to the degree that less than 50 percent of the volume of air-dry fragments slake in water or during prolonged soaking in acid HCl). Duripans vary in the degree of cementation by silica. In addition, they commonly contain accessory

cements, chiefly calcium carbonate.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: duripán

durum wheat

DF: The hardest of all U.S. wheats, seeded in the spring, and contains a high amount of protein, which is good for pasta products (macaroni, spaghetti, and other noodles), grown in the same northern area as Hard Red Spring wheat--mainly in North Dakota.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trigo duro

dust

DF: Particulates capable of temporary suspension in air or other gases - also particles smaller than an arbitrary selected size.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: polvo

dynamic programming

DF: Algorithmic technique used for solving an optimization problem by caching subproblem solutions (memoization) rather than recomputing them.

DS: National Institute of Standards and Technology

ES: programación dinámica

dynamins

DF: A family of high molecular weight GTP phosphohydrolases that play a direct role in vesicle transport. They

associate with microtubule bundles (microtubules) and are believed to produce mechanical force via a process linked to GTP hydrolysis. This enzyme was formerly listed as EC 3.6.1.50.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: dinaminas

dysbiosis

DF: Changes in quantitative and qualitative composition of microbiota. The changes may lead to altered host microbial interaction or homeostatic imbalance that can contribute to a disease state often with inflammation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: disbiosis

dyschondroplasia

DF: Abnormal development of cartilage and bone.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: discondroplasia

dysoxia

DF: Abnormal oxygen metabolism in cells and tissues.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: disoxia

dysphagia

DF: Difficulty in swallowing which may result from neuromuscular disorder or mechanical obstruction. Dysphagia is classified into two distinct types: oropharyngeal dysphagia due to malfunction of the pharynx and upper esophageal sphincter; and esophageal dysphagia due to

malfunction of the esophagus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: disfagia

dystocia

DF: Slow or difficult obstetric labor or childbirth.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: distocia

E

early childhood education

DF: Education of students from preschool through grade
3.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: educación temprana

earlywood

DF: The portion of the growth ring that is formed during the
early part of the growing season. It is usually less dense
and weaker mechanically than latewood.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as
an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: madera de primavera

Eastern equine encephalitis virus

DF: A species of Alphavirus causing encephalomyelitis in

Equidae and humans. The virus ranges along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and Canada and as far south as the Caribbean, Mexico, and parts of Central and South America. Infections in horses show a mortality of up to 90 percent and in humans as high as 80 percent in epidemics.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: Eastern equine encephalitis virus

ecdysis

DF: The periodic shedding of the older cuticle layer or exoskeleton at the end of each molt as seen in insects (arthropods), or the splitting and casting off older skin as seen in some reptiles and amphibians. During this process, muscles contract to enlarge the body, until the exoskeleton breaks and the organism emerges out into the environment. This phenomenon is a prerequisite for normal growth and development, and metamorphosis of various insects, reptiles, amphibians, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ecdysis

echinococcosis

DF: An infection caused by the infestation of the larval form of tapeworms of the genus *Echinococcus*. The liver, lungs, and kidney are the most common areas of infestation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: equinococcosis

echinostomiasis

DF: Infection by flukes of the genus *Echinostoma*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: equinostomiasis

echolocation

DF: An auditory orientation mechanism involving the emission of high frequency sounds which are reflected back to the emitter (animal).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: ecolocación

eclosion

DF: Escape of the adult insect from the cuticle of the pupa, the cocoons, or the puparium, or, in hemimetabolous insects, from the cuticle of the last nymphal instar.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: eclosión (metamorfosis)

eco-efficiency

DF: The relationship between economic outputs of products, processes and services and their environmental impact, with the goal being efficient use of materials and energy throughout the life cycle in order to reduce economic and ecological costs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: eco-eficiencia

ecolabeling

DF: A symbol, graphic or statement that appears on products or their packaging in order to convey an environmental aspect of that product to the consumer.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ecoetiquetado

ecological competition

DF: The simultaneous demand by two or more organisms or species for a necessary resource in their environment (e.g., nutrients, space, water).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: competencia ecológica

ecological economics

DF: A transdisciplinary field of study that integrates environmental, social and economic systems that examines the economic values of non-market products and services where the economy is connected to, and sustained by, a flow of energy and materials in the natural environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ecología económica

ecological footprint

DF: An ecological footprint is a measurement of the area, whether land- or water-based, required to support a certain level and/or type of consumption by an enterprise, activity, individual or population. The footprint calculation assesses the resources (e.g. the amount of water, energy, nutrients or land, [natural capital]) required for the production of what is being consumed and the resources required to assimilate the resulting waste.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: huella ecológica

ecological invasion

DF: interspecific competition where native species are competing with nonnative species for resources (e.g., nutrients, space, water, etc.)

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: invasión ecológica

ecological resilience

DF: The level of disturbance that an ecosystem can undergo without crossing a threshold to a situation with different structure or outputs. Resilience depends on ecological dynamics as well as the organizational and institutional capacity to understand, manage, and respond to these dynamics.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: resiliencia ecológica

ecological site descriptions

DF: An ecological site description (ESD) is a document describing the biotic and abiotic factors that influence the plant community. It includes information about landscape positions, climate, hydrology, plant community and soils information.

DS: Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA: Introduction to Ecological Site Descriptions

ES: descripción de sitios ecológicos

ecological value

DF: The worth attributed to an organism, ecosystem, product, resource or activity, in terms of benefits to the environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: valor ecológico

ecological zones

DF: Large biogeographical units of land/water that are characterized by their distinct species and communities. The major ecozones are further divided into many smaller ecoregions which share similar natural communities, climate, meteorological factors, topography, elevation, soil types, edaphic factors, and/or other physical characteristics.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zonas ecológicas

ecology

DF: A branch of science concerned with the interrelationships of organisms and their cycles and rhythms, community development and environments-especially as manifested by natural structure, interaction between different kinds of organisms, geographic distributions, and population alterations.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: ecologia

econometrics

DF: The testing and quantifying of economic theories and the

solution of economic problems by their conversion to mathematical forms, application of mathematical processes and the use of statistical techniques.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: econometría

economic behavior

DF: The predicted or observable activity or manner in which decisions are made regarding the management of wealth, including the manner of buying/selling goods and services, generating income, allocating economic resources, borrowing/lending, investment and other financial choices.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: comportamiento económico

economic demand

DF: The desire to purchase economic goods or services at the market price.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: demanda económica

economic depression

DF: A multi-year extended period of declining economic growth which is typically seen as being more severe than an economic recession, e.g., gross domestic product declines by more than 10 percent.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: depresión económica

economic development

DF: Any effort or process that promotes the improvement of the economy of a region and the quality of life of its inhabitants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desarrollo económico

economic evaluation

DF: Comparison of two or more alternative courses of action in terms of both their costs and their consequences; economists usually distinguish several types of economic evaluation differing in how consequences are measured.

DS: Economic Evaluation Glossary of Terms, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

ES: evaluación económica

economic productivity

DF: Capacity of a system to produce high levels of output or responsiveness of the output of a system to inputs.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: productividad económica

economic recession

DF: The contraction phase of the business cycle lasting for a few months to several years. A recession is generally viewed as an economic downturn that is less severe than a economic depression.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: recesión económica

economic sectors

DF: A part of a country's or region's commercial, industrial and financial activity, delimited either by public, corporate and private organization of expenditures or by agriculture, manufacturing and service product types.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: sectores económicos

economic sustainability

DF: The application of economic concepts, models, and tools to the sustainable development of resources, businesses and communities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sostenibilidad económica

economic valuation

DF: Estimating or appraising the worth of things having financial or monetary value, including property, assets, goods and services, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: valuación económica

economies of scale

DF: The increase in production efficiency as the number of goods being produced increases and production costs per unit decreases; may also apply to distribution of a service or in marketing.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: economías de escala

ecophysiology

DF: The study of the adaptive response of an organism's physiology to its environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ecofisiología

ecoregions

DF: Physical regions which are characterized by their distinct species and communities and are also classified by their similar physical characteristics such as climate, meteorological factors, topography, elevation, soil types, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ecorregiones

ecosystem engineering

DF: The physical modification, maintenance, or creation of habitats by ecosystem engineers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ingeniería de ecosistemas

ecosystem engineers

DF: Any organism that create, modify or maintain habitats by causing physical changes in biotic and abiotic materials that, directly or indirectly, modulate the diversity of species and the functioning of ecosystems.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ingenieros de ecosistemas

ecosystem management

DF: A natural resource management strategy or plan which is ecologically-based and considers all organisms and their environment with regard to the social, physical, and economic needs of humans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: manejo de ecosistemas

ecosystem respiration

DF: The total respiration of all organisms living in a given ecosystem.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: respiración del ecosistema

ecosystem services

DF: Benefits people and other organisms obtain from ecosystems; examples include: pure water and clean air, scenic landscapes, wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: servicios ecosistémicos

ecosystems

DF: A natural community of plants, animals, and other living organisms and the physical environment in which they live and interact.

DS: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ES: ecosistemas

ecotones

DF: Zones of transition where two or more ecosystems meet.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ecotonas

ecotourism

DF: Travel to natural settings with focus on the appreciation, conservation, preservation and sustainability of the area's natural resources and its surrounding community.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ecoturismo

ecotoxicology

DF: The term was first coined in 1969 by René Truhaut. The science of poisons and toxic substances occurring in the environment and their effects. Can be further expanded as the science of predicting effects of potentially toxic agents on natural ecosystems and nontarget species.

DS: Patuxent Wildlife Research Center Glossary

ES: ecotoxicología

ecotypes

DF: A subspecific group that is genetically adapted to a particular habitat.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ecotipos

ectomycorrhizae

DF: A mycorrhiza growing in a close web on the surface of an associated root; generally formed by basidiomycete fungi.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: ectomicorrizas

ectothermy

DF: The use of environmental or ambient heat to control body temperature. Body temperature of ectothermic animals usually varies widely but may be moderated by the animal's behavior. For example, snakes and lizards may maintain a relatively constant temperature by basking in the sun or seeking underground refugia.

DS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Glossary

ES: ectothermia

eczema

DF: A pruritic papulovesicular dermatitis occurring as a reaction to many endogenous and exogenous agents.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: eccema

edaphic factors

DF: A condition of the soil, whether physical, biological or chemical, that influences the organisms and processes that occur in the soil.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: factores edáficos

eddy covariance

DF: A statistical measure used in meteorological studies to demonstrate the movement and emissions of heat or gases (e.g. carbon dioxide, methane, water vapor) in the atmosphere over forests, agricultural fields, lakes and other natural ecosystems.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: covarianza eddy

edema

DF: Abnormal fluid accumulation in tissues or body cavities.

Most cases of edema are present under the skin in subcutaneous tissue.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: edema

edge effects

DF: Ecological characteristics associated with the junction

between two dissimilar habitat types or ecosystems affecting the population structure and biological traits of the associated plant or animal communities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: efectos de borde

edible vaccines

DF: Vaccines or candidate vaccines derived from edible

plants. Transgenic plants are used as recombinant protein production systems and the edible plant tissue functions as an oral vaccine.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: vacunas comestibles

educational status

DF: Educational attainment or level of education of

individuals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: estatus educacional

eel culture

DF: The cultivation of eels for food or other purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo de anguila

EF hand motifs

DF: Calcium-binding motifs composed of two helixes (E and F) joined by a loop. Calcium is bound by the loop region. These motifs are found in many proteins that are regulated by calcium.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: motivos EF Hand

effluents

DF: Any liquid waste or byproduct that enters the environment from a point source.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: efluentes

egg masses

DF: The group of eggs (ova) laid by a female in a single egg-laying event.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: masas de huevos

egg tooth

DF: A small horny, tooth-like growth, usually on the upper or lower mandible of an embryonic bird or the snout of an embryonic oviparous reptile. It helps in breaking the eggshell during hatching and it disappears within a few

days of hatching.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: diente de huevo

egg weight

DF: The weight of an individual egg.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: peso del huevo

Ehrlichia

DF: A genus of bacteria that that is primarily vectored by ticks and cause disease in humans, ruminants, canids, and rodents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Ehrlichia

ehrlichiosis

DF: A tick-borne disease characterized by fever, headache, myalgias, anorexia, and occasionally rash. Causal agents belong to the Rickettsiales order and include Ehrlichia spp.; in humans, the disease is caused by Anaplasma phagocytophilum; in horses, it is caused by Neorickettsia risticii.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ehrlichiosis

El Gran Chaco

DF: A vast plain with varied environment and climatic zones that extends through northern Argentina, southeastern Bolivia, northwestern Paraguay and into a small area of southwestern Brazil. Land uses include wildlife habitat,

livestock and crop production and forestry.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: El Gran Chaco

El Nino

DF: A warming of the ocean current along the coasts of Peru and Ecuador that is generally associated with dramatic changes in the weather patterns of the region; a major El Niño event generally occurs every 3 to 7 years and is associated with changes in the weather patterns worldwide.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ES: El Niño Oscilación del Sur

elaioplasts

DF: Plastids that synthesize and store oils.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: elaioplastos

elasticities

DF: Measures of responsiveness of one economic variable to another.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: elasticidad

elasticity of substitution

DF: A measurement of the effect on consumption of each of two goods if the price of the other changes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: elasticidad de sustitución

electric discharges

DF: The flowing of electricity through a gas, resulting in the emission of radiation that is characteristic of the gas and the intensity of the current.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: descargas eléctricas

electric furnaces

DF: Furnaces whose heat is derived from electrical energy, generally achieved through resistance heating.

DS: Taken in part from: NASA Thesaurus

ES: hornos eléctricos

electric generators

DF: A device that converts a heat, chemical or mechanical energy into electricity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: generadores eléctricos

electric utilities

DF: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality aligned with distribution facilities for delivery of electric energy for use primarily by the public. Included are investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and State utilities, Federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. A few entities that are tariff based and corporately aligned with companies that own distribution facilities are also included.

DS: U.S. Energy Information Administration Glossary

ES: servicios de electricidad

electrochemiluminescence

DF: Luminescence produced during electrochemical reactions of compounds in solution.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: electroquimioluminiscencia

electrocorticography

DF: Recording of brain electrical activities in which the electrodes are placed directly on the cerebral cortex.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: electrocorticografía

electrodes

DF: Electric conductors through which electric currents enter or leave a medium, whether it be an electrolytic solution, solid, molten mass, gas, or vacuum.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: electrodos

electrodialysis

DF: A diffusion process that uses electrical current applied to permeable membranes to remove electrolytes or ions from solutions. Electrodes of opposite charge are placed on either side of the membrane to accelerate diffusion.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: electrodiálisis

electroencephalography

DF: Recording of electric currents developed in the brain by means of electrodes applied to the scalp, to the surface of

the brain, or placed within the substance of the brain.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: electroencefalogramas

electrofusion

DF: Fusion by the application of an electric current; In biological systems, the method is used to fuse cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: electrofusión

electrolysis

DF: Destruction by passage of a galvanic electric current, as in disintegration of a chemical compound in solution.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: electrolisis

electrolytes

DF: A substance which dissociates (separates) into two or more ions when it is dissolved in water.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: electrolitos

electron transport chain

DF: The sequence of electron-carrying proteins that transfer electrons from electron donors, such as NADH, to oxygen in aerobic cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cadena de transporte de electrones

electronarcosis

DF: Profound stupor produced by passing an electric current

through the brain.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: electronarcosis

electronic chips

DF: A small piece of silicon or other semiconducting material used to make an integrated circuit.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: chips electrónicos

electrons

DF: Stable elementary particles having the smallest known negative charge, present in all elements; also called negatrons. Positively charged electrons are called positrons. The numbers, energies and arrangement of electrons around atomic nuclei determine the chemical identities of elements. Beams of electrons are called cathode rays.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: electrones

electroosmosis

DF: The motion of a liquid through a membrane (or plug or capillary) consequent upon the application of an electric field across the membrane.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: electroósmosis

electrophoresis

DF: An electrochemical process in which macromolecules or colloidal particles with a net electric charge migrate in a

solution under the influence of an electric current.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: electroforesis

electroporation

DF: A technique in which electric pulses of intensity in kilovolts per centimeter and of microsecond-to-millisecond duration cause a temporary loss of the semipermeability of cell membranes, thus leading to ion leakage, escape of metabolites, and increased uptake by cells of drugs, molecular probes, and DNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: electroporación

electroretinography

DF: Recording of electric potentials in the retina after stimulation by light.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: electrorretinografía

electrospray ionization mass spectrometry

DF: A mass spectrometry technique used for analysis of nonvolatile compounds such as proteins and macromolecules. The technique involves preparing electrically charged droplets from analyte molecules dissolved in solvent. The electrically charged droplets enter a vacuum chamber where the solvent is evaporated. Evaporation of solvent reduces the droplet size, thereby increasing the coulombic repulsion within the droplet. As the charged droplets get smaller, the excess charge within them causes them to

disintegrate and release analyte molecules. The volatilized analyte molecules are then analyzed by mass spectrometry.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: espectrometría de masas con ionización por electrospray

elementary education

DF: Education of students from kindergarten through grades 6, 7, or 8 (which is dependent on the school system).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: educación primaria

elementary flow

DF: Material or energy entering or leaving the system being studied, which has been drawn from or emitted to the environment without previous or subsequent human transformation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: flujo elemental

elementary particles

DF: Individual components of atoms, usually subatomic; subnuclear particles are usually detected only when the atomic nucleus decays and then only transiently, as most of them are unstable, often yielding pure energy without substance, i.e., radiation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: partículas elementales

elite trees

DF: A tree which is greatly superior to the average tree of the

same species in some inherited characteristics as determined by progeny tests.

DS: USDA Forest Service

ES: árboles elite

elytra

DF: The outer hardened forewings of beetles and some other insects that cover and protect the hindwings or functional wings.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: élitros

Elytrigia littorea

DF: Intergeneric hybrid of *Elymus repens* x *Thinopyrum junceum*.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: *Elytrigia littorea*

Elytrigia obtusiuscula

DF: Interspecific hybrid of *Thinopyrum pycnanthum* x *Thinopyrum junceum*.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: *Elytrigia obtusiuscula*

emaciation

DF: Clinical manifestation of excessive leanness usually caused by disease or a lack of nutrition.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: emaciación

embodied energy

DF: The total energy required to produce a product is

considered to be figuratively represented or embodied in
the product itself.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: energía incorporada

embolism

DF: Blocking of a blood vessel by an embolus
which can be a blood clot or other undissolved
material in the blood stream.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: embolia

embryo transfer

DF: The transfer of mammalian embryos from an in vivo
or in vitro environment to a suitable host to
improve pregnancy or gestational outcome in human
or animal.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: transferencia de embriones

embryonic mortality

DF: Death of the embryo during embryogenesis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mortalidad embrionaria

emergent plants

DF: Aquatic plants which have their upper structures
(e.g. leaves, stems or inflorescences) extended
out of the water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas emergentes

emerging diseases

DF: Infectious diseases that are novel in their outbreak ranges
(geographic and host) or transmission mode.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: enfermedades emergentes

energy

DF: Available energy of one kind previously required directly
or indirectly to make a product or service (emjoule).

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: energía

emissions

DF: Discharges into the environment, such as gases,
particulates, odors, dust, heat, steam, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: emisiones

emissions factor

DF: A unique value for scaling emissions to activity data in
terms of a standard rate of emissions per unit of activity
(e.g., grams of carbon dioxide emitted per barrel of fossil
fuel consumed, or per pound of product produced).

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: factor de emisión

employment

DF: The state of being engaged in an activity or service for
wages or salary.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: empleo

emulsifiers

DF: Chemicals which promote emulsification and maintain the emulsion stability.

DS: NAL Thesaurus staff

ES: emulsificadores

emulsifying

DF: The formation of a mixture of two liquids, such as oil and water, in which one of the liquids is in the form of fine droplets and is dispersed in the other.

DS: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ES: emulsificación

enantiomers

DF: A pair of stereoisomers that are nonsuperimposable mirror images of each other analogous to human hands. They have identical physical properties except for rotation of polarized light and identical chemical properties except for reactions with optical active reagents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enantiómeros

encephalitis

DF: Inflammation of the brain due to infection, autoimmune processes, toxins, and other conditions. Viral infections are a relatively frequent cause of this condition.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: encefalitis

encephalomalacia

DF: Softening or loss of brain tissue following cerebral infarction; cerebral ischemia, infection, craniocerebral trauma, or other injury.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: encefalomalacia

endangered species

DF: A species as defined in the Endangered Species Act, that is in danger of extinction through a significant portion of its range. A species classified as threatened is likely to become an endangered species.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Fish Glossary

ES: especies en peligro de extinción

Endangered Species Act of 1973

DF: Repeals and replaces the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969. An act to provide a means whereby ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved, to provide a program for the conservation of such endangered species and threatened species, and to take such steps as may be appropriate to achieve the purposes of the (relevant) treaties and conventions.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: Ley sobre Especies en Peligro de Extinción de 1973

endemic diseases

DF: The constant presence of diseases or infectious agents
within a given geographic area or population group. It may
also refer to the usual prevalence of a given disease with
such area or group.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: enfermedades endémicas

endemic goiter

DF: A form of iodine deficiency disorders characterized by an
enlargement of the thyroid gland in a significantly large
fraction of a population group. Endemic goiter is common in
mountainous and iodine-deficient areas of the world where
the diet contains insufficient amount of iodine.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: bocio endémico

endocarditis

DF: Inflammation of the inner lining of the heart
(endocardium), the continuous membrane
lining the four chambers and heart valves.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: endocarditis

endocarp

DF: A portion of plant tissue that is the innermost differentiated layer of a pericarp.

DS: Plant Ontology, Plantontology.org

ES: endocarpio

endodontics

DF: A dental specialty concerned with the maintenance of the dental pulp in a state of health and the treatment of the pulp cavity (pulp chamber and pulp canal).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: endodoncia

endomembrane system

DF: Suspended membranes locating in eukaryotic cytoplasm.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistema de endomembranas

endometritis

DF: Inflammation of the endometrium, usually caused by intrauterine infections.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: endometritis

endomycorrhizae

DF: A mycorrhiza penetrating into the associated root and ramifying between the cells; generally formed by phycomycete fungi.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: endomicorizas

endoparasitoids

DF: Parasitoids which at some time in their life history develop inside the body of their host. Immature developmental stages may be endoparasitoids, with adults being free-living.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: endoparasitoides

endoplasmic reticulum stress

DF: Various physiological or molecular disturbances that impair endoplasmic reticulum function. It triggers many responses, including unfolded protein response, which may lead to apoptosis; and autophagy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: estrés del retículo endoplasmático

endopolyploidy

DF: A polyploid state in which the chromosomes of a cell have divided and duplicated repeatedly without undergoing division of the nucleus or cell.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: endopoliploidía

endoscopes

DF: Instruments for the visual examination of interior structures of the body. There are rigid endoscopes and flexible fiberoptic endoscopes for various types of viewing in endoscopy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: endoscopios

endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography

DF: Fiberoptic endoscopy designed for duodenal observation and cannulation of Vater's ampulla, in order to visualize the pancreatic and biliary duct system by retrograde injection of contrast media. endoscopic (Vater) papillotomy (sphincterotomy, endoscopic) may be performed during this procedure.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: colangiopancreatografía endoscópica retrógrada

endoscopic sphincterotomy

DF: Incision of Oddi's sphincter or Vater's ampulla performed by inserting a sphincterotome through an endoscope (duodenoscope) often following retrograde cholangiography (cholangiopancreatography, endoscopic retrograde). Endoscopic treatment by sphincterotomy is the preferred method of treatment for patients with retained or recurrent bile duct stones post-cholecystectomy, and for poor-surgical-risk patients that have the gallbladder still present.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: esfinterotomía endoscópica

endoscopy

DF: Procedures of applying endoscopes for disease diagnosis and treatment. Endoscopy involves passing an optical instrument through a small incision in the skin i.e. percutaneous; or through

a natural orifice and along natural body pathways such as the digestive tract; and/or through an incision in the wall of a tubular structure or organ, i.e. transluminal, to examine or perform surgery on the interior parts of the body.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: endoscopía

endosomes

DF: Cytoplasmic vesicles formed when coated vesicles shed their clathrin coat. Endosomes internalize macromolecules bound by receptors on the cell surface.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: endosomas

endosperm

DF: Nutritive tissue of the seeds of flowering plants that surrounds the embryos. It is produced by a parallel process of fertilization in which a second male gamete from the pollen grain fuses with two female nuclei within the embryo sac. The endosperm varies in ploidy and contains reserves of starch, oils, and proteins, making it an important source of human nutrition.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: endosperma

endothelin receptors

DF: Cell surface proteins that bind endothelins with high affinity and trigger intracellular changes which influence

the behavior of cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: receptores de la endotelina

endothelins

DF: 21-amino-acid peptides produced by vascular endothelial cells and functioning as potent vasoconstrictors.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: endotelinas

endothermy

DF: The ability to generate and regulate internal body temperature. Erroneously considered synonymous with warm-blooded. Examples of endotherms include birds, most mammals, and a few fishes (e.g., tunas, billfishes).

DS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Glossary

ES: endotermia

endotoxemia

DF: A condition characterized by the presence of endotoxins in the blood. On lysis, the outer cell wall of gram-negative bacteria enters the systemic circulation and initiates a pathophysiologic cascade of pro-inflammatory mediators.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: endotoxemia

endotoxins

DF: Toxins closely associated with the living cytoplasm or cell wall of certain microorganisms,

which do not readily diffuse into the culture medium, but are released upon lysis of the cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: endotoxinas

endpoint indicator

DF: Final point in the cause-effect chain of a particular impact category.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: indicador de punto final

energy cane

DF: A high-fiber yielding sugar cane variety or it's inter-specific hybrid that is cultivated to get higher biomass or fiber content and serves as a source for the production of cellulosic ethanol, bioelectricity, and other biofuels.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: caña energética

energy conversion

DF: The change of energy from one form to another.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: conversión energética

energy crops

DF: Crops grown specifically to provide the raw materials for energy production, including food crops such as corn and sugarcane and nonfood crops such as poplar trees and switchgrass.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivos energéticos

energy density

DF: The energy per unit weight or volume.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: densidad energética

energy deprivation

DF: Withholding energy from animals, insects, and humans in involuntary, controlled or uncontrolled settings.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: privación de energía

energy efficiency

DF: The ratio of the energy output to the total energy input of a process.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: eficiencia energética

energy expenditure

DF: the combination of basal energy needs, plus the thermic effect of food, plus a small amount of energy needed to perform the most basic sedentary activities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gasto energético

energy flow

DF: The movement and transformation of energy within and among ecological and industrial systems.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: flujo de energía

energy recovery

DF: Saving or recovering energy which would otherwise be lost from processing or waste.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: recuperación de la energía

engineering

DF: The application of physical, mechanical, and mathematical principles for practical purposes, such as the design, manufacture and operation of machinery.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ingeniería

enhancer elements

DF: Cis-acting DNA sequences which can increase transcription of genes. Enhancers can usually function in either orientation and at various distances from a promoter.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: elementos potenciadores

enriched foods

DF: Foods to which nutrients were added in order to replace losses of the nutrient that occurred during processing.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos enriquecidos

enrichment culture

DF: A technique for isolating organisms in which nutritional and/or environmental conditions are controlled to favor the growth of a specific organism or group of organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo con enriquecimiento

enteral feeding

DF: Nutritional support given via the alimentary canal or any route connected to the gastrointestinal system (i.e., the enteral route). This includes oral feeding, sip feeding, and tube feeding using nasogastric, gastrostomy, and jejunostomy tubes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: alimentación enteral

enterobactin

DF: An iron-binding cyclic trimer of 2,3-dihydroxy-N-benzoyl-L-serine. It is produced by *E. coli* and other enteric bacteria.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: enterobactina

enterocolitis

DF: Inflammation of the mucosa of both the small intestine and the large intestine. Etiology includes ischemia, infections, allergic, and immune responses.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: enterocolitis

enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli

DF: Strains of Escherichia coli that are a subgroup of Shiga-toxigenic Escherichia coli. They cause non-bloody and bloody diarrhea; hemolytic uremic syndrome; and hemorrhagic colitis. An important member of this subgroup is Escherichia coli O157-H7.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: Escherichia coli enterohemorrágica

enteropathogens

DF: Microorganisms, usually bacteria, capable of causing disease in the intestinal tract.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enteropatógenos

enterotoxemia

DF: Disease caused by the liberation of exotoxins of Clostridium perfringens in the intestines of sheep, goats, cattle, foals, and piglets. Type B enterotoxemia in lambs is lamb dysentery; type C enterotoxemia in mature sheep produces "struck", and in calves, lambs and piglets it produces hemorrhagic enterotoxemia; type D enterotoxemia in sheep and goats is pulpy-kidney disease or overeating disease.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enterotoxemia

enterotoxins

DF: Substances that are toxic to the intestinal tract

causing vomiting, diarrhea, etc.; most common
enterotoxins are produced by bacteria.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enterotoxinas

entrepreneurship

DF: The organization, management, and assumption of risks of a
business or enterprise, usually implying an element of
change or challenge and a new opportunity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: iniciativa empresarial

entropion

DF: The turning inward (inversion) of the edge of the
eyelid, with the tarsal cartilage turned inward
toward the eyeball.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: entropión

entropy

DF: A measure of the extent to which the energy of a system is
unavailable.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: entropía

environment

DF: The complex of climatic, soil and biotic factors that act
upon an organism or ecological
community and ultimately determine its form and survival.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: ambiente

environmental assessment

DF: An environmental analysis that evaluates the
positive and negative changes to the environment
conditions at and around a particular site of a
proposed project. When conducted pursuant to the
National Environmental Policy Act, a more detailed
environmental impact statement may be prepared
pending this general assessment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: evaluación de impacto ambiental

environmental audits

DF: Systematic, independent and objective reviews of verifiable
information concerning environmental events, conditions,
activities, or management systems.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: auditoría ambiental

environmental economics

DF: A branch of economics that studies the economic impact of
environmental policies and uses economic analysis to inform
environmental decision-making, as in the cost-benefit
evaluation of environmental protection.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: economía ambiental

environmental education

DF: Educational programs and training about environmental issues, environmental protection and environmental management.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: educación ambiental

environmental engineering

DF: The branch of engineering relating to the environment, especially water and waste management.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Ingeniería ambiental

environmental enrichment

DF: Modification of the physical environment of animals, especially those in captivity, for the purpose of meeting behavioral needs and improving well-being.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enriquecimiento ambiental

environmental exposure

DF: The exposure to potentially harmful chemical, physical, or biological agents in the environment or to environmental factors that may include ionizing radiation, pathogenic organisms, or toxic chemicals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: exposición ambiental

environmental fate

DF: The destiny of any chemical, biological substance or pollutant after release into the environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: destino ambiental

environmental governance

DF: The process by which public and/or private sector participants with decision authority coordinate policies, regulations, standards and practices in the use, management and protection of natural resources.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gobernanza ambiental

environmental hazards

DF: Physical, chemical, biological or mechanical agents capable of causing harm to the environment, or a situation or event with the potential for adverse environmental impact.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: riesgos ambientales

environmental health

DF: The branch of public health dealing with the control of environmental factors which may affect health, such as the reduction of biological, chemical and physical hazards in the environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: salud ambiental

environmental impact

DF: Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an

organization's environmental aspects.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: impacto ambiental

environmental impact statements

DF: A document required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decision making, it describes the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and cites alternative actions.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: declaraciones de impacto ambiental

environmental indicators

DF: A measurement, statistic or value that provides a proximate gauge or evidence of the effects of environmental management programs or of the state or condition of the environment.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: indicadores ambientales

environmental markets

DF: An exchange-based approach to achieve pollution abatement goals set by environmental regulations that place a "cap" on emissions. A credit or offset is given to providers of pollution abatement. Regulated firms who cannot economically meet their abatement obligations can purchase credits from those who can produce credits at a cost lower than the expected market price.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mercados ambientales

environmental monitoring

DF: The monitoring of the level of toxins, chemical pollutants, microbial contaminants, or other harmful substances in the environment (soil, air, and water), workplace, or in the bodies of people and animals present in that environment.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: monitoreo ambiental

environmental performance

DF: The measurable outcome of an organization's ability to meet environmental objectives and targets set forth in the organization's environmental plan or policy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desempeño ambiental

environmental policy

DF: Official statements of principles, intentions, values, and objective which are based on legislation and the governing authority of a state and which serve as a guide for the operations of governmental and private activities in environmental affairs.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: política ambiental

environmental product declaration

DF: A standardized (ISO 14025/TR) life-cycle assessment-based mechanism to communicate quantified life-cycle

environmental information for a product.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: declaración ambiental de producto

environmental protection

DF: Environmental protection includes prevention (avoidance) strategies to protect the environment from future damage or degradation; and control measures to restore and maintain environmental quality.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: protección ambiental

environmental sustainability

DF: Long-term maintenance of ecosystem components and functions for future generations.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: sostenibilidad ambiental

environmental technology

DF: The application of devices, materials, or techniques to manage environmental conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tecnología medioambiental

environmentally preferable purchasing

DF: Buying of renewable, environmentally-friendly or biobased products to provide benefits including climate change impact reduction, energy security and sustainable economic development.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: compras verdes

enzootic bovine leukosis

DF: A lymphoid neoplastic disease in cattle caused by the bovine leukemia virus. Enzootic bovine leukosis may take the form of lymphosarcoma, malignant lymphoma, or leukemia but the presence of malignant cells in the blood is not a consistent finding.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: leucosis bovina enzoótica

enzootic diseases

DF: The constant presence of diseases or infectitious agents within a specific animal population in a particular geographic area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enzootias

enzymatic interesterification

DF: An enzymatic reaction in which an enzyme, such as lipase, catalyzes the rearrangement of fatty acids on the glycerol backbone of a fat, especially for the purpose of changing its melting properties.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: interesterificación enzimática

enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

DF: A technique using antibodies for detecting specific proteins. Used to test for the presence of a particular genetically engineered organism.

DS: USDA Glossary of Agricultural Biotechnology Terms

ES: prueba de inmunoabsorción enzimática

enzyme polymorphism

DF: A phenomenon that, in the course of evolution, characterizes enzymes that are able to maintain their catalytic capability on the same chemical reaction, even though their amino acid sequences and/or amino acid composition are modified via mutagenesis and/or natural selection. The properties of these enzymes (such as kinetics and electrophoretic mobility) can be differentiated by physical, chemical and immunological techniques.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: polimorfismo enzimático

enzyme stability

DF: The extent to which an enzyme retains its structural conformation or its activity when subjected to storage, isolation, and purification or various other physical or chemical manipulations, including proteolytic enzymes and heat.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: estabilidad enzimática

eosinophilia

DF: Abnormal increase in eosinophils in the blood, tissues or organs.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: eosinofilia

eosinophils

DF: Granular leukocytes with a nucleus that usually has two lobes connected by a slender thread of chromatin, and cytoplasm containing coarse, round granules that are uniform in size and stainable by eosin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: eosinófilos

ependyma

DF: A thin membrane that lines the ventricles of the brain and the central canal of the spinal cord.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: epéndimo

ephemeral streams

DF: A stream or portion of a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives little or no water from springs and no long-continued supply from snow or other sources. Its channel is at all times above the water table.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: corrientes efímeras

epichlorohydrins

DF: A chlorinated epoxy compound used as an industrial solvent. It is a strong skin irritant and carcinogen.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: epiclorohidrinas

epicotyls

DF: The portion of the axis of an embryo or young seedling above the point where the cotyledon(s) is attached.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: epicotilos

epidemiological studies

DF: Studies designed to examine associations or commonly, hypothesized causal relations. They are usually concerned with identifying or measuring the effects of risk factors or exposures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: estudios epidemiológicos

epidemiology

DF: The study of the various factors influencing the occurrence, distribution, prevention, and control of disease, injury, and other health-related events in a defined population.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: epidemiología

epidermal growth factor receptors

DF: A cell surface receptor involved in regulation of cell growth and differentiation. It is specific for epidermal growth factor and EGF related peptides including

transforming growth factor alpha, amphiregulin, and heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor. The binding of ligand to the receptor causes activation of its intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity and rapid internalization of the receptor-ligand complex into the cell.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptores del factor de crecimiento epidérmico

epidermolysis bullosa

DF: Group of genetically determined disorders characterized by the blistering of skin and mucosae.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: epidermólisis bullosa

epididymitis

DF: Inflammation of the epididymis. Its clinical features include enlarged epididymis, a swollen scrotum; pain; pyuria; and fever. It is usually related to infections in the urinary tract, which likely spread to the epididymis through either the vas deferens or the lymphatics of the spermatic cord.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: epididimitis

epigenetics

DF: The study of the mechanisms by which genes bring about their phenotypic effects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: epigenética

epinasty

DF: Stronger growth on the upper surface than on the under surface of a plant part, which causes the part, such as a leaf, to curl downward.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: epinastia

epiphyses

DF: The head of a long bone that is separated from the shaft by the epiphyseal plate until bone growth stops. At that time, the plate disappears and the head and shaft are united.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: epífisis

epiphytes

DF: Nonparasitic plants that grow on other plants for support, rather than rooting in the soil.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: epifitas

epirubicin

DF: An anthracycline which is the 4'-epi-isomer of doxorubicin. The compound exerts its antitumor effects by interference with the synthesis and function of DNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: epirubicina

epistasis

DF: A form of gene interaction whereby the expression of one gene interferes with or masks the expression of a different

gene or genes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: epistasis

epithelial cell adhesion molecule

DF: A cell adhesion molecule that is expressed on the membranes of nearly all epithelial cells, especially at the junctions between intestinal epithelial cells and intraepithelial lymphocytes. It also is expressed on the surface of adenocarcinoma and epithelial tumor cells. It may function in the mucosa through homophilic interactions to provide a barrier against infection. It also regulates the proliferation and differentiation of embryonic stem cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: molécula de adhesión celular epitelial

epitope mapping

DF: Methods used for studying the interactions of antibodies with specific regions of protein antigens. Important applications of epitope mapping are found within the area of immunochemistry.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: mapeo de epítopes

epitopes

DF: Sites on an antigen that interact with specific antibodies.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: epitopos

epizootic diseases

DF: Denoting a temporal pattern of disease occurrence in an animal population in which the disease occurs with a frequency clearly in excess of the expected frequency in that population during a given time interval. An outbreak (epidemic) of disease in an animal population.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: epizootias

epoxy compounds

DF: Organic compounds that include a cyclic ether with three ring atoms in their structure. They are commonly used as precursors for polymers such as epoxy resins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: compuestos epóxicos

equine encephalomyelitis

DF: A group of Alphavirus infections which affect horses and man, transmitted via the bites of mosquitoes. Disorders in this category are endemic to regions of South America and North America.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: encefalomiелitis equina

equine infectious anemia

DF: Viral disease of horses caused by the equine infectious anemia virus. It is characterized by intermittent fever, weakness, and anemia. Chronic infection consists of acute episodes with remissions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: anemia infecciosa equina

equipment maintenance and repair

DF: The upkeep, servicing and restoration of equipment to good working condition.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: equipo, mantenimiento y reparación

erbB-2 receptor

DF: A cell surface protein-tyrosine kinase receptor that is found to be overexpressed in a significant number of adenocarcinomas. It has extensive homology to and can heterodimerize with the EGF receptor (epidermal growth factor receptor), the erbB-3 receptor and the erbB-4 receptor. Activation of the erbB-2 receptor occurs during heterodimer formation with a ligand-bound erbB receptor family members.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptor erbB-2

erbB-3 receptor

DF: A cell surface protein-tyrosine kinase receptor that is specific for neuregulins. It has extensive homology to and can heterodimerize with the EGF Receptor (epidermal growth factor receptor) and the erbB-2 receptor. Overexpression of the erbB-3 receptor is associated with tumorigenesis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptor erbB-3

ergogenic aids

DF: Combinations of various drugs, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, and other dietary supplements claimed

to build muscles and/or enhance athletic performance.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: suplementos ergogénicos

ergonomics

DF: The science of designing, building or equipping mechanical devices or artificial environments to the anthropometric, physiological, or psychological requirements of the people who will use them.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: ergonomía

ergotism

DF: Poisoning caused by ingesting ergotized grain or by the misdirected or excessive use of ergot as a medicine.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: ergotismo

erysipelas

DF: An acute infection of the skin caused by species of *Streptococcus*. This disease most frequently affects infants, young children, and the elderly. Characteristics include pink-to-red lesions that spread rapidly and are warm to the touch. The commonest site of involvement is the face.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: erisipela

Erysipelothrix

DF: A genus of gram-positive, facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped bacteria that has a tendency to form long filaments. Its organisms are widely distributed in nature and are found in mammals, birds, and fishes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: Erysipelothrix

erythrocyte count

DF: The number of red blood cells per unit volume in a sample of venous blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: recuento de eritrocitos

erythrocyte sedimentation rate

DF: Measurement of rate of settling of erythrocytes in anticoagulated blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: velocidad de sedimentación globular

erythrocytic stage

DF: The developmental stage of malaria parasite, Plasmodium, which occurs in host erythrocytes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fase eritrocítica

erythromycin

DF: A bacteriostatic antibiotic macrolide produced by Streptomyces erythreus. Erythromycin A is considered its major active component. In sensitive organisms, it inhibits protein synthesis by binding to 50S ribosomal subunits.

This binding process inhibits peptidyl transferase activity and interferes with translocation of amino acids during translation and assembly of proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: eritromicina

erythropoiesis

DF: The formation and development of red blood cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: eritropoiesis

Escherichia coli O157

DF: A verocytotoxin-producing serogroup belonging to the O subfamily of Escherichia coli which has been shown to cause severe food-borne disease. A strain from this serogroup, serotype H7, which produces Shiga toxins, has been linked to human disease outbreaks resulting from contamination of foods by E. coli O157 from bovine origin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: Escherichia coli O157

esophagoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the esophagus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: esofagoscopia

essential genes

DF: Those genes found in an organism which are necessary for its viability and normal function.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: genes esenciales

essential oils

DF: Volatile oils in aromatic plants which give the characteristic odor or flavor to the plant. Often used in fragrances and flavorings.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aceites esenciales

estate tax

DF: Tax imposed on the transfer of property from a deceased person to his/her heirs, legatees or devisees.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: impuesto sobre el patrimonio

Estimated Average Requirement

DF: The intake value that is estimated to meet the requirement defined by a specified indicator of adequacy in 50 percent of an age- and gender-specific group. At this level of intake, the remaining 50 percent of the specified group would not have its needs met.

DS: National Academy of Sciences, Food and Nutrition Board

ES: Requerimiento Promedio Estimado

estimated exposure dose

DF: The measured or calculated dose to which organisms are likely to be exposed considering all sources and routes of exposure.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: dosis de exposición estimada

estimation

DF: A statistical procedure by which random sample data are used to assign a plausible value to an unknown quantity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estimación

estrogen replacement therapy

DF: The use of hormonal agents with estrogen-like activity in postmenopausal or other estrogen-deficient women to alleviate effects of hormone deficiency, such as vasomotor symptoms, dyspareunia, and progressive development of osteoporosis. This may also include the use of progestational agents in combination therapy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: terapia de sustitución de estrógenos

estrus

DF: The period in the estrous cycle associated with maximum sexual receptivity and fertility in non-primate female mammals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: estro

estuaries

DF: A water body having an open, natural connection with the sea and within which the sea water is measurably diluted by freshwater runoff.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: estuarios

ethanol production

DF: Production of ethanol from biological sources; the
ethanol may be used for biofuels or for alcoholic
beverages.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: producción de etanol

ethidium

DF: A trypanocidal agent and possible antiviral agent that is
widely used in experimental cell biology and biochemistry.
Ethidium has several experimentally useful properties
including binding to nucleic acids, noncompetitive
inhibition of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors, and
fluorescence among others. It is most commonly used as the
bromide.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: etidio

ethnobotany

DF: The study of plant lore and agricultural customs of a
people. In the fields of ethnomedicine and
ethnopharmacology, the emphasis is on
traditional medicine and the existence and
medicinal uses of plants and plant extracts
and their constituents, both historically and
in modern times.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: etnobotánica

ethoxylation

DF: An industrial process in which ethylene oxide is added to alcohol or phenol to produce products such as surfactants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: etoxilación

ethylene oxide

DF: A colorless and flammable gas at room temperature and pressure. Ethylene oxide is a bactericidal, fungicidal, and sporicidal disinfectant. It is effective against most micro-organisms, including viruses. It is used as a fumigant for foodstuffs and textiles and as an agent for the gaseous sterilization of heat-labile pharmaceutical and surgical materials.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: óxido de etileno

etiolation

DF: Plant growth exhibiting pale or bleached color due to the deprivation of light.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: etiolación

etiological agents

DF: A chemical, biological or physical entity that may cause disease in an organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agentes etiológicos

etiology

DF: The branch of science concerned with the causes and origins of diseases.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: etiología

etioplasts

DF: Chloroplasts which have not been exposed to light and lack chlorophyll pigment, usually seen when plants are grown in the dark.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: etioplastos

etoposide

DF: A semisynthetic derivative of podophyllotoxin that exhibits antitumor activity. Etoposide inhibits DNA synthesis by forming a complex with topoisomerase II and DNA. This complex induces breaks in double stranded DNA and prevents repair by topoisomerase II binding. Accumulated breaks in DNA prevent entry into the mitotic phase of cell division, and lead to cell death. Etoposide acts primarily in the G2 and S phases of the cell cycle.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: etopósido

euhydration

DF: The normal water content of the body.

DS: NAL Thesaurus

ES: euhidratación

eukaryotic cells

DF: Cells of the higher organisms, containing a true nucleus bounded by a nuclear membrane.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: células eucarióticas

euphotic zone

DF: Surface layer of a body of water where sufficient light penetrates to allow photosynthesis to occur, down to the depth at which the light intensity falls to 1% of incident light.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zona eufótica

Eurasia

DF: The large land mass comprising the continents of Europe and Asia.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Eurasia

European Union

DF: An economic association of European countries founded by the Treaty of Rome in 1957 as a common market for six nations. It was known as the European Community through 1993. Its goals are a single market for goods and services without any economic barriers and a common currency with one monetary authority.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Unión Europea

euryhaline species

DF: Aquatic organisms which can tolerate a wide variation in water salinity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especies eurihalinas

eurytopic species

DF: An organism that is characterized by its ability to live in a wide variety of habitats and tolerate a wide range of environmental conditions. Eurytopic species have a wider geographical distribution as compared with stenotopic species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especies euritópicas

eutrophication

DF: Process by which bodies of water become enriched in dissolved nutrients, e.g. phosphates, nitrates, nitrogenous compounds. The nutrients deplete the dissolved oxygen of the water by stimulating the growth of algae and other aquatic plant life.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: eutroficación

evaporated milk

DF: Dairy product made by removal of about 60% of the water to concentrate the milk and sterilizing to prevent spoilage.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leche evaporada

evaporation

DF: The process of a liquid changing into a vapor or gas,
usually water in meteorology.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Glossary

ES: evaporación

evaporation rate

DF: In hydrologic terms, the quantity of water, expressed in terms of depth of liquid water, which is evaporated from a given surface per unit of time. It is usually expressed in inches depth, per day, month, or year.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Glossary

ES: tasa de evaporación

evaporative demand

DF: The collective influence of aerial environment on the rate of evaporation of water from a given object, usually a plant or plant canopy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: demanda de evaporación

evapotranspiration

DF: Combination of evaporation from free water surfaces and transpiration of water from plant surfaces to the atmosphere.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Glossary

ES: evapotranspiración

even-aged management

DF: The application of a combination of actions that results in the creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. The difference in age between trees

forming the main canopy level of a stand usually does not exceed 20 percent of the age of the level of a stand at maturity. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration, and is harvested. Cutting methods producing even-aged stands are clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: manejo de rodal de edad uniforme

even-aged stands

DF: A class of forest or stand composed of trees of about the same age. The maximum age difference admissible is generally 10 to 20 years. Compare uneven-aged stands.

DS: Forest Service. USDA. Agricultural Handbook 445

ES: plantaciones coetáneas

evoked potentials

DF: The recorded electrical responses from nerve, muscle, sensory receptor, or area of the central nervous system following stimulation. They range from less than a microvolt to several microvolts. The evoked potential can be auditory, somatosensory, visual, or motor, or other modalities that have been reported.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: potenciales evocados

evolutionarily stable strategy

DF: Concept from game theory of a population playing a strategy (displaying a phenotype) that is resistant to invasion by organisms playing another strategy (mutant alleles leading to other phenotypes).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estrategia evolucionalmete estable

evolutionary radiation

DF: Sudden increase in taxonomic or morphological diversity by one or more clades.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: radiación evolutiva

ewes

DF: Female sheep of any age.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ovejas

ex ante analysis

DF: Evaluation of economic values, such as prices, returns, gains, etc. which are made in advance of future events or uncertainties.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: análisis ex ante

ex situ conservation

DF: The process of protecting any species outside its natural habitat.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: conservación ex situ

ex vivo studies

DF: Tests or measurements done on organs, cells or tissues of a living organism in an external environment with minimal alteration of natural conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estudios ex vivo

excise tax

DF: Tax imposed on the manufacture and distribution of specific nonessential consumer goods, such as cigarettes and fuel.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: impuesto sobre consumos específicos

exercise test

DF: Controlled physical activity, more strenuous than at rest, which is performed in order to allow assessment of physiological functions, particularly cardiovascular and pulmonary, but also aerobic capacity. Maximal (most intense) exercise is usually required but submaximal exercise is also used. The intensity of exercise is often graded, using criteria such as rate of work done, oxygen consumption, and heart rate.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: prueba de esfuerzo

exergy

DF: The maximum amount of external-energy that could be drawn from a system or form of energy in relation to a certain

reference environment. Exergy is not considered to be a form of energy but a designation of the quality of energy.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: exergía

exine

DF: The outer wall of a pollen grain or spore.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: exina

exocarp

DF: A portion of plant tissue that is the outer layer of a pericarp.

DS: Plant Ontology, Plantontology.org

ES: exocarpio

exoerythrocytic stage

DF: The developmental stage of malaria parasite, Plasmodium, which occurs in host cells other than erythrocytes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fase exoeritrocítica

exons

DF: The parts of a transcript of a split gene remaining after the introns are removed. They are spliced together to become a messenger RNA or other functional RNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: exones

exopolysaccharides

DF: Microbial polysaccharides that are secreted into the

surrounding environment, and which are often used in industrial applications.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: exopolisacáridos

exosomes

DF: Vesicles secreted from multivesicular bodies into the extracellular environment when the multivesicular bodies fuse with the plasma membrane. Multivesicular bodies are formed from endosomes when they accumulate vesicles (sometimes referred to as "intraluminal vesicles") from inward budding of the endosome membrane.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: exosomas

exosphere

DF: The outermost, or topmost, portion of the atmosphere. Its lower boundary is the critical level of escape, variously estimated at 500 to 1000 kilometers above the Earth's surface.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: exosfera

exotoxins

DF: Toxins produced, especially by bacterial or fungal cells, and released into the culture medium or environment.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: exotoxinas

expectorants

DF: Agents that increase mucous excretion. Mucolytic agents, that are drugs that liquefy mucous secretions, are also included here. Antitussive agents act centrally on the medullary cough center. Expectorants also used in the treatment of cough, act locally.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: expectorantes

experimental forests

DF: Timbered lands dedicated to research on forestry and forest management, silvicultural practices, forest ecosystems, wildlife habitats, and forest growth and development.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bosques experimentales

expert opinion

DF: Judgment of an authoritative person on a particular subject.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: opinión de expertos

explants

DF: Parts of a living organism, such as cells, tissues, or organs, which are transferred to an artificial medium for culture.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: explantes

export subsidies

DF: A direct or indirect compensation provided by governments to private commercial firms to promote exports of domestic products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: subsidios de exportación

exposure assessment

DF: The determination or estimation (qualitative or quantitative) of the magnitude, frequency, duration and route of exposure of a population.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: evaluación de la exposición

exposure characterization

DF: A component of the exposure assessment that analyzes interactions between a pathogen, the environment and the host, resulting in an exposure profile. Steps include pathogen characterization, pathogen occurrence and exposure analysis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: caracterización de la exposición

exposure duration

DF: The frequency and length of time an organism is in contact with a biological, physical or chemical agent.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: duración de la exposición

exposure models

DF: A mathematical, statistical or visual conceptualization of the exposure process.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: modelos de exposición

exposure pathways

DF: The route in which a population is exposed to a biological, chemical or physical agent from its source.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vías de exposición

exposure profile

DF: The analysis (qualitative or quantitative) of the magnitude, frequency, duration and route of exposure to a pathogen during a microbial risk assessment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: perfil de exposición

exposure scenario

DF: A set of assumptions concerning how an exposure may take place, including exposure setting, stressor characteristics, and activities that may lead to exposure.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: escenario de exposición

expressed sequence tags

DF: An Expressed Sequence Tag is a tiny portion of an entire gene that can be used to help identify unknown genes and to map their position within a genome.

DS: National Center for Biotechnology Information, NIH

ES: etiquetas de secuencia expresada

extended families

DF: A group of people who make up a single household, or live in close proximity to each other, and are

usually related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: familias extendidas

extensibility

DF: The quality of a material to be extended or stretched without breaking.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: extensibilidad

extension agents

DF: An educator employed by a county and/or a State cooperative extension service to bring research-based agriculture and quality of life education to local people to help them address farm, home, and community problems at the local level.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: agentes de extensión

extension programs

DF: Structured programs (such as the Master Gardener Program, Pesticide Certification Program, etc.) with a target audience and defined curricula which is conducted within a specific period of time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: programas de extensión

extensive farming

DF: A system of raising crops and animals, usually on large parcels of land, where a comparatively small amount of

production inputs or labor are used per acre. Compare intensive farming.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agricultura extensiva

extinct species

DF: Those species no longer known to exist after repeated search of the type localities and other known or likely places. Some species may be extinct in the wild but are being preserved by cultivation in gardens or as domesticated animals.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: especies extintas

extra-label drug use

DF: Extralabel use means actual use or intended use of a drug in an animal in a manner that is not in accordance with the approved labeling. This includes, but is not limited to, use in species not listed in the labeling, use for indications (disease or other conditions) not listed in the labeling, use at dosage levels, frequencies, or routes of administration other than those stated in the labeling, and deviation from the labeled withdrawal time based on these different uses.

DS: Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act of 1994 (AMDUCA), Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 530.

ES: uso de medicamentos fuera de registro

extra-virgin olive oil

DF: A grade of olive oil indicating a virgin oil (processed with no chemical treatment) with an acidity level of 0.8%, produced by the first pressing of the olive fruit and having excellent flavor, color and odor.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aceite de oliva virgen extra

extracellular matrix

DF: A meshwork-like substance found within the extracellular space and in association with the basement membrane of the cell surface. It promotes cellular proliferation and provides a supporting structure to which cells or cell lysates in culture dishes adhere.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: matriz extracelular

extracellular space

DF: Interstitial space between cells, occupied by interstitial fluid as well as amorphous and fibrous substances.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: espacio extracelular

extraembryonic membranes

DF: The thin layers of tissue that surround the developing embryo. There are four extra-embryonic membranes commonly found in vertebrates, such as reptiles; birds; and mammals. They are the yolk sac, the allantois, the amnion, and the

chorion. These membranes provide protection and means to transport nutrients and wastes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: membranas extraembrionarias

extrahepatic cholestasis

DF: Impairment of bile flow in the large bile ducts by mechanical obstruction or stricture due to benign or malignant processes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: colestasis extrahepática

extrusion

DF: A process in which such materials as foods, metals, polymers, etc. are pushed or drawn out by applying pressure, often through a die of appropriate shape or cross-section.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: extrusión

exudative epidermitis

DF: An acute, generalized dermatitis that occurs in young pigs. The causal agent is Staphylococcus hyicus and is inhibited by antibiotics. A vesicular-type virus may be a predisposing factor. Skin lesions develop and exude serum which, together with sebum, covers the body.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: epidermitis exudativa

exuvium

DF: The remaining integument after ecdysis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: exuvio

F

Fabry disease

DF: An X-linked inherited metabolic disease caused by a deficiency of lysosomal alpha-galactosidase A. It is characterized by intralysosomal accumulation of globotriaosylceramide and other glycosphingolipids in blood vessels throughout the body leading to multi-system complications including renal, cardiac, cerebrovascular, and skin disorders.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: enfermedad de Fabry

facilitated diffusion

DF: The passive movement of molecules exceeding the rate expected by simple diffusion. No energy is expended in the process. It is achieved by the introduction of passively diffusing molecules to an environment or path that is more favorable to the movement of those molecules. Examples of facilitated diffusion are passive transport of hydrophilic substances across a lipid membrane through hydrophilic pores that traverse the membrane, and the sliding of a DNA binding protein along a strand of DNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: difusión facilitada

factor analysis

DF: A set of statistical methods for analyzing the correlations among several variables in order to estimate the number of fundamental dimensions that underlie the observed data and to describe and measure those dimensions. It is used frequently in the development of scoring systems for rating scales and questionnaires.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: análisis factorial

factor VII

DF: Heat- and storage-stable plasma protein that is activated by tissue thromboplastin to form factor VIIa in the extrinsic pathway of blood coagulation. The activated form then catalyzes the activation of factor X to factor Xa.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: factor VII

factor VIII

DF: Antihemophilic factor that is part of the factor VIII/von Willebrand factor complex. Factor VIII is produced in the liver and acts in the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: factor VIII

fair market value

DF: The price at which an item might be sold in a free market to a knowledgeable buyer from a knowledgeable seller and neither is compelled to buy or sell.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: justo valor de mercado

Falconidae

DF: Family including caracaras and falcons.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Falconidae

falling number

DF: A method for the determination of the effect of alpha amylase activity during the baking process.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tiempo de caída

fallopian tubes

DF: A pair of highly specialized muscular canals extending from the uterus to its corresponding ovary. They provide the means for ovum collection, and the site for the final maturation of gametes and fertilization.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: trompas de Falopio

family day care

DF: Care of children, dependent adults, or elders by persons other than their parents or guardians.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cuidado familiar diario

family farms

DF: An agricultural business which (1) produces agricultural commodities for sale in such quantities so as to be recognized as a farm rather than a rural residence; (2) produces enough income

(including off farm employment) to pay family and farm operating expenses, to pay debts, and to maintain the property; (3) is managed by the operator; (4) has a substantial amount of labor provided by the operator and family; and (5) may use seasonal labor during peak periods and a reasonable amount of full-time hired labor.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: explotación agrícola familiar

family planning

DF: Health care programs or services designed to assist individuals in the planning of family size. Various methods of contraception can be used to control the number and timing of childbirths.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: planificación familiar

family structure

DF: Organizational framework of the family described by family membership, and the function of each member and hierarchical relationships of family members.

DS: ERIC Thesaurus

ES: estructura familiar

family support

DF: Provision of food, money, shelter, etc. to families by community organizations, such as church groups and businesses.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: apoyo familiar

family violence

DF: Deliberate, often repetitive, physical abuse by one family member against another: marital partners, parents, children, siblings, or any other member of a household.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: violencia familiar

famine

DF: General scarcity of food for a great number of people, causing illness and death.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hambruna

farm area

DF: The area of agricultural land used for farming (crop and livestock production).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: area de la granja

Farm Credit Administration

DF: As an independent agency in the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government, it is responsible for the regulation and examination of the Farm Credit System.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Administradora del Crédito Agrícola

Farm Credit System

DF: A national network of lending cooperatives owned by their farmer and rancher borrowers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Sistema de Crédito Agrícola

farm labor

DF: People gainfully employed by a farm operator to assist with the farm work, including regular, seasonal, local, migratory, full-time or part-time employment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trabajo agrícola

farm operators

DF: An individual or group that controls the day-to-day management and decision-making of a farming operation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trabajador agrícola

Farm Service Agency

DF: Stabilizing farm income, helping farmers conserve land and water resources, providing credit to new or disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, and helping farm operations recover from the effects of disaster are the missions of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency (FSA).

DS: Farm Service Agency, USDA

ES: Dirección del Servicio Agrícola

farm structure

DF: The analysis of who contributes the land, labor and capital resources required for

agricultural production and how the financial rewards are distributed among those participants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estructura agrícola

farm to fork

DF: A description of all steps in the process, from beginning to end, involving the production, processing, packaging, handling, storage, preservation, distribution and preparation of a food product.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: granja al tenedor

farm to school

DF: Farm to school is an initiative that connects children to local farms that produce fresh, healthy and minimally processed foods that are served at their schools. It also provides educational opportunities related to agriculture, health and nutrition.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: de la finca a la escuela

farmed animal species

DF: animal species that are reared for market.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: animales de cría

farmers

DF: A person who is engaged in the raising of crops, poultry or livestock.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agricultores

farms

DF: Any establishment that normally produces and sells
agricultural products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: granjas

farrowing

DF: Giving birth to piglets.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: partos porcinos

farrowing rate

DF: The number of sows that farrow divided by the number of
sows mated, usually pertaining to the herd and not the
number of matings for an individual.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tasa de partos en ganado porcino

fascioloidiasis

DF: Infection of cattle and other herbivores with the giant
liver fluke *Fascioloides magna*. It is characterized by
extensive destruction of the liver parenchyma.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fascioloidiasis

fat thickness

DF: A measurement of the depth of fat tissue in humans or
animals, or in meat.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: grosor de la grasa

fate and transport models

DF: The mathematical equations simulating a physical system which are used to assess and predict the movement and behavior of chemicals in the environment.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: modelos de transporte y destino

fatty acid-binding proteins

DF: Intracellular proteins that reversibly bind hydrophobic ligands including: saturated and unsaturated fatty acids; eicosanoids; and retinoids. They are considered a highly conserved and ubiquitously expressed family of proteins that may play a role in the metabolism of lipids.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: proteínas de unión a ácidos grasos

fatty acid metabolism

DF: The physiological processes involved in the biosynthesis (anabolism) and degradation (catabolism) of fatty acids, generating energy and fatty acid metabolites.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: metabolismo de ácidos grasos

fatty fish

DF: Fish that have oils throughout the fillet and belly cavity. They are normally found at or near the water's surface.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: peces grasos

fatty liver

DF: Lipid infiltration of the hepatic parenchymal cells resulting in a yellow-colored liver. The abnormal lipid accumulation is usually in the form of triglycerides, either as a single large droplet or multiple small droplets. Fatty liver is caused by an imbalance in the metabolism of fatty acids.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hígado graso

fault tree analysis

DF: A technique by which many events that interact to produce other events can be related using simple logical relationships permitting a methodical building of a structure that represents the system.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: análisis de árbol de fallos

fauna

DF: The animal life of an area, "animal" being used in the broad sense to include birds, fish, reptiles, insects, mollusks, crustaceans, etc., in addition to mammals.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: fauna

favism

DF: Hemolytic anemia due to the ingestion of fava beans or after inhalation of pollen from the Vicia fava plant by persons with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficient erythrocytes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: favismo

FDA Food Safety Modernization Act

DF: FSMA was signed into law by President Obama on January 4, 2011. It aims to ensure the U.S. food supply is safe by shifting the focus from responding to contamination to preventing it.

DS: Food and Drug Administration

ES: Ley de Modernización de Inocuidad de los Alimentos de la FDA

feasibility studies

DF: Studies to determine the advantages or disadvantages, practicability, or capability of accomplishing a projected plan, study, or project.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: estudios de viabilidad

feather meal

DF: Protein feed supplement obtained by hydrolysis of feathers under heat and pressure.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: harina de plumas

feather pecking

DF: Feather pecking is an abnormal behavior whereby some birds peck feathers from other birds or themselves. It can lead

to feather loss, skin damage and even death.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: picoteo de las plumas

feces composition

DF: Chemical composition of the feces.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: composición de las heces

fecundity

DF: The rate at which an individual produces offspring, usually expressed only for females. For example, the number of eggs produced per female striped bass during a spawning season.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: fecundidad

feed additives

DF: Substances added to feeds to alter, improve or maintain feed characteristics or quality.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aditivos de piensos

feed conversion

DF: Units of feed consumed per unit of weight increase or unit of production, e.g. milk, meat, eggs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: conversión de piensos

feed grains

DF: Any of several grains most commonly used for livestock or poultry feed, including corn, grain

sorghum, oats, rye and barley.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: granos forrajeros

feed supplements

DF: Nutrients or other compounds designed to improve the nutrient content and nutritive value of feeds, and/or the nutritional status of animals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: suplementos de piensos

feeder cattle

DF: Growing beef cattle between the calf stage and sale to finishing operations.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ganado de engorde

feeder pigs

DF: Young swine in feeding operations which are being grown to market weight.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cerdos de engorda

feeding preferences

DF: Needs for certain types of food or behaviors associated with finding and consuming food.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: preferencias de alimentación

feedlots

DF: Confinement facilities where cattle are fed to produce beef

for the commercial trade.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: feedlot

feeds

DF: Any non-injurious edible material having nutrient value; may be harvested forage, range or artificial pasture forage, grain, or other processed food for livestock or game animals.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: piensos

feedstocks

DF: Raw material used in biological, chemical or industrial processing, and converted to other products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: materia básica

feline acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

DF: Acquired defect of cellular immunity that occurs in cats infected with feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) and in some cats infected with feline leukemia virus (FeLV).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: síndrome de inmunodeficiencia felina adquirida

feline infectious peritonitis

DF: Common coronavirus infection of cats caused by the feline infectious peritonitis virus (Feline coronavirus). The disease is characterized by a long incubation period, fever, depression, loss of appetite, wasting, and progressive abdominal enlargement. Infection of cells of the monocyte-macrophage lineage appears to be essential in FIP pathogenesis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: peritonitis felina infecciosa

feline panleukopenia

DF: A highly contagious DNA virus infection of the cat family, characterized by fever, enteritis and bone marrow changes. It is also called feline ataxia, feline agranulocytosis, feline infectious enteritis, cat fever, cat plague, and show fever. It is caused by feline panleukopenia virus or the closely related mink enteritis virus or canine parvovirus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: panleucopenia felina

felling

DF: The cutting down of standing trees. "Felling" is not a synonym for logging nor harvesting.

These latter terms also include removal of felled trees and some initial processing of the timber prior to removal.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department

of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: tala

female genital diseases

DF: Pathological processes involving the female reproductive tract (genitalia, female).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: enfermedades de los genitales femeninos

femoral fractures

DF: Fractures of the femur.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fracturas femorales

fenofibrate

DF: An antilipemic agent which reduces both cholesterol and triglycerides in the blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: fenofibrato

fens

DF: Wetlands that accumulate peat deposits. Fens are less acidic than bogs, deriving most of their water from groundwater rich in calcium and magnesium.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: fens

fenuron TCA

DF: Salt of fenuron and trichloroacetic acid.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fenurón ATC

feral animals

DF: Animals that have escaped from domestication and have reverted to the wild state.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fieras

ferredoxins

DF: Iron- or iron-sulfur containing proteins involved in electron transfer reactions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ferredoxinas

ferrichrome

DF: A cyclic peptide consisting of three residues of delta-N-hydroxy-delta-N-acetylornithine. It acts as an iron transport agent in *Ustilago sphaerogena*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: ferricromo

fertilization (reproduction)

DF: The fusion between a male gamete and a female gamete to produce a zygote.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fertilización (reproducción)

fertilizers

DF: Any organic or inorganic material of natural or synthetic origin which is added to soil to provide

nutrients, including nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, necessary to sustain plant growth.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: fertilizantes

fetal macrosomia

DF: A condition of fetal overgrowth leading to a large-for-gestational-age fetus. It is defined as birth weight greater than 4,000 grams or above the 90th percentile for population and sex-specific growth curves. It is commonly seen in gestational diabetes; prolonged pregnancy; and pregnancies complicated by pre-existing diabetes mellitus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: macrosomía fetal

fetal resorption

DF: The disintegration and assimilation of the dead fetus in the uterus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reabsorción del feto

fetoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the fetus and amniotic cavity through abdominal or uterine entry.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: fetoscopia

fetuin

DF: A family of calcium-binding alpha-globulins that are synthesized in the liver and play an essential role in

maintaining the solubility of calcium in the blood. In addition the fetuins contain aminoterminal cystatin domains and are classified as type 3 cystatins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: fetuínas

fever

DF: An abnormal elevation of body temperature, usually as a result of a pathologic process.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fiebre

fiber cells

DF: A sclerenchyma cell which is narrowly elongated with pointed ends and has thickened secondary cells walls. Fiber cells, like sclereids, may contain lignin, provide structural support to plant tissues, and may be found in various parts of the plant.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: células filamentosas

fiber optics

DF: A technique of transmitting light signals and images through optical fibers (very fine, flexible glass or plastic fibers).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: óptica de fibras

fiber saturation

DF: The fiber saturation point is the stage in the drying or wetting of wood at which the cell walls are saturated and

the cell cavities are free from water. It applies to an individual cell or group of cells, not to whole boards. It is usually taken as approximately 30% moisture content, based on oven-dry weight.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: saturación de fibra

fiberboards

DF: A generic term inclusive of panel products of various densities manufactured of refined or partially refined wood (or other lignocellulosic) fibers. Bonding agents may be added.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: tableros de fibras

fiberglass

DF: A composite material made of plastic reinforced by glass fibers and used in a variety of items such as surfboards, auto body parts, holding tanks and vessels, and orthopedic casts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fibra de vidrio

fibrin

DF: A protein derived from fibrinogen in the presence

of thrombin, which forms part of the blood clot.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fibrina

fibroblast growth factor 1

DF: A 17-kDa single-chain polypeptide growth factor that plays a significant role in the process of wound healing and is a potent inducer of physiologic angiogenesis. It binds to heparin, which potentiates its biological activity and protects it from proteolysis. The growth factor is an extremely potent inducer of DNA synthesis in a variety of cell types from mesoderm and neuroectoderm lineages, and also has chemotactic and mitogenic activities. It was originally named acidic fibroblast growth factor based upon its chemical properties and to distinguish it from basic fibroblast growth factor (fibroblast growth factor 2).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: factor 1 de crecimiento de fibroblasto

fibroblast growth factor 2

DF: A single-chain polypeptide growth factor that plays a significant role in the process of wound healing and is a potent inducer of physiologic angiogenesis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: factor 2 de crecimiento de fibroblasto

fibroblast growth factor receptor 1

DF: A fibroblast growth factor receptor with specificity for fibroblast growth factors; heparin sulfate proteoglycan; and neuronal cell adhesion molecules. Several variants of the receptor exist due to multiple alternative splicing of

its mRNA. Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 is a tyrosine kinase that transmits signals through the MAP kinase signaling system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptor 1 del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos

fibroblast growth factor receptor 2

DF: A fibroblast growth factor receptor that is found in two isoforms. One receptor isoform is found in the mesenchyme and is activated by fibroblast growth factor 2. A second isoform of fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 is found mainly in epithelial cells and is activated by fibroblast growth factor 7 and fibroblast growth factor 10. Mutation of the gene for fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 can result in craniosynostotic syndromes (e.g., Apert syndrome; and Crouzon syndrome).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptor 2 del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos

fibroblast growth factor receptor 3

DF: A fibroblast growth factor receptor that regulates chondrocyte growth and cell differentiation. Mutations in the gene for fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 have been associated with achondroplasia; thanatophoric dysplasia and neoplastic cell transformation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptor 3 del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos

fibroblast growth factor receptor 4

DF: A fibroblast growth factor receptor that is mainly expressed in lung; kidney; pancreas; and spleen. It also

plays an important role in skeletal muscle development and can contribute to neoplastic cell transformation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptor 4 del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos

fibroblast growth factor receptors

DF: Specific molecular sites or structures on cell membranes that react with fibroblast growth factors (both the basic and acidic forms), their analogs, or their antagonists to elicit or to inhibit the specific response of the cell to these factors. These receptors frequently possess tyrosine kinase activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptores del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos

fibroblasts

DF: Connective tissue cells which secrete an extracellular matrix rich in collagen and other macromolecules.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: fibroblastos

fibrosis

DF: Any pathological condition where fibrous connective tissue invades any organ, usually as a consequence of inflammation or other injury.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fibrosis

ficoll

DF: A synthetic polymer that is produced by a crosslinking of epichlorohydrin and sucrose.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ficoll

filipin

DF: A complex of polyene antibiotics obtained from *Streptomyces filipinensis*. Filipin III alters membrane function by interfering with membrane sterols, inhibits mitochondrial respiration, and is proposed as an antifungal agent. Filipins I, II, and IV are less important.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: filipina

fillies

DF: Female horses less than three years old.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: potrancas

filter cake

DF: The solid or semisolid residue deposited on a filter following filtration of a fluid.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: torta de filtración

filter strips

DF: A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation that removes contaminants from overland flow.

DS: Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA

ES: franjas filtro

filtrates

DF: The product of filtration; A substance that has passed

through a filter.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: filtrados

finance

DF: The management of money, banking, investments, debts, and credit.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: finanzas

finger-jointed lumber

DF: An end joint made up of several meshing wedges or fingers of wood bonded together with an adhesive. Fingers are sloped and may be cut parallel to either the wide or narrow face of the piece.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: madera elaborada en ensambladura recta

Finger Lakes region

DF: The area in western New York State around a group of long narrow lakes, including lakes Seneca, Cayuga, Keuka, Canandaigua, Owasco and Skaneateles.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región Finger Lakes

fingerlings

DF: Young immature fish less than one year old, between 2-25 cm in length, and often used for stocking, line feeds and

baits.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pececillos

finishing

DF: To bring a feeder animal up to market, or slaughter, weight.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: terminación

fire behavior

DF: The manner in which a fire reacts to the influences of fuel, weather and topography.

DS: Wildland Fire Terminology, Forest Service

ES: comportamiento del fuego

fire break

DF: A natural or constructed barrier used to stop or check fires that may occur, or to provide a control line from which to work.

DS: Wildland Fire Terminology, Forest Service

ES: cortafuego

fire detection

DF: The act of discovering, locating and reporting wildfires.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: detección del fuego

fire history

DF: The history of fire frequency in a geographical area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: comportamiento histórico de los incendios

fire intensity

DF: The rate of heat energy released by a fire.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: intensidad del fuego

fire regime

DF: The history and pattern of fire frequency, intensity, severity, seasonality and size in a particular ecosystem.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: régimen de incendios

fire resistance

DF: The property of a material or assembly to withstand fire or give protection from it. As applied to elements of buildings, it is characterized by the ability to confine a fire or to continue to perform a given structural function, or both.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: resistencia al fuego

fire severity

DF: The degree to which an ecosystem is altered or disrupted by fires. Fire severity is dependent upon the product of fire intensity and duration, and incorporates both active fire behavior and immediate post-fire effects on the environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: severidad del fuego

fire suppression

DF: The overall process of detecting, locating, containing and extinguishing a fire.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: extinción de incendios

fire weather

DF: Weather parameters (e.g., precipitation, relative humidity, windspeed and direction, etc.) that influence fire occurrence and subsequent fire behavior.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: clima favorable a incendios

First Nations

DF: The aboriginal groups formally recognized by the Canadian government under the federal Indian Act of 1876.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Naciones Indígenas

Fischer-Tropsch reaction

DF: Fischer-Tropsch synthesis is a process for producing mainly straight-chain paraffinic hydrocarbons from a synthesis gas having the correct mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.

DS: Conversion and Biomass to Energy, Glossary; California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

ES: reacción de Fischer-Tropsch

fish culture

DF: The cultivation of fish, including freshwater and marine

species, for food or other purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivos de peces

fish discards

DF: Caught fish which are returned to the sea, alive or dead; these include all or a portion of the bycatch, and may or may not have been brought on board by fishermen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: descartes de la pesca

fish diseases

DF: Diseases of freshwater, marine, hatchery or aquarium fish. This term includes diseases of both teleosts (true fish) and elasmobranchs (sharks, rays and skates).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfermedades de peces

fish fry

DF: Young immature fish at the postlarval stage of development, characterized by the beginning of exogenous feeding and the end of dependence on the yolk sac as the primary source of nutrition.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cría de pez desarrollada

fish industry

DF: Industry involved with the harvesting, processing, marketing, and distribution of fish, shellfish, molluscs and other aquatic organisms of commercial value.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: industria pesquera

fish kills

DF: The sudden death of fish due to natural causes, pollutants, or environmental factors such as the reduction of the dissolved oxygen concentration in a body of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mortalidad de peces

fish larvae

DF: The developmental stage of fish which have hatched from the egg and receive nutrients from the yolk sac until the yolk is completely absorbed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: larvas de peces

fish sauce

DF: A pungent, salty seasoning or condiment in Southeast Asian cuisine that is made from fermented anchovies or other fish.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: salsa de pescado

fisheries management

DF: The process to maintain aquatic resources that are important to fisheries, such as assessment of aquatic stocks, environmental monitoring and fishery regulation enforcement.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gestión de pesquerías

fistula

DF: Abnormal communication or passage between two internal organs, or between an internal organ and the surface of the body.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fístula

fixed dose procedure

DF: This test uses a dose selected to produce signs of toxicity but not death. The aim is to set a maximum dose level beyond which no further testing is needed because the lethal dose can be predicted.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: procedimiento de dosis fija

flagellin

DF: A protein with a molecular weight of 40,000 isolated from bacterial flagella. At appropriate pH and salt concentration, three flagellin monomers can spontaneously reaggregate to form structures which appear identical to intact flagella.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: flagelina

flagship species

DF: Popular, charismatic, socially appealing species that serve as symbols and rallying points to evoke public sympathy and stimulate conservation awareness and action.

DS: Taken in part from: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: especie insignia

flakeboards

DF: A generic term indicating a manufactured panel product composed of flakes bonded with a synthetic resin.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: tableros de virutas

flame retardants

DF: Materials applied to fabrics, bedding, furniture, plastics, etc. to retard their burning; many may leach out and cause allergies or other harm.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: materiales ignífugos

flatware

DF: The assortment of knives, forks, spoons and other implements used for eating.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cuchillería

fleece

DF: The wool from all parts of a single sheep or similar animal.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vellón

flood irrigation

DF: An irrigation system in which a field is flooded

to a depth of a few inches.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: riego por inundación

flood meadows

DF: Natural meadows located where river water or snowmelt provides seasonal flooding.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: praderas de regadío

floodplains

DF: Lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters, including flood prone areas of islands. This land includes, at a minimum, those areas that are subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: llanuras sujetas a inundaciones

floods

DF: An overflow or inundation that comes from a river or other body of water and causes or threatens to cause property damage.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: inundaciones

flor yeasts

DF: Benevolent yeasts which are able to form a film of yeast cells which floats on the surface of a wine.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: levaduras de flor

flora

DF: The sum total of the kinds of plants in an area at one time.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: flora

florfenicol

DF: Florfenicol is a fluorinated derivatives of chloramphenicol. It is a broad spectrum antibiotics used for control respiratory tract infections in cattle and swine.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: florfenicol

floricanes

DF: A biennial stem typical of Rubus. In the first year of growth, the stem is called a primocane, since it is not capable of flowering and precedes the floricane. In the second year of growth, the stem is called a floricane, which flowers, bears fruit and dies in this second year.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: floricanes

floriculture

DF: Floriculture is that branch of horticulture dealing with the production of field-grown or greenhouse-grown plants for their flowers or showy leaves.

DS: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

ES: floricultura

flowering

DF: The time at which a flower comes into full bloom.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: floración

flue gas

DF: The air coming out of a chimney after combustion in the burner it is venting. It can include nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides, water vapor, sulfur oxides, particles and many chemical pollutants.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: gas de combustión

flue gas desulfurization

DF: A technology that employs a sorbent, usually lime or limestone, to remove sulfur dioxide from the gases produced by burning fossil fuels. Flue gas desulfurization is current state-of-the art technology for major SO₂ emitters, like power plants.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: desulfuración de gases de combustión

fluid mechanics

DF: The study of the mechanical properties of fluids,
i.e. liquids and gases, in motion or at rest.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mecánica de fluidos

fluid milk

DF: Milk commonly marketed as fresh liquid milks and creams.
It is the most perishable and highest-priced form of milk.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leche líquida

fluidized beds

DF: Bed of suspended particles (a powder or other
solid particulate material) in an upward flow of
air or other gas, behaving like a fluid. Effective
in transferring heat or moisture between a gas and
a solid, or in operating certain chemical
reactions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lechos fluidizados

fluorescence in situ hybridization

DF: A type of in situ hybridization in which target
sequences are stained with fluorescent dye so
their location and size can be determined using
fluorescence microscopy. This staining is
sufficiently distinct that the hybridization
signal can be seen both in metaphase spreads and

in interphase nuclei.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hibridación in situ fluorescente

fluorescence microscopy

DF: Microscopy of specimens stained with fluorescent dye (usually fluorescein isothiocyanate) or of naturally fluorescent materials, which emit light when exposed to ultraviolet or blue light. Immunofluorescence microscopy utilizes antibodies that are labeled with fluorescent dye.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: microscopía fluorescente

fluorescence recovery after photobleaching

DF: A method used to study the lateral movement of membrane proteins and lipids. A small area of a cell membrane is bleached by laser light and the amount of time necessary for unbleached fluorescent marker-tagged proteins to diffuse back into the bleached site is a measurement of the cell membrane's fluidity. The diffusion coefficient of a protein or lipid in the membrane can be calculated from the data.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: recuperación de la fluorescencia luego del fotoblanqueo

fluorescent dyes

DF: Agents that emit light after excitation by light. The wavelength of the emitted light is usually longer than that of the incident light. Fluorochromes are substances that cause fluorescence in other substances, i.e., dyes used to mark or label other compounds with fluorescent tags.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: marcadores fluorescentes

fluorometry

DF: An analytical method for detecting and measuring fluorescence in compounds or targets such as cells, proteins, or nucleotides, or targets previously labeled with fluorescent agents.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: fluorometría

fluvial soils

DF: Soil that has been transported by the action of water in streams and rivers and has been deposited in the stream channel.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: suelos fluviales

fly ash

DF: Uncombusted particulate matter in the combustion gases resulting from the burning of coal and other material.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: cenizas volantes

foals

DF: The young of members of the horse family, usually under one year old.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: potros

foam cells

DF: Lipid-laden macrophages originating from monocytes
or from smooth muscle cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: células en espuma

focal adhesions

DF: An anchoring junction of the cell to a non-cellular
substrate. It is composed of a specialized area of the
plasma membrane where bundles of the actin cytoskeleton
terminate and attach to the transmembrane linkers,
integrins, which in turn attach through their extracellular
domains to extracellular matrix proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: adherencias focales

focus groups

DF: A method of data collection and a qualitative
research tool in which a small group of
individuals are brought together and allowed to
interact in a discussion of their opinions about
topics, issues, or questions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: grupos focales

fodder banks

DF: A small fenced area used for the production of high
quality, nutrient or protein-rich animal fodder. It is
usually maintained by an agropastoralist, and is located
near the homesteads.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bancos de forrajes

foie gras

DF: The liver of a goose or duck that is usually served as a spread.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: foie gras

folic acid transporters

DF: Proteins involved in the transport of folic acid and folate derivatives across the cellular membrane.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: transportadores de ácido fólico

follicular atresia

DF: The degeneration and resorption of an ovarian follicle before it reaches maturity and ruptures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: atresia folicular

follistatin

DF: A broadly distributed protein that binds directly to activins. It functions as an activin antagonist, inhibits follicle stimulating hormone secretion, regulates cell differentiation, and plays an important role in embryogenesis.

Follistatin is a single glycosylated polypeptide chain of approximately 37-kDa and is not a member of the inhibin family. Follistatin also binds and neutralizes many members of the transforming growth factor beta family.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: folistatina

fomites

DF: Inanimate objects that carry pathogenic microorganisms and thus can serve as the source of infection. Microorganisms typically survive on fomites for minutes or hours. Common fomites include clothing, tissue paper, hairbrushes, and cooking and eating utensils.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: material contaminado

food additives

DF: Any substance added to food to: 1) maintain product consistency, 2) improve or maintain nutritional value, 3) maintain palatability or wholesomeness, 4) provide leavening or control pH, or 5) enhance flavor or impart desired color.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aditivos alimentarios

food allergies

DF: In a true food allergy, the body's immune system recognizes a reaction-provoking substance, or allergen, in the food (usually a protein) as foreign and produces antibodies.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alergias alimentarias

Food and Drug Administration Food Code

DF: A reference by the Food and Drug Administration guiding retailers like restaurants and grocery

stores and institutions such as nursing homes on how to prevent foodborne illness.

DS: Food and Drug Administration

ES: Código Alimentario del Organismo para el Control de Alimentos y Medicamentos

food banks

DF: Umbrella organizations or clearinghouses that solicit marketable and surplus food and grocery products and distribute these products to local nonprofit charities or client agencies, which in turn distribute the food directly to needy individuals and families.

DS: Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report Number 16. Economic Research Service, USDA

ES: bancos alimentarios

food biopreservation

DF: The use of products from plants and microorganisms to preserve foods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biopreservación de alimentos

food biopreservatives

DF: A wide range of products from plants and microorganisms which can be used to preserve foods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biopreservantes de alimentos

food chain

DF: The transfer of food energy from the initial source in plants through a series of organisms by repeated eating and

being eaten. "Food chains" are not isolated sequences but are interconnected with one another. The interlocking pattern is often spoken of as the food web.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: cadena alimentaria

food consumption

DF: Food disappearance data, which measures the flow of raw and processed food commodities through the marketing system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: consumo alimentario

food contact surfaces

DF: A surface of equipment or a utensil with which food normally comes into contact. Also a surface of equipment or a utensil from which food may drain, drip, or splash into a food or onto a surface normally in contact with food.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: superficies de contacto de los alimentos

food defense

DF: The overall process of protecting the food supply from intentional contamination, including preventive measures, surveillance, incident reporting and control.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: protección alimentaria

food deserts

DF: Food deserts are defined as urban neighborhoods and rural towns without ready access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food. Instead of supermarkets and grocery stores, these communities may have no food access or are served only by fast food restaurants and convenience stores that offer few healthy, affordable food options.

DS: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

ES: desiertos de alimentos

food grains

DF: Cereal seeds most commonly used for human food, chiefly wheat and rice.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: granos alimenticios

food industry

DF: The industry concerned with processing, preparing, preserving, distributing, and serving of foods and beverages.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: industria de los alimentos

food intolerance

DF: The body cannot adequately digest a portion of the offending food, usually because of some chemical deficiency.

DS: Food and Drug Administration

ES: intolerancia alimentaria

food intoxication

DF: Illnesses caused by the consumption of microbial toxins present in foods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: intoxicación alimentaria

food justice

DF: A movement for ensuring that all individuals have access to healthy, low cost, good quality, locally grown, culturally relevant and nutritious food.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: justicia alimentaria

food law

DF: Laws and legislation that govern the quality, processing, packaging, labeling and safety of food, feeds and food products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leyes de alimentos

food loss

DF: The edible amount of food, postharvest, that is available for human consumption but is not consumed for any reason. It includes cooking loss and natural shrinkage (for example moisture loss); loss from mold, pests, or inadequate climate control; and food waste.

DS: Food Availability (Per Capita) Data System: Glossary, USDA Economic Research Service

ES: pérdida de alimentos

food matrix

DF: The nutrient and non-nutrient components of foods and their molecular relationships, i.e. chemical bonds, to each other.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: matriz alimentaria

food microbiology

DF: the presence of pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria, viruses and fungi in food and food products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: microbiología alimentaria

food miles

DF: Food miles are the distance food travels from where it is grown to where it is ultimately purchased or consumed by the end user.

DS: Job Corps Sustainable Living Curriculum and Activity Guide
- Module 2. USDA Forest Service

ES: recorrido de los alimentos

food pantries

DF: Organizations that distribute groceries (non-prepared foods, such as canned goods, cereals, rice, bread and sometimes fresh fruits or meat) to people in need in the community.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: distribuidores de alimentos

food preservation

DF: A variety of methods used to maintain foods in an

edible state.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: preservación de alimentos

Food Quality Protection Act

DF: The Food Quality Protection Act was enacted on Aug. 3, 1996 to ensure the safety of food in the United States.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: Ley de Protección de la Calidad de los Alimentos

food reinforcement

DF: The motivation to obtain food when an individual is not hungry, or how hard an individual will work to obtain food when the individual is not hungry. It is associated with increased energy intake and weight gain.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reforzamiento con alimento

food safety

DF: The fitness of a food for human consumption.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: inocuidad alimentaria

food safety objective

DF: The maximum frequency and/or concentration of a hazard in a food at the time of consumption that provides or contributes to the appropriate level of protection (ALOP).

DS: Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual, Nineteenth edition. World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Rome, 2010

ES: objetivo de inocuidad alimentaria

food sanitation

DF: the promotion of hygiene and prevention of disease by maintenance of sanitary conditions for foods, food handlers, and food processing/preparation facilities and equipment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: higiene de los alimentos

food security

DF: Access by all people, at all times to sufficient food for an active and healthy life. Food security includes at a minimum: the ready availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, and an assured ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: seguridad de los alimentos

food service

DF: The practice or business of making, transporting, and serving or dispensing prepared foods, as in a restaurant or school.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: servicio de alimentación

food sovereignty

DF: The right of farmers, communities, countries to define their own food and agricultural policies or systems.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: soberanía alimentaria

food spoilage

DF: Varying degrees of physical, chemical and/or biological deterioration of food sensory properties, nutrient content, and/or safety. Major causes include: 1) growth and activity of microorganisms, 2) natural enzymes, 3) insects, parasites and rodents, 4) temperature, 5) moisture and dryness, 6) air/oxygen, 7) light, 9) time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: deterioro de alimentos

food surfaces

DF: The surface of any food or food product.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: superficie de los alimentos

food technology

DF: The application of food science to the preservation, processing and preparation of foods, and to their packaging, storage and transportation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tecnología alimentaria

food waste

DF: Food waste is a component of food loss and occurs when an edible item goes unconsumed, as in food discarded by retailers due to color or appearance and plate waste by consumers.

DS: Food Availability (Per Capita) Data System: Glossary, USDA

Economic Research Service

ES: desechos alimentarios

food webs

DF: The complex network of linked food chains, trophic levels and feeding relationships among organisms in an ecosystem.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: redes tróficas

foodborne illness

DF: Foodborne disease caused by consuming contaminated foods or beverages.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedad transmitidas por alimentos

foodshed

DF: The geographical area delimiting local and/or regional production, transport, marketing, delivery and supply of food to a population, analogous to a watershed in its description of a geographical food system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cuenca alimentaria

foodways

DF: The eating habits, culinary practices, and food/health beliefs of a people, region, or historical period, focusing on the medicinal, sociological, cultural, psychological and/or historical uses of foods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hábitos culinarios

foot-and-mouth disease

DF: A highly infectious disease caused by an Aphthovirus in cattle, pigs, sheep and goats. It is characterized by the development of blisters in the mouth and on the feet resulting in lameness.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fiebre aftosa

foot rot (plant)

DF: A disease of plants in which the stem or trunk rots near the ground.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: podredumbre del tallo (planta)

footrot

DF: A disease of the horny parts and of the adjacent soft structures of the feet of cattle, swine, and sheep.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: flemón interdigital

forage

DF: Roughage crops of high feeding value, high in fiber, and grown especially to feed ruminants. Includes grasses and legumes cut at the proper stage of maturity and stored to preserve quality.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: forraje

forage fish

DF: A forage fish is any fish eaten by large predatory fish, seabirds or marine mammals. They are usually abundant and often swim in large schools.

DS: U.S. Geological Survey, Glossary

ES: peces forrajeros

forbs

DF: Broad-leaved herbaceous plants, especially those growing in a field or prairie, as opposed to mosses, ferns, or grasses.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas herbáceas de hojas anchas

foreign exchange

DF: Transactions related to international money (currency) traded from one country to another by governments or businesses.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: divisas

forensic sciences

DF: The application of scientific knowledge to questions of law.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ciencias forenses

forest borders

DF: A clear borderline between closed forest and nonforest area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: límites del bosque

forest canopy

DF: The more or less continuous cover of upper branches and foliage of forest trees which is exposed to sunlight and restricts the sunlight from reaching the understory and the forest floor.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cubierta forestal

forest decline

DF: A complex disorder involving abiotic and biotic stresses on a forest stand that results in a slow, progressive decrease in growth with loss of health and vigor. Mortality is common. However, affected trees may recover once the stresses are removed. Natural factors (hurricanes, floods, fires, drought, pests, etc.) as well as human activity (deforestation and forest degradation) are involved.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: declinación del bosque

forest growth

DF: change in timber volume that occurs over an interval of time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: crecimiento forestal

forest litter

DF: The uppermost layer of organic debris on the ground under a vegetation cover-i.e., essentially the freshly fallen or only slightly decomposed vegetable material, mainly from foliage

but also bark fragments, twigs, flowers, fruits, etc.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: hojarasca forestal

forest plantations

DF: Forest stand regenerated artificially either by sowing or
planting.

DS: Stokes, Bryce J.; Ashmore, Colin; Rawlins, Cynthia L.;

Sirois, Donald L. 1989. Glossary of Terms Used in Timber
Harvesting and Forest Engineering. Gen. Tech. Rep. SO-73.

New Orleans, LA: U.S. Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Southern Forest Experiment Station.

ES: plantaciones forestales

forest regeneration

DF: The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or
artificial means.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: regeneración forestal

forest restoration

DF: The process of returning degraded forests to their original
structure, productivity, ecological integrity and species

diversity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: restauración de bosques

forest stands

DF: A community of forest trees which are generally uniform in species composition, size, age or condition and are managed as a single unit.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rodales

forest thinning

DF: The silvicultural practice of removing excess, diseased or poor quality trees and underbrush to improve the growth, health and value of the standing timber crop.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: raleo forestal

forest types

DF: Natural forests which are characterized by their dominant tree species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tipos de bosques

forest vegetation simulator

DF: The forest vegetation simulator (FVS) is an individual-tree, distance-independent, growth and yield model.

DS: USDA, Forest Service

ES: simulador de vegetación forestal (SVF)

forest yields

DF: Volume of timber in a forest at a specific point
in time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: producción forestal

forests

DF: Generally, an ecosystem characterized by a more or less
dense and extensive tree cover.

More particularly, a plant community predominantly of trees
and other woody vegetation,
growing more or less closely together.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: bosques

formalin

DF: A 37% aqueous solution of formaldehyde, used as a
histological fixative, disinfectant or antiseptic.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: formalina

formycin

DF: Pyrazolopyrimidine ribonucleosides isolated from *Nocardia*
interforma. They are antineoplastic antibiotics with
cytostatic properties.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: formicina

fortified foods

DF: Foods which contain a higher nutrient content above natural levels because of the addition of nutrients during processing.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos fortificados

fortified wines

DF: A wine to which additional alcohol has been added, often in the form of brandy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vinos enriquecidos

forwarders

DF: A machine used in the timber industry that carries logs from the felling site to a roadside for transport without dragging them on the ground.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: autocargadores

fossil fuels

DF: Oil, natural gas, and coal. Fossil fuels were made in nature from ancient plants and animals, and today we burn them to make energy.

DS: US Environmental protection Agency

ES: combustibles fósiles

foster care

DF: Care and rearing of children in private homes by persons other than the natural parents, with or

without adoption.

DS: ERIC Thesaurus

ES: hogar de acogida

fouling

DF: Becoming encrusted, clogged or choked with foreign matter.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: incrustación

founder effect

DF: The principle that when a small sample of a larger population establishes itself as a newly isolated entity, its gene pool carries only a fraction of the genetic diversity represented in the parental population. The evolutionary fates of the parental and derived populations are thus likely to be set along different pathways because the different evolutionary pressures in the different areas occupied by the two populations will operate on different gene pools.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: efecto fundador

fractal dimensions

DF: A fractal is an irregular fragmented shape and often discontinuous. A fractal dimension is an extension of the notion of dimension found in Euclidean geometry. Fractal dimensions can be non-integer (fractional). There is more than one way of computing a fractal dimension, one common type being the Hausdorff-Besicovich dimension.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dimensiones fractales

fractional vegetation cover

DF: The percentage of vertically projected area of vegetation
(including leaves, branches, stems) in a unit area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: índice de vegetación relativo

frameshift mutation

DF: A type of mutation in which a number of
nucleotides deleted from or inserted into a protein
coding sequence is not divisible by three, thereby
causing an alteration in the reading frames of the
entire coding sequence downstream of the mutation.
These mutations may be induced by certain types of
mutagens or may occur spontaneously.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: desplazamiento del marco de lectura

free-floating plants

DF: Aquatic plants that float on the water surface and
are not rooted in soil.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas flotantes

free air carbon dioxide enrichment

DF: An experimental system for determining
how ecosystems and plant growth respond
to controlled atmospheric concentrations of
carbon dioxide in the field, rather than in an

enclosed space.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enriquecimiento del dióxido de carbono al aire libre

free on board

DF: The price of a good at a specific point or stage of delivery, usually the price before shipping.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: libre a bordo

free radical scavengers

DF: Substances that eliminate free radicals and protect the cells from reactive oxygen species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: depuradores de radicales libres

free radicals

DF: Molecules having one or more unpaired electrons which are highly reactive with other chemical molecules.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: radicales libres

free range husbandry

DF: A system of animal management where animals are not confined and can freely roam and forage over a large area of open land.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ganadería de campos libres

free stalls

DF: Resting cubicles in which dairy animals are free to enter

and leave, as opposed to being confined in stanchions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cubículos libres

free trade

DF: A policy in international markets allowing unrestricted exchange of goods between countries without the imposition of special taxes and government interference.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: libre comercio

freemartinism

DF: A condition occurring in the female offspring of dizygotic twins in a mixed-sex pregnancy, usually in cattle. Freemartinism can occur in other mammals. When placental fusion between the male and the female fetuses permits the exchange of fetal cells and fetal hormones, testicular hormones from the male fetus can androgenize the female fetus producing a sterile XX/XY chimeric "female" (chimerism).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: freemartin

freeze drying

DF: The evaporation of water from a frozen product with the aid of high vacuum.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: secado por congelación

freezing

DF: The removal of heat to change a substance from a liquid to a solid.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: congelación

freight

DF: Products and commodities transported by a commercial carrier.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cargamento

freightage

DF: The charge for transporting products and commodities by a commercial carrier.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: costo de transporte

frequency

DF: The number of occurrences of a periodic phenomenon within a specific amount of time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: frecuencia

frequency distribution

DF: A distribution describing the rate or frequency of occurrence of a value in a series or population arranged in ascending or descending order.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: distribución de frecuencias

fresh-cut foods

DF: Fish, meat, seafood, vegetables, fruits or other raw foods that have been trimmed, peeled, cut or minimally prepared and packaged to maintain freshness.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos recién cortados

fresh produce

DF: Raw fruits and vegetables.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: productos frescos de origen vegetal

frog culture

DF: The cultivation of frogs for food or other purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: crianza de ranas

froglets

DF: A tiny, immature frog that eventually becomes an adult.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ranitas

fronds

DF: The leaf-like structure of a fern, palm, cycad, lichen, seaweed, or other lower plant.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: frondas

frost heave

DF: The pushing up of a surface by the accumulation of ice in the underlying soil.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: hinchazón por congelamiento

frugivores

DF: Organisms that feed primarily on fruits.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: frugívoros

fruit cracking

DF: A physiological disorder common in many fruit crops,
especially tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*). The pericarp,
or skin, of the fruit develops cracks mainly because the
fruit contents absorb water faster than the expansion of
the fruit wall.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: magulladuras de frutas

fruit leather

DF: Thin leathery sheets of dried fruit puree.

DS: NAL Thesaurus staff

ES: barra de frutas

fruit wines

DF: Fruit wine is produced by the alcoholic fermentation of
juice from ripe fruits and/or berries other than grapes.
During production, pure condensed fruit must, fruit brandy,
alcohol, and sugar may be added.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vinos de frutas

fruiting bodies

DF: Any specialized reproductive structure that produces spores or gametes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cuerpos fructíferos

fruits

DF: A collective plant structure containing one or more embryos, which as a whole, develops from a gynoecium.

DS: Plant Ontology, Plantontology.org

ES: frutos

fuel bed

DF: An array of fuels usually constructed with specific loading, depth, and particle size, to meet experimental requirements; also commonly used to describe the fuel composition in natural settings.

DS: Glossary, United States Fish and Wildlife Service

ES: lecho de combustible

fuel cells

DF: Device in which chemical energy is converted into electricity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pilas de combustible

fuel loading

DF: The quantity of living or dead vegetation that is easily ignited in a given area. Loading is usually expressed in

tons per acre.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: carga de combustible (forestal)

fuel moisture index

DF: The fuel moisture index is a tool that is widely used to understand the fire potential for locations across the country. Fuel moisture is a measure of the amount of water in a fuel (vegetation) available to a fire, and is expressed as a percent of the dry weight of that specific fuel.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ES: índice de humedad de los combustibles

fuels (fire ecology)

DF: Living or dead vegetation that can be ignited.

DS: Fire Effects Information System Glossary

ES: combustibles (ecología de incendios)

fullerene

DF: A polyhedral carbon structure composed of around 60-80 carbon atoms in pentagon and hexagon configuration. They are named after Buckminster Fuller because of structural resemblance to geodesic domes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fullereno

fumigants

DF: A pesticide or disinfectant used in the form of a gas, vapor, fume, or smoke.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fumigantes

functional foods

DF: Foods that are considered, by nature or manufacture, to contain significant levels of biologically active components which provide desirable health benefits beyond basic nutrition.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos funcionales

functional properties

DF: The characteristic chemical or physical behavior of a compound or substance influencing functionality.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: propiedades funcionales

functional status

DF: Evaluation of the ability to perform normal physical functions, such as walking, stooping, grip strength, etc. Used frequently for the assessment of the health status of the elderly.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estado funcional

functional unit (life cycle assessment)

DF: Life cycle assessments are organized in terms of a functional unit that appropriately describes the function of the product(s) or process(es) being studied and/or compared.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: unidad funcional (evaluación del ciclo de vida)

funding

DF: Financial resources collected or provided for the support of a particular purpose.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: financiamiento

fungus antagonists

DF: Microorganisms exerting an adverse effect on the growth or reproduction of other fungi. These are often used as biopesticides in the biological control of plant pathogenic fungi.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: antagonistas fúngicos

fungus antibodies

DF: Immunoglobulins produced in a response to fungus antigens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: anticuerpos fúngicos

fungus vaccines

DF: Suspensions of attenuated or killed fungi administered for the prevention or treatment of infectious fungus disease.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: vacunas fúngicas

fungemia

DF: The presence of fungus or yeast circulating in the blood.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fungemia

fungibility

DF: The characteristic of interchangeability of goods or assets with other individual goods or assets of the same type.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fungibilidad

fungivores

DF: A fungivore is defined as a fungus-eating organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fungívoros

fungus gardening

DF: Cultivation of fungi in the nests by certain species of ants and termites as a source of food.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo de jardines de hongos

fungus gardens

DF: Mass of spongy plant material mixed with fungal mycelia, often seen in certain insect nests.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: jardines de hongos

furrow irrigation

DF: A surface irrigation method in which water is run in small ditches or furrows, usually spaced closely together between crop rows or groups of rows.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: riego por surcos

furunculosis

DF: A persistent skin infection marked by the presence of furuncles, often chronic and recurrent. In humans, the causative agent is various species of *Staphylococcus*. In salmonid fish (salmonids), the pathogen is *Aeromonas salmonicida*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: furunculosis

Fusarium wilt

DF: A disease of plants caused by fungi of the genus *Fusarium*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fusariosis

Future Farmers of America

DF: An organization for high school students studying vocational agriculture.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: Future Farmers of America

futures trading

DF: An agreement between two people, one who sells and agrees to deliver and one who buys and agrees to receive a certain kind, quality, and quantity of product to be delivered during a specified delivery month at a specified price.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: negociación de valores a futuro

fuzzy logic

DF: Approximate, quantitative reasoning that is concerned with the linguistic ambiguity which exists in natural or synthetic language. At its core are variables such as good, bad, and young as well as modifiers such as more, less, and very. These ordinary terms represent fuzzy sets in a particular problem.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: lógica difusa

G

G-protein coupled receptors

DF: The largest family of cell surface receptors involved in signal transduction. They share a common structure and signal through heterotrimeric G-proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: receptores acoplados a proteínas G

gain-of-function mutation

DF: A type of mutation in which the altered gene product possesses a new molecular function or a new pattern of gene expression. Gain-of-function mutations are almost always dominant or semidominant.

DS: National Cancer Institute, eMICE, Glossary

ES: mutación de ganancia de función

galactosides

DF: Glycosides formed by the reaction of the hydroxyl group on the anomeric carbon atom of galactose

with an alcohol to form an acetal. They include both alpha- and beta-galactosides.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: galactósidos

galectins

DF: A class of animal lectins that bind specifically to beta-galactoside in a calcium-independent manner. Members of this class are distinguished from other lectins by the presence of a conserved carbohydrate recognition domain. The majority of proteins in this class bind to sugar molecules in a sulfhydryl-dependent manner and are often referred to as S-type lectins, however this property is not required for membership in this class.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: galectinas

Gallus gallus

DF: The red jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*) is generally accepted as the ancestor of modern chicken breeds (*Gallus gallus domesticus*). Although domestication began around 2500-2100 BC, wild red jungle fowl are still found in their native range in India and Southeastern Asia.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Gallus gallus

game animals

DF: Animals considered worthy of pursuit by sports persons, especially wild animals hunted for sport or food.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: animales de caza

game birds

DF: Birds which are widely hunted for sport.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aves de caza

gametocytes

DF: Undifferentiated plant or animal cells that divide
by meiosis to produce gametes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gametocitos

gametogenesis

DF: The process of germ cell development from the primordial
germ cells to the mature haploid gametes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: gametogénesis

gametolysin

DF: An autogenous protease with capability of disintegrating
organism's own cell.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gametolisina

gametophores

DF: Structures bearing the reproductive organs (gametangia) of

mosses and ferns.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gametóforos

gametophytes

DF: A phase where sexual organs are produced and bear gametes in the life cycle of plants having alternation of generations (i.e., having two or more forms in the life cycle). Compare sporophytes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gametofitos

gamma-aminobutyric acid receptors

DF: Cell-surface proteins that bind gamma-aminobutyric acid with high affinity and trigger changes that influence the behavior of cells. GABA-A receptors control chloride channels formed by the receptor complex itself. They are blocked by bicuculline and usually have modulatory sites sensitive to benzodiazepines and barbiturates. GABA-B receptors act through G-proteins on several effector systems, are insensitive to bicuculline, and have a high affinity for L-baclofen.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: receptores de ácido gama-aminobutírico

gamma catenin

DF: A multi-functional catenin that is highly homologous to beta catenin. Gamma catenin binds cadherins and helps link their cytoplasmic tails to actin in the cytoskeleton via alpha catenin. It is also found in desmosomes where it

mediates the link between desmosomal cadherins and desmoplakin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: gamma catenina

gamma spectrometry

DF: Determination of the energy distribution of gamma rays emitted by nuclei.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: espectrometría gamma

ganders

DF: Male geese.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gansos machos

gap junctions

DF: Connections between cells which allow passage of small molecules and electric current. Gap junctions were first described anatomically as regions of close apposition between cells with a narrow (1-2 nm) gap between cell membranes. The variety in the properties of gap junctions is reflected in the number of connexins, the family of proteins which form the junctions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: uniones comunicantes

gardeners

DF: Persons who tend a garden.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: jardineros

gas chromatography-mass spectrometry

DF: A microanalytical technique combining mass spectrometry and gas chromatography for the qualitative as well as quantitative determinations of compounds.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: cromatografía de gases espectrometría de masas

gas hydrate

DF: Naturally occurring "ice-like" combinations of natural gas and water that have the potential to provide an immense resource of natural gas from the world's oceans and polar regions. Gas hydrates are known to be widespread in permafrost regions and beneath the sea in sediments of outer continental margins. It is generally accepted that the volume of natural gas contained in the world's gas hydrate accumulations greatly exceeds that of known gas reserves.

DS: Energy Resources Program, Energy Glossary & Acronym List, U.S. Geological Survey

ES: hidrato de gas

gasification

DF: Heat or chemical process of changing a substance into gas, often used to produce fuels from carbonaceous materials, such as coal or biomass.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gasificación

gasohol

DF: A mixture of gasoline and either methanol or ethanol fuel that is used as a motor fuel. The mixture is usually 90% gasoline and 10% alcohol fuel.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gasohol

gastric inhibitory polypeptide

DF: A gastrointestinal peptide hormone of about 43-amino acids. It is found to be a potent stimulator of insulin secretion and a relatively poor inhibitor of gastric acid secretion.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: polipéptido inhibitorio gástrico

gastric juice

DF: The liquid secretion of the stomach mucosa consisting of hydrochloric acid (gastric acid); pepsinogens; intrinsic factor; gastrin; mucus; and the bicarbonate ion (bicarbonates).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: jugo gástrico

gastric mucosa

DF: Lining of the stomach, consisting of an inner epithelium, a middle lamina propria, and an outer muscularis mucosae. The surface cells produce mucus that protects the stomach from attack by digestive acid and enzymes. When the epithelium invaginates into the lamina propria at various regions of the stomach, different tubular gastric glands are formed. These glands consist of cells that secrete mucus, enzymes, hydrochloric acid, or hormones.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: mucosa gástrica

gastrins

DF: A family of gastrointestinal peptide hormones that excite the secretion of gastric juices. They may also occur in the central nervous system where they are presumed to be neurotransmitters.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: gastrinas

gastritis

DF: Inflammation of the stomach, especially the gastric mucosa.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gastritis

gastroesophageal reflux

DF: Retrograde flow of gastric juice (gastric acid) and/or duodenal contents (bile acids; pancreatic juice) into the distal esophagus, commonly due to incompetence of the lower esophageal sphincter.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: reflujo gastroesofágico

gastrointestinal endoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the gastrointestinal tract.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: endoscopia gastrointestinal

gastrointestinal hormones

DF: Hormones secreted by the gastrointestinal mucosa that affect the timing or the quality of secretion of digestive enzymes, and regulate the motor activity of the digestive system organs.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hormonas gastrointestinales

gastrointestinal neoplasms

DF: Tumors or cancer of the gastrointestinal tract, from the mouth to the anal canal.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: neoplasias gastrointestinales

gastrointestinal transit

DF: Passage of food (sometimes in the form of a test meal) through the gastrointestinal tract as measured in minutes or hours.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tránsito gastrointestinal

gastronomy

DF: The science and art of good eating and drinking.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gastronomía

gastroscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the interior of the stomach.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: gastroscopia

GATA transcription factors

DF: A family of transcription factors that contain two zinc finger motifs and bind to the DNA sequence (A/T)GATA(A/G).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: factores de transcripción GATA

gate-to-gate

DF: A system boundary condition in a life cycle assessment which describes raw or intermediate material processing within the farm or factory gates.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: de la puerta a la puerta

gel chromatography

DF: Chromatography on non-ionic gels without regard to the mechanism of solute discrimination.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: cromatografía de gel

gelatinization

DF: The transformation of solid, crystalline form of starch to a soluble, swollen form in the presence of heat and water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gelatinización

gelatinization temperature

DF: The temperature threshold at which gel formation is observed during processing. May be applied to the temperature at which starch in a rice grain begins to swell as water is absorbed, therefore determining cooking time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: temperatura de gelatinización

gelation

DF: The transition of a solution into semisolid state by cooling it.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gelificación

geldings

DF: Castrated male horses.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: caballos castrados

gemfibrozil

DF: A lipid-regulating agent that lowers elevated serum lipids primarily by decreasing serum triglycerides with a variable reduction in total cholesterol.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: gemfibrozil

gene amplification

DF: A selective increase in the number of copies of a gene coding for a specific protein without a proportional increase in other genes. It occurs naturally via the excision of a copy of the repeating sequence from the chromosome and its extrachromosomal replication in a plasmid, or via the production of an RNA transcript of the entire repeating sequence of ribosomal RNA followed by the reverse transcription of the molecule to produce an additional copy of the original DNA

sequence.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: amplificación genética

gene banks

DF: The place where genetic material (cells, nucleic acids, etc.) is preserved. The main purpose is to conserve the DNA, RNA, genes, genome etc., for research or some other future use.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bancos de genes

gene conversion

DF: The asymmetrical segregation of genes during replication which leads to the production of non-reciprocal recombinant strands and the apparent conversion of one allele into another.

DS: MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)

ES: conversión genética

gene deletion

DF: A genetic rearrangement through loss of segments of DNA or RNA, bringing sequences which are normally separated into close proximity. This deletion may be detected using cytogenetic techniques and can also be inferred from the phenotype, indicating a deletion at one specific locus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: delección genética

gene dosage

DF: The number of copies of a given gene present in a

cell or nucleus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dosis de genes

gene duplication

DF: Processes occurring in various organisms by which new genes are copied. Gene duplication may result in a multigene family; supergenes or pseudogenes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: duplicación genética

gene editing

DF: Genetic engineering techniques that involve DNA repair mechanisms for incorporating site-specific modifications into a cell's genome.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: edición de genes

gene expression

DF: The phenotypic manifestation of a gene or genes by the processes of genetic transcription and genetic translation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: expresión genética

gene expression regulation

DF: Any of the processes by which nuclear, cytoplasmic, or intercellular factors influence the differential control (induction or repression) of gene action at the level of transcription or translation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: regulación de la expresión genética

gene flow

DF: The movement of genes from one population to another of the same species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: flujo genético

gene frequency

DF: The proportion of one particular in the total of all alleles for one genetic locus in a breeding population.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: frecuencia genética

gene fusion

DF: The genetic recombination of the parts of two or more genes resulting in a gene with different or additional regulatory regions, or a new chimeric gene product.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: fusión de genes

gene interaction

DF: The involvement of genes at different loci in the production of a phenotype.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: interacción genética

gene ontology

DF: Sets of structured vocabularies used for describing and categorizing genes, and gene products by their molecular function, involvement in biological processes, and cellular location. These vocabularies and their associations to genes and gene products (Gene Ontology annotations) are generated and curated by the Gene Ontology Consortium.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: ontología génica

gene pool

DF: The total genetic information possessed by the reproductive members of a population of sexually reproducing organisms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: acervo génico

gene regulatory networks

DF: Interacting DNA-encoded regulatory subsystems in the genome that coordinate input from activator and repressor transcriptional factors during development, cell differentiation, or in response to environmental cues. The networks function to ultimately specify expression of particular sets of genes for specific conditions, times, or locations.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: redes de regulación génica

gene silencing

DF: Interruption or suppression of the expression of a gene at transcriptional or translational levels.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: silenciamiento genético

gene targeting

DF: The integration of exogenous DNA into the genome of an organism at sites where its expression can be suitably controlled. This integration occurs as a result of homologous recombination.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: manipulación dirigida de genes

gene transfer

DF: The introduction of functional (usually cloned) genes into cells and organisms by a variety of techniques that may result in genetically transformed cells and individuals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transferencia de genes

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

DF: A post- World War II international treaty for the regulation of trade policy and the reduction of tariffs and trade barriers which was subsumed into the World Trade Organization in 1995.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Acuerdo General sobre Tarifas y Comercio

General Circulation Models

DF: Hydrodynamic models of the atmosphere on a grid or spectral resolution that determine the surface pressure and the vertical distributions of velocity, temperature, density, and water vapor as functions of time from the mass conservation and

hydrostatic laws, the first law of thermodynamics, Newton's second law of motion, the equation of state, and the conservation law for water vapor.

Abbreviated as GCM. Atmospheric general circulation models are abbreviated AGCM, while oceanic general circulation models are abbreviated OGCM.

DS: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center Glossary,
Department of Energy

ES: Modelos de Circulación General

general partnership

DF: A business partnership in which two or more persons are co-owners of a business for profit.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sociedad general

generic advertising

DF: The promotion of a particular commodity without reference to a specific producer, brand name or manufacturer. Producers join together to expand total demand for the commodity, thereby helping their own sales. These activities are often self-funded through assessments on marketings called check-off programs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: publicidad genérica

genes

DF: The fundamental physical and functional unit of heredity. A gene is typically a specific segment of a chromosome and encodes a specific functional product (such as a protein or

RNA molecule).

DS: USDA Glossary of Agricultural Biotechnology Terms

ES: genes

genetic background

DF: The genotypic base of a breeding line or population.

Populations with a broad genetic base respond to selection more readily than those with a narrow base. Expression of a particular gene of interest will be affected by the residual genotype.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trasfondo genético

genetic code

DF: The meaning ascribed to the base sequence with respect to how it is translated into amino acid sequence. The start, stop, and order of amino acids of a protein is specified by consecutive triplets of nucleotides called codons (codon).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: código genético

genetic complementation

DF: The production of a wild-type phenotype by two different recessive mutant alleles acting independently in the same diploid cell of heterokaryon.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: complementación genética

genetic complementation test

DF: A test used to determine whether or not

complementation (compensation in the form of dominance) will occur in a cell with a given mutant phenotype when another mutant genome, encoding the same mutant phenotype, is introduced into that cell.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: test de complementación genética

genetic conjugation

DF: A biological process whereby two cells come in contact and exchange genetic material. In bacteria, the transfer is one-way from donor to recipient; in protozoa, the exchange is two-way between the conjugants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: conjugación

genetic correlation

DF: The portion of a phenotypic correlation between two traits in a population that can be attributed to additive genetic effects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: correlación genética

genetic databases

DF: Databases devoted to knowledge about specific genes and gene products.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: bancos de datos genéticos

genetic distance

DF: The genetic divergence between two individuals, populations or species. It is commonly a statistic based on the differences in allele frequencies in separated populations, but can use other data such as the number of tandem repeats in microsatellites, DNA sequences, or even the number of mutations required to bring about the observed differences.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: distancia genética

genetic drift

DF: The fluctuation of the allele frequency from one generation to the next.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: deriva genética

genetic engineering

DF: Directed modification of the gene complement of a living organism by such techniques as altering the DNA, substituting genetic material by means of a virus, transplanting whole nuclei, transplanting cell hybrids, etc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: ingeniería genética

genetic equilibrium

DF: It is the state in which allele frequencies remain constant in a randomly mating population.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: equilibrio genético

genetic heterogeneity

DF: The presence of apparently similar characters for which the genetic evidence indicates that different genes or different genetic mechanisms are involved in different pedigrees.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: heterogeneidad genética

genetic load

DF: The relative amount by which the average fitness of a population is lowered, due to the presence of genes that decrease survival, compared to the genotype with maximum or optimal fitness.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: carga genética

genetic markers

DF: A phenotypically recognizable genetic trait which can be used to identify a genetic locus, a linkage group, or a recombination event.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: marcadores genéticos

genetic merit

DF: The ability of an individual parent to produce superior offspring with desirable traits as compared to other parents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mérito genético

genetic models

DF: Theoretical representations that simulate the behavior or activity of genetic processes or phenomena. They include the use of mathematical equations, computers, and other electronic equipment.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: modelos genéticos

genetic polymorphism

DF: The regular and simultaneous occurrence in a single interbreeding population of two or more discontinuous genotypes. The concept includes differences in genotypes ranging in size from a single nucleotide site (polymorphism, single nucleotide) to large nucleotide sequences visible at a chromosomal level.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: polimorfismo genético

genetic rescue

DF: Methods used to increase genetic viability in a population, such as inbred populations or endangered species, in order to restore population fitness and survival.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rescate genético

genetic resistance

DF: The relative amount of heritable qualities possessed by a organism that reduces the degree of damage to the organism by pests, pathogens, injuries or other deleterious agents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resistencia genética

genetic stability

DF: The tendency of a population to maintain its genotypes over generations.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estabilidad genética

genetic suppression

DF: Mutation process that restores the wild-type phenotype in an organism possessing a mutationally altered genotype. The second "suppressor" mutation may be on a different gene, on the same gene but located at a distance from the site of the primary mutation, or in extrachromosomal genes (extrachromosomal inheritance).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: supresión genética

genetic transduction

DF: Transfer of bacterial DNA by phages from an infected bacterium to another bacterium. This also refers to the transfer of genes into eukaryotic cells by viruses. This naturally occurring process is routinely employed as a gene transfer technique.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: transducción genética

genetic transformation

DF: Change brought about to an organisms genetic composition by unidirectional transfer

(transfection, transduction, conjugation, etc.)
and incorporation of foreign DNA into
prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells by
recombination of part or all of that
DNA into the cell's genome.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: transformación genética

genetic variance

DF: The phenotypic variance of a trait in a population
due to genetic heterogeneity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: varianza genética

genetic variation

DF: Genotypic differences observed between or among the species
in a population.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: variación genética

genetic vectors

DF: Any DNA molecule capable of autonomous replication
within a host cell and into which other DNA
sequences can be inserted and thus amplified. Many
are derived from plasmids, bacteriophages or
viruses. They are used for transporting foreign
genes into recipient cells. Genetic vectors
possess a functional replicator site and contain
genetic markers to facilitate their selective
recognition.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: vectores genéticos

genetically modified foods

DF: Foods produced from genetically modified organisms. These species have undergone directed modification of their gene complement using such techniques as altering the DNA, substituting genetic material by means of a virus, transplanting whole nuclei, transplanting cell hybrids, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos modificados genéticamente

geneticin

DF: An antibiotic from *Micromonospora rhodorangea*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: geneticina

genitalia

DF: The external and internal organs related to reproduction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: genitales

genome

DF: The complete set of genetic material in the chromosomes of an organism with its associated genes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: genoma

genome-wide association study

DF: An analysis comparing the allele frequencies of all available (or a whole genome representative set of) polymorphic markers in unrelated patients with a specific symptom or disease condition, and those of healthy controls to identify markers associated with a specific disease or condition.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: estudio de asociación del genoma completo

genome assembly

DF: A sequencing technique in which many small DNA sequence pieces are put together using bioinformatics and computer algorithms to reconstruct the complete set of genetic material representing that in the chromosomes of an organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ensamblaje de genomas

genome mining

DF: The process of discovering various information about the natural products or processes of an organism based on its genome analysis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: minería genómica

genome walking

DF: A polymerase chain reaction-based DNA sequencing technique for identifying uncloned nucleotide sequences flanking already characterized DNA regions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: paseo genómico

genomic islands

DF: Distinct units in some bacterial, bacteriophage or plasmid genomes that are types of mobile genetic elements. Encoded in them are a variety of fitness conferring genes, such as virulence factors (in "pathogenicity islands or islets"), antibiotic resistance genes, or genes required for symbiosis (in "symbiosis islands or islets"). They range in size from 10 - 500 kilobases, and their GC content and codon usage differ from the rest of the genome. They typically contain an integrase gene, although in some cases this gene has been deleted resulting in "anchored genomic islands".

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: islas genómicas

genomic libraries

DF: A form of gene library containing the complete DNA sequences present in the genome of a given organism. It contrasts with a cDNA library which contains only sequences utilized in protein coding (lacking introns).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: bibliotecas genómicas

genomics

DF: The branch of genetics that studies organisms in terms of their genomes, i.e., their complete DNA sequence.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: genómica

genotoxicity

DF: The degree to which a toxin has adverse effects on DNA.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: genotoxicidad

genotoxicity tests

DF: Tests of chemical substances and physical agents for mutagenic potential. They include microbial, insect, mammalian cell, and whole animal tests.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: pruebas de genotoxicidad

genotype

DF: The genetic constitution of an organism, cell, individual or taxon, as distinct from its physical appearance (i.e., phenotype).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: genotipo

genotype-environment interaction

DF: Effect of different environmental conditions on the phenotype and level of performance of an individual.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: interacción genotipo-ambiente

genotype-phenotype correlation

DF: The analysis of a sequence such as a region of a chromosome, a haplotype, a gene, or an allele for its involvement in controlling the phenotype of a specific

trait, metabolic pathway, or disease.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: correlación genotipo-fenotipo

genotype mixtures

DF: A practice where two or more genotypes of a single species are used in combination, usually for the benefit of increased disease resistance, pest resistance, nitrogen fixation, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mezclas de genotipos

genotyping

DF: Methods used to determine individuals' specific alleles or SNPs (single nucleotide polymorphisms).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: genotipificación

gentamicin

DF: A complex of three different closely related aminoglycoside sulfates, Gentamicins C1, C2, and C1(subA), obtained from *Micromonospora purpurea* and related species. They are broad-spectrum antibiotics, but may cause ear and kidney damage. They act to inhibit protein synthesis (genetic translation).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: gentamicina

gentiobiose

DF: Disaccharide consisting of two glucose units in a beta (1-6) glycosidic linkage.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: gentiobiosa

geocoding

DF: The practice of matching standardized tabular data to a specific real world location with established coordinates.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: geocodificación

geodesy

DF: The science concerned with measuring the size and shape of the changing Earth using reference points that track elevation and sea levels. The principles of geodesy can be applied to other planetary bodies.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: geodesia

geographic coordinate systems

DF: Any of the standardized systems used to indicate the location of points on the surface of the Earth, such as longitude and latitude coordinates.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistema de coordenadas geográficas

geographic information systems

DF: An information system for capturing, storing, integrating, analyzing and displaying geospatial data.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas de información geográfica

geographical isolation

DF: The separation of species of same populations or a breeding group due to a physical barrier, such as a river or a mountain range.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aislamiento geográfico

geomorphology

DF: The external structure, form, and arrangement of rocks or sediments in relation to the development of the surface of the Earth.

DS: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ES: geomorfología

geophagia

DF: The practice of eating soil, chalk or clay.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: geofagia

geophysics

DF: The study of the physical characteristics and properties of the earth; including geodesy, seismology, meteorology, oceanography, atmospheric electricity, terrestrial magnetism, and tidal phenomena.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ES: geofísica

geophytes

DF: A perennial plant whose perennating buds are found under the soil, usually attached to a tuber, bulb, rhizome etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: geofitos

georeferencing

DF: The practice of establishing the relationship between coordinates on a map or image with the specific real world coordinates.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: georeferenciamiento

geospatial science and technology

DF: The science and technology of gathering, storing, analyzing, processing and distributing geographic information.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ciencia y tecnología geoespaciales

geospatial technology

DF: Technological tools applied in the acquiring, managing, interpreting, integrating, displaying, and analyzing geospatial data.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tecnología geoespacial

geostatistics

DF: The application of statistical methods to geospatial data. Geostatistics are applied to many disciplines such as geology, hydrology, meteorology, geography, ecology, forestry and agriculture.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: geoestadísticas

geotaxis

DF: The movement of an entire plant or an organism in response to gravity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: geotaxis

geothermal energy

DF: Heat from inside the Earth. People can use geothermal energy to heat buildings or produce electricity.

DS: U.S. Environmental protection Agency

ES: energía geotérmica

germ-free animals

DF: Animals not contaminated by or associated with any foreign organisms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: animales sin gérmenes

germ tube

DF: The outgrowth formed by a fungal spore during germination which develops into the hypha.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tubo germinativo

germplasm

DF: The cells or tissues from which a new organism can be generated.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: germoplasma

gestational age

DF: The age of the conceptus, beginning from the time of

fertilization. In clinical obstetrics, the gestational age is often estimated as the time from the last day of the last menstruation which is about 2 weeks before ovulation and fertilization.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: edad gestacional

ghee

DF: A type of clarified butter that has a nutty, caramel-like flavor and aroma.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ghee

ghrelin

DF: Ghrelin, a 28-amino acid peptide with an octanoyl group on serine in the third position, stimulates somatotropin secretion and is an antagonist of somatostatin. It is synthesized in many tissues, but ghrelin cells are concentrated in the stomach mucosa. It stimulates food intake and decreases fat utilization.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ghrelin

giant cells

DF: Any multinucleated mass of cytoplasm not separated into cells, due to incomplete cell division or when cells fuse.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: células gigantes

giardin protein

DF: Group of cytoskeletal proteins found in *Giardia lamblia*
trophozoite attachment organelle, ventral adhesive disc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proteína giardina

gibberellins

DF: A plant hormone useful in regulating the growth
characteristics of many plants.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords.
Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.
Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: giberelinas

giblets

DF: The edible viscera of poultry, consisting of the heart,
gizzard and liver. The neck is usually included in the
same package as the giblets when the package is put back
into the whole poultry carcass.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: menudillos de ave

gilts

DF: Young female swine, up to and including primiparous (first
litter females) typically less than 15 months of age.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cerdas jóvenes

gingiva

DF: Oral tissue surrounding and attached to teeth.

DS: Medical Subject headings 2014

ES: encía

girdling

DF: Injury resulting from removal or tight encircling of the bark or cambium around the outer circumference of a plant stem or tree trunk, which may cause death by disrupting nutrient transport.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: anillado

glaciation

DF: The formation, advance or recession of glaciers and ice sheets covering the landscape.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: glaciación

glanders

DF: A contagious disease of horses that can be transmitted to humans. It is caused by *Pseudomonas mallei* (syn. *Burkholderia mallei*) and characterized by ulceration of the respiratory mucosa and an eruption of nodules on the skin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: muermo

glass fibers

DF: Filaments of glass which can be naturally occurring, such as Pele's hair originating from volcanoes, or can be manmade and used for a variety of products such as insulation, filters, and textiles.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fibras de vidrio

gliadin

DF: Simple protein, one of the prolamines, derived from the gluten of wheat, rye, etc. May be separated into 4 discrete electrophoretic fractions. It is the toxic factor associated with celiac disease.

DS: Medical Subject headings 2014

ES: gliadina

global carbon budget

DF: The balance of the exchanges (incomes and losses) of carbon between the carbon reservoirs or between one specific loop (e.g., atmosphere biosphere) of the carbon cycle. An examination of the carbon budget of a pool or reservoir can provide information about whether the pool or reservoir is functioning as a source or sink for carbon dioxide.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: presupuesto global del carbono

global positioning systems

DF: A technology that uses the position of satellites to provide precise location coordinates on the Earth's surface.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas de posicionamiento global

globalization

DF: The world-wide integration of markets for goods, services and capital.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: globalización

glomerular filtration rate

DF: The volume of water filtered out of plasma through glomerular capillary walls into Bowman's capsules per unit of time. It is considered to be equivalent to inulin clearance.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tasa de filtración glomerular

gloves

DF: Coverings for the hands, usually with separations for the fingers, made of various materials, for protection against infections, toxic substances, extremes of hot and cold, radiations, water immersion, etc. The gloves may be worn by patients, care givers, housewives, laboratory and industrial workers, police, etc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: guantes

glucagon-like peptide 2

DF: A 33-amino acid peptide derived from the C-terminal of proglucagon and mainly produced by the intestinal L cells. It stimulates intestinal mucosal growth and decreased apoptosis of enterocytes. GLP-2 enhances gastrointestinal function and plays an important role in nutrient homeostasis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: péptido 2 similar al glucagón

glucagon-like peptides

DF: Peptides produced by the endocrine cells of the large and

small intestines that play a variety of roles in the regulation of energy metabolism and nutrient absorption.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: péptidos semejantes a glucagón

gluconeogenesis

DF: Biosynthesis of glucose from nonhexose or non-carbohydrate precursors, such as lactate, pyruvate, alanine, and glycerol.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: gluconeogénesis

glucoregulation

DF: Biochemical processes responsible for the maintenance of glucose level in living organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: glucorregulación

glucose clamp technique

DF: Maintenance of a constant blood glucose level by perfusion or infusion with glucose or insulin. It is used for the study of metabolic rates (e.g., in glucose, lipid, amino acid metabolism) at constant glucose concentration.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: técnica de clampeo de la glucosa

glucose tolerance tests

DF: A test to determine the ability of an individual to maintain homeostasis of blood glucose. It includes measuring blood glucose levels in a fasting state, and at prescribed intervals before and after oral glucose intake

(75 or 100 g) or intravenous infusion (0.5 g/kg).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: pruebas de tolerancia a la glucosa

glucosephosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

DF: A disease-producing enzyme deficiency subject to many variants, some of which cause a deficiency of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase activity in erythrocytes, leading to hemolytic anemia.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: deficiencia de glucosafosfato deshidrogenasa

glucosylceramidase

DF: A glycosidase that hydrolyzes a glucosylceramide to yield free ceramide plus glucose. Deficiency of this enzyme leads to abnormally high concentrations of glucosylceramide in the brain in Gaucher disease.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: glucosilceramidasa

glulam

DF: A manufactured structural timber product composed of layers of dimensional lumber glued together.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: madera laminada

glutamate receptors

DF: Cell-surface proteins that bind glutamate and trigger

changes which influence the behavior of cells. Glutamate receptors include ionotropic receptors (AMPA, kainate, and N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors), which directly control ion channels, and metabotropic receptors which act through second messenger systems. Glutamate receptors are the most common mediators of fast excitatory synaptic transmission in the central nervous system. They have also been implicated in the mechanisms of memory and of many diseases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: receptores de glutamato

glutinous rice

DF: Rice with 0-2% amylose or mainly amylopectin in the endosperm and pollen starch.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: arroz glutinoso

glycemic control

DF: The control of sugar (glucose) levels in patient's blood.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: control glicémico

glycemic index

DF: A scale of the effects of foods on blood glucose concentrations shortly after ingestion.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: índice glucémico

glyceroneogenesis

DF: Biosynthesis of glycerol 3-phosphate or triglyceride from precursors other than glucose or glycerol. Glycerol

3-phosphate is usually synthesized from glucose by glycolysis, but when glucose amount drops in the cell, it is generated by glyceroneogenesis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gliceroneogénesis

glycerophosphates

DF: Any salt or ester of glycerophosphoric acid.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: glicerofosfatos

glycine receptors

DF: Cell surface receptors that bind glycine with high affinity and trigger intracellular changes which influence the behavior of cells. Glycine receptors in the central nervous system have an intrinsic chloride channel and are usually inhibitory.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: receptores de glicina

glycoconjugates

DF: Chemical compounds in which carbohydrate units covalently linked with other chemical constituent.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gliconjugados

glycogen (starch) synthase

DF: An enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of D-glucose from UDPglucose into 1,4-alpha-D-glucosyl chains.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: glicógeno (almidón) sintasa

glycogen synthase kinases

DF: A class of protein-serine-threonine kinases that was originally found as one of the three types of kinases that phosphorylate glycogen synthase. Glycogen synthase kinases along with Ca(2+)-calmodulin dependent protein kinases and cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinases regulate glycogen synthase activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: glucógeno sintasa quinasas

glycogenesis

DF: The biosynthesis of glycogen from glucose molecules.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: glicogénesis

glycogenolysis

DF: The release of glucose from glycogen by glycogen phosphorylase (phosphorolysis). The released glucose-1-phosphate is then converted to glucose-6-phosphate by phosphoglucomutase before entering glycolysis. Glycogenolysis is stimulated by glucagon or epinephrine via the activation of phosphorylase kinase.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: glicogenólisis

glycols

DF: A generic grouping for dihydric alcohols with the hydroxy groups (-OH) located on different carbon atoms. They are viscous liquids with high boiling points for their molecular weights.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: glicoles

glycolysis

DF: A metabolic process that converts glucose into two molecules of pyruvic acid through a series of enzymatic reactions. Energy generated by this process is conserved in two molecules of ATP. Glycolysis is the universal catabolic pathway for glucose, free glucose, or glucose derived from complex carbohydrates, such as glycogen and starch.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: glicólisis

glycomics

DF: The systematic study of the structure and function of the complete set of glycans (the glycome) produced in a single organism and identification of all the genes that encode glycoproteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: glicómica

glyconeogenesis

DF: The biosynthesis of glycogen from nonhexose or non-carbohydrate precursors.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gliconeogénesis

glycoproteomics

DF: A branch of proteomics that studies, identifies, and characterizes all the glycoproteins encoded by a particular genome.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: glicoproteómica

glycosylation

DF: A chemical reaction in which carbohydrate unit is adding to other chemical constituent.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: glucosilación

glyoxysomes

DF: Microbodies which occur in plant cells, and in some eukaryotic microorganisms, and which contain enzymes of the glyoxylate cycle.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: glioxisomas

gneiss

DF: A metamorphic rock derived from either igneous or sedimentary formations.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: gneis

goat diseases

DF: Diseases of the domestic or wild goat of the genus Capra.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfermedades de las cabras

goblet cells

DF: A glandular epithelial cell or a unicellular gland. Goblet cells secrete mucus. They are scattered in the epithelial linings of many organs, especially the small intestine and the respiratory tract.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: células caliciformes

goiter

DF: Enlargement of the thyroid gland.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: bocio

goitrogens

DF: Goitrogens are substances which interfere with function of the thyroid gland.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: goitrogenos

gonadectomy

DF: The surgical removal of the gonads (ovaries, testes, or ovotestes).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gonadectomía

gonadosomatic index

DF: The calculation of gonad weight as a percentage of total body weight; used to measure sexual maturity in relation to the sexual development of ovaries or testes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: índice gonadosomático

gonadotropin-releasing hormone

DF: A decapeptide that stimulates the synthesis and secretion of both pituitary gonadotropins, luteinizing hormone and follicle-stimulating hormone.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hormona liberadora de gonadotropina

gonads

DF: Organs which produce gametes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gónadas

good agricultural practices

DF: Guidelines and methods for farmers, growers, food producers, and those involved in agriculture to manage the resources important to agriculture, such as soil, water, and air, to produce safe and hygienic food products with commitment to sustainability and conservation, while protecting human and animal health and welfare as well as the environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: buenas prácticas agrícolas

good aquaculture practices

DF: Guidelines, methods or activities designed to promote sustainable aquaculture through the prevention or mitigation of damage or adverse effects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: buenas prácticas de acuicultura

good hygiene practices

DF: Guidelines, methods or activities designed to promote and maintain health through the use of sanitary conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: buenas prácticas de higiene

goslings

DF: Baby geese.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: crías de gansos

gossyplure

DF: The sex pheromone of the female pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella*, as well as the synthetic sex attractant used to elicit attraction of male bollworms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gossyplure

governance

DF: The process by which a group of individuals is given authority to direct, inform, monitor and manage resources in order to achieve the objectives of a given organization or program.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gobernanza

government deregulation

DF: The removal, reduction or relaxation of government

regulations and restrictions on a previously regulated industry or market sector.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desregulación gubernamental

Graafian follicles

DF: In mammals, the mature ovarian follicle that secretes estrogen and is the final stage of follicular development.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: folículos de Graaf

graft compatibility

DF: The ability of the graft union to survive after the scion and the stock are grafted together.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: compatibilidad del injerto

graft rejection

DF: An immune response with both cellular and humoral components, directed against an allogeneic transplant, whose tissue antigens are not compatible with those of the recipient.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: rechazo del injerto

graft versus host reactions

DF: An immunological attack mounted by a graft against the host because of tissue incompatibility when immunologically competent cells are transplanted to an immunologically incompetent host; the resulting clinical picture is that of graft versus

host disease.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: reacciones del injerto contra el huésped

grain and figure

DF: The figure of a wood refers to the pattern caused by color differences in the wood, and is also the pattern created by different types of grain.

Grain refers to the direction in which the fibers of the wood are running. Types of grain include: straight, wavy, irregular, spiral, curly, interlocking and birds-eye. These wood properties are interrelated and the terms are frequently used together.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vetas y dibujo

grain crops

DF: Crops, mostly grass crops, that are grown for their edible seeds, such as corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, amaranth, and etc. Grain markets include soybeans as grains.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivos de grano

grain foods

DF: Foods that are based completely or primarily on food grains.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos de granos

grain storage facilities

DF: Buildings or manmade structures that are used for the temporary storage of grains before further processing, distribution or export.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: instalaciones de almacenamiento de grano

grains

DF: The edible whole grains from plants, mostly in the grass family (Poaceae). Grain markets include soybeans as grains.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: granos

gramicidin

DF: A group of peptide antibiotics from *Bacillus brevis*. Gramicidin C or S is a cyclic, ten-amino acid polypeptide and gramicidins A, B, D are linear. Gramicidin is one of the two principal components of TYROTHRICIN which is used topically for gram-positive organisms. It is toxic to blood, liver, kidneys, meninges, and the olfactory apparatus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: gramicidina

graminoids

DF: Grasses and other grass-like plants such as sedges and rushes are collectively known as graminoids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: graminoideas

grandlure

DF: A mixture of components of the boll weevil,
Anthonomus grandis, aggregation pheromone.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: grandlure

granite

DF: A common type of igneous rock, which is granular in texture
and consists mainly of mica, quartz and feldspar.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: granito

granivores

DF: An animal that mainly feeds on the seeds and grains of
plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: granívoros

granodiorite

DF: It is a plutonic rock similar to granite, but contains more
plagioclase than potassium feldspar.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: granodiorita

granulation tissue

DF: A vascular connective tissue formed on the surface of a
healing wound, ulcer, or inflamed tissue. It consists of
new capillaries and an infiltrate containing lymphoid
cells, macrophages, and plasma cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tejido fibroso

granuloma

DF: A relatively small nodular inflammatory lesion containing grouped mononuclear phagocytes, caused by infectious and noninfectious agents.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: granuloma

grape must

DF: A mixture of grape juice, grape pulp, and grape skin that is fermented into wine.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mosto de uva

graphene

DF: An allotropic form of carbon that is used in pencils, as a lubricant, and in matches and explosives. It is obtained by mining and its dust can cause lung irritation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: grafeno

grass-fed livestock

DF: Meat animals raised primarily on ranges rather than in a feedlot.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ganado alimentado con pasto

grass sprigs

DF: A portion of a stem and root of grass, used for transplanting and the establishment of turf and lawns.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: espigas de pasto

grasshoppers

DF: Herbivorous insects of the order, Orthoptera.

Species of economic importance as plant pests typically belong to the family, Acrididae.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: saltamontes

grasslands

DF: Large land areas covered with grass typically used for grazing.

DS: Glossary, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, USDA

ES: llanuras (pastos)

gravimetry

DF: The measurement of gravity or gravitational acceleration, especially in geophysics and geodesy.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: gravimetría

gravitropism

DF: A directional growth of a plant or other organism in response to the stimulus of gravity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gravitropismo

grazing

DF: Feeding on standing vegetation, as by livestock or wild animals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pastoreando

grazing intensity

DF: A level of herbage utilization by grazing animals on a rangeland or a specific area during a particular time period. It can be low, moderate or heavy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: intensidad de pastoreo

grazing lands

DF: (1) Collective term used by NRCS for rangeland, pastureland, grazed forest land, native and naturalized pasture, hayland, and grazed cropland. Although grazing is generally a predominate use, the term is used independent of any use. (2) Land used primarily for production of forage plants maintained or manipulated primarily through grazing management. Includes all lands having plants harvestable by grazing without reference to land tenure, other land uses, management, or treatment practices.

DS: National Range and Pasture Handbook, NRCS, USDA

ES: tierras de pastoreo

Great Basin States

DF: The elevated region between the Wasatch and Sierra Nevada Mountains.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Estados de la Gran Cuenca

Great Lakes region

DF: Region in North America, surrounding the five Great Lakes (Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de los Grandes Lagos

Great Plains region

DF: Region in North America, extending from the Laurentian Highlands in Canada to Texas.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de las Grandes Llanuras

Great Smoky Mountain region

DF: An area of the Appalachian Mountain region that extends along the border of North Carolina and Tennessee.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de las montañas Great Smoky

green beans

DF: The immature, green, succulent pods of *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alubias verdes

green belt (land management)

DF: Areas around villages, towns or cities in which development is strictly controlled and usually not permitted at all. A useful device for preventing the

endless sprawl of towns or the coagulation
of one town with another, providing townspeople with a
welcome release from the strain of city
life, and protecting the special character of some towns.
The main deficiency of green belt
preservation is that it encourages the leap-frogging of
development over the green belt to the land
beyond it.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.
Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station
ES: cinturón verde (administración de tierras)

green box

DF: Domestic or trade policies that are deemed to be minimally
trade distorting and are exempt from amber box reduction
commitments. Examples are disaster relief, inspection and
grading, crop insurance, environmental and conservation
programs, and other programs not directed at particular
products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: caja verde

green chemistry

DF: Pollution prevention through the design of effective
chemical products that have low or no toxicity and use of
chemical processes that reduce or eliminate the use and
generation of hazardous substances.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: química verde

green infrastructure

DF: An interconnected framework of natural and/or engineered areas, structures, facilities, features or services providing environmentally friendly and sustainable benefits to people and communities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: infraestructura verde

green light

DF: The wavelengths from 492 nanometer to 570 nanometer of the visible light spectrum (approximately 400-700 nm) that appears green to the human eye.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: luz verde

green manures

DF: Crops grown to be incorporated into the soil to increase soil quality, fertility and structure.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: abonos verdes

green roofs

DF: A specialized roof structure for a building that is partially or completely covered in vegetation. Green roofs can reduce water runoff, improve air and water quality, provide energy conservation and improve aesthetics.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tejados verdes

green waste

DF: The vegetative portion of the waste stream arising from various sources including waste from domestic and commercial premises and municipal operations.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: residuos verdes

greenhouse effect

DF: Trapping and build-up of heat in the atmosphere (troposphere) near the Earth's surface. Some of the heat flowing back toward space from the Earth's surface is absorbed by water vapor, carbon dioxide, ozone, and several other gases in the atmosphere and then reradiated back toward the Earth's surface. If the atmospheric concentrations of these greenhouse gases rise, the average temperature of the lower atmosphere will gradually increase.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: efecto invernadero

greenhouse gas emissions

DF: The discharge of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and various halogenated hydrocarbons, into the atmosphere. Combustion of fossil fuels, agricultural activities and industrial processes contribute to the emissions of greenhouse gases.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero

greenhouse gases

DF: Those gases, such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, tropospheric ozone, nitrous oxide, and methane,

that are transparent to solar radiation but opaque to longwave radiation. Their action is similar to that of glass in a greenhouse.

DS: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center Glossary,
Department of Energy

ES: gases de invernadero

greenhouse production

DF: production of crops in a greenhouse structure.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivos de invernadero

grocery stores

DF: Stores that carry primarily food items with relatively small selections of non-food products such as cleaning products, paper goods, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tienda de comestibles

gross domestic product

DF: The value of the total final output of goods and services produced inside a country during a given year. It equals gross national product (GNP) less overseas remittances.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: producto interno bruto

gross national product

DF: The value of all final goods and services produced during a year by the factors in a country. It is the sum of expenditures by consumers and governments, gross investment spending, and total merchandise exports less imports.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: producto nacional bruto

ground-penetrating radar

DF: Used in subsurface detection, a remote sensing device that transmits a radar pulse into the soil, and records differential reflection of the pulses.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: radar de penetración de terreno

ground cover plants

DF: Plants that are low-growing, form a dense mat of foliage, and spread easily by stolons, runners or rhizomes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas de cobertura

grounds maintenance

DF: Tending and care of established landscapes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cuidado y mantenimiento de terrenos

groundwater

DF: Water within the earth that supplies wells and springs. Specifically, water in the zone of saturation where all openings in soils and rocks are filled-the upper surface of which forms the watertable.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: aguas subterráneas

groundwater extraction

DF: The removal of groundwater usually for use as irrigation water, or following treatment, for drinking water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: extracción de aguas subterráneas

groundwater recharge

DF: The addition of water to an aquifer that occurs naturally from infiltration of rainfall and from water flowing over earth materials that allow water to infiltrate below the land surface.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: recarga de aguas subterráneas

groves

DF: A small group of trees without underbrush, either planted or growing naturally.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: arboledas

growing season

DF: Determined by climate, geographical location, and crop selection, the period of the year in which crops grow best.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: período de crecimiento

growth plate

DF: The area between the epiphysis and the shaft of long bones (diaphysis) within which bone growth occurs.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: placa de crecimiento

growth rings

DF: The layer of wood growth put on a tree during a single growing season. In the temperate zone, the annual growth rings of many species (e.g., oaks and pines) are readily distinguished because of the differences in the cells formed during the early and late parts of the season. In some temperate zone species (e.g., black gum and sweetgum) and many tropical species, annual growth rings are not easily recognized.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: anillos de crecimiento

GTPase-activating proteins

DF: Proteins that activate the GTPase of specific GTP-binding proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: activación de la proteína GTPasa

guaiac

DF: Resin from wood of certain species of Guaiacum. It is used as clinical reagent for occult blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: guayacol

guaifenesin

DF: An expectorant that also has some muscle relaxing action. It is used in many cough preparations.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: guaifenesina

Guillain-Barre Syndrome

DF: An acute inflammatory autoimmune neuritis caused by T cell-mediated cellular immune response directed towards peripheral myelin. Demyelination occurs in peripheral nerves and nerve roots. The process is often preceded by a viral or bacterial infection, surgery, immunization, lymphoma, or exposure to toxins. Common clinical manifestations include progressive weakness, loss of sensation, and loss of deep tendon reflexes. Weakness of respiratory muscles and autonomic dysfunction may occur.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: Síndrome de Guillain-Barré

Gulf of Mexico region

DF: Region in the Southern United States surrounding the Gulf of Mexico, (including the states of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región del Golfo de México

gully erosion

DF: The erosion process whereby water accumulates in narrow ephemeral stream channels and, over short periods, removes the soil from this narrow area to considerable depths.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: erosión de cárcavas

gummosis

DF: The exudation of gum, latex or sap from some fruit trees and sugar cane, which may be caused by insects, mechanical damage, disease microorganisms or unfavorable weather.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gomosis

guttation

DF: The process in which water being exudated from plant leaves.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gutación

gynandromorphs

DF: An organism, especially an insect, displaying both male and female characteristics. Gynandromorphs are also seen in some crustaceans and birds.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ginandromorfos

gynoecium

DF: A collective term for the female reproductive structures of a flower.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gineceo

gynogenesis

DF: The development of an embryo from a fertilized egg that only involves the maternal chromosomes from the female nucleus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ginogénesis

H

H-Y antigen

DF: A sex-specific cell surface antigen produced by the sex-determining gene of the Y chromosome in mammals. It causes syngeneic grafts from males to females to be rejected and interacts with somatic elements of the embryologic undifferentiated gonad to produce testicular organogenesis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: antígeno H-Y

habitat connectivity

DF: Landscape connectivity is defined as the degree to which the spatial configuration of the landscape facilitates or

disturbs movement, dispersal, and gene flow between habitat patches.

DS: Taylor et al., 1993; *Oikos*, 68 (3), pp. 571-573

ES: conectividad del hábitat

habitat conservation

DF: The preservation, maintenance, protection, restoration and enhancement of habitats for wild species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: conservación del hábitat

habitat fragmentation

DF: A process during which larger areas of habitat are broken into a number of smaller patches of smaller total area, isolated from each other by a matrix of habitats unlike the original habitat.

DS: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ES: fragmentación de hábitats

habitats

DF: The natural environment where an organism, population or community lives, including biotic and abiotic factors.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hábitats

HACCP

DF: A systematic approach to be used in food processing as a means to assure food safety.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ARPCC

half life

DF: The time it takes for a substance (drug, radioactive nuclide, or other) to lose half of its pharmacologic, physiologic, or radiologic activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: vida media

halitosis

DF: An offensive, foul breath odor resulting from a variety of causes such as poor oral hygiene, dental or oral infections, or the ingestion of certain foods.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: halitosis

haloacetic acids

DF: Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) are a group of chemicals that are formed along with other disinfection byproducts when chlorine or other disinfectants used to control microbial contaminants in drinking water react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: ácidos haloacéticos

hand-assisted laparoscopy

DF: Placement of one of the surgeon's gloved hands into the abdominal cavity to perform manual manipulations that facilitate the laparoscopic procedures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: laparoscopia asistida por la mano

hand, foot and mouth disease

DF: A mild, highly infectious viral disease of children, characterized by vesicular lesions in the mouth and on the hands and feet. It is caused by coxsackieviruses A.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: exantema vírico de manos, pies y boca

haploidy

DF: An organism with one basic chromosome set, symbolized by n.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords.

Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.

Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of

Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: haploidia

haplotypes

DF: The genetic constitution of individuals with respect to one member of a pair of allelic genes, or sets of genes that are closely linked and tend to be inherited together such as those of the major histocompatibility complex.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: haplotipos

haptens

DF: Small antigenic determinants capable of eliciting an immune response only when coupled to a carrier.

Haptens bind to antibodies but by themselves

cannot elicit an antibody response.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: haptenos

haptoglobins

DF: Plasma glycoproteins that form a stable complex with hemoglobin to aid the recycling of heme iron.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: haptoglobinas

hard red spring wheat

DF: The wheat class that contains the highest percentage of proteins, making it an excellent bread wheat, with superior milling and baking characteristics; chiefly grown in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota; seeded in the spring, and may have a hard or soft endosperm.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trigo rojo de primavera

hard red winter wheat

DF: The class of wheat used mostly for bread and all-purpose flour; seeded in the fall; ranges from medium to high in protein; may have either a hard or soft endosperm; accounts for more than 40% of the US wheat crop and more than half of US wheat exports; produced in the Great Plains. Wide range of protein, good milling and baking characteristics. Used to produce bread, rolls, and, to a lesser extent, sweet goods and all-purpose flour.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trigo rojo de invierno

hard white wheat

DF: Newest white class of wheat to be grown in the U.S. Closely related to red wheats (except for color genes), this wheat has a milder, sweeter flavor, equal fiber, and similar milling and baking properties. Used in yeast breads, hard rolls, bulgur, tortillas, and oriental noodles. Used in domestic markets and exported in limited quantities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trigo duro blanco

hardboard

DF: A generic term for a panel manufactured primarily from interfelted lignocellulosic fibers (usually wood), consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot press to a density of 496 kg m⁻³ (31 lb ft⁻³) or greater. May be manufactured using either a dry-process or wet-process.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: tablero duro

hardpans

DF: A hardened soil layer in the lower A or in the B horizon caused by cementation of soil particles with organic matter or with materials such as silica or calcium carbonate. The hardness does not change appreciably with changes in moisture content, and pieces of the hard layer do not

disintegrate in water.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: toscas

hardwood

DF: Generally one of the botanical groups of trees that have
vessels or pores and broad leaves, in contrast to the
conifers or softwoods. The term has no reference to the
actual hardness of the wood.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as
an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.
Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: madera dura

harvest index

DF: Grain weight as a percentage of total above-ground
dry weight at maturity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: índice de cosecha

hatcheries

DF: Facilities for hatching chicks from eggs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas incubadoras

haustoria

DF: A special hyphal-like appendage produced by a parasite (plant, fungus, etc.) as a result of its contact with a living cell or host that helps in withdrawing water and nutrients from it. It also helps in attachment of the parasite to the host.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: haustorios

hay

DF: Grasses, clover, alfalfa and other legumes, or any other leafy plant material that is cut and dried to be used for animal feeding.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: heno

hay fever

DF: Allergic rhinitis that occurs at the same time every year. It is characterized by acute conjunctivitis with lacrimation and itching, and regarded as an allergic condition triggered by specific allergens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: fiebre del heno

haylage

DF: Low-moisture silage (35-55% moisture). Grass and legume crops are cut and wilted in the field to a lower moisture level than normal for grass silage, but the crop is not sufficiently dry for baling.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: henolaje

hazard characterization

DF: The description of adverse effects in terms of their toxicity, dose response, and exposure route, duration and timing.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: caracterización de los peligros

hazard identification

DF: The description of the types and nature of adverse effects caused by substances, activities or events.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: identificación de los peligros

hazard trees

DF: A tree with structural defects likely to cause failure of all or part of the tree and with high potential to cause injury, loss of life or property damage.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: árboles de riesgo

head and neck neoplasms

DF: Soft tissue tumors or cancer arising from the mucosal surfaces of the lip; oral cavity; pharynx; larynx; and cervical esophagus. Other sites included are the nose and paranasal sinuses; salivary glands; thyroid gland and parathyroid glands; and melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancers of the head and neck.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: neoplasias en cabeza y cuello

head blight

DF: Chlorotic symptoms affecting the inflorescences or seed heads of cereal crops.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tizón de la espiga

Head Start

DF: A federal program that promotes the school readiness of children ages birth to 5 from low-income families by enhancing their cognitive, social and emotional development.

DS: Office of Head Start, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services

ES: Head Start

headspace analysis

DF: The chemical analysis of the vapor mixture trapped above a solid or liquid in a sealed vessel.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: análisis mediante la técnica headspace

health-adjusted life year

DF: The number of years of perfect health that are considered equivalent to (i.e., have the same utility as) the remaining years of life in their respective health states.

DS: National Information Center on Health Services Research and Health Care Technology, NIH

ES: año de vida ajustado por la salud

health behavior

DF: Behaviors expressed by individuals to protect, maintain or promote their health status. For example, proper diet, and appropriate exercise are activities perceived to influence

health status. Life style is closely associated with health behavior and factors influencing life style are socioeconomic, educational, and cultural.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: conducta saludable

health claims

DF: Any claim made on the label or in labeling of a food that expressly or by implication characterizes the relationship of any substance (e.g., a specific food or component of food) to a disease or health-related condition.

DS: Food and Drug Administration

ES: anuncios de salud

health foods

DF: Foods that are considered by the public as having superior health benefits, such as those produced with little or no preservatives, processing or pesticides.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos saludables

health hazards

DF: Biological, chemical or physical agent or condition with the potential to cause an adverse health effect.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: riesgos para la salud

health promotion

DF: Encouraging consumer behaviors most likely to optimize health potentials (physical and psychosocial) through

health information, preventive programs, and access to medical care.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: promoción de la salud

health services

DF: Services for the diagnosis and treatment of disease and the maintenance of health.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: servicios de salud

health status

DF: The level of health of the individual, group, or population as subjectively assessed by the individual or by more objective measures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: estado de salud

health surveys

DF: A systematic collection of factual data pertaining to health and disease in a human population within a given geographic area.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: encuestas de salud

healthy diet

DF: A diet which aims to support nutrition needs, improve health and reduce the risk of developing diet-related diseases.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentación saludable

hearing protectors

DF: Personal devices for protection of the ears from loud or high intensity noise, water, or cold. These include earmuffs and earplugs.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: protectores auditivos

heart failure

DF: A heterogeneous condition in which the heart is unable to pump out sufficient blood to meet the metabolic need of the body. Heart failure can be caused by structural defects, functional abnormalities (ventricular dysfunction), or a sudden overload beyond its capacity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: insuficiencia cardiaca congestiva

heart transplant

DF: The transference of a heart from one human or animal to another.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: trasplante cardíaco

heart valve diseases

DF: Pathological conditions involving any of the various heart valves and the associated structures (papillary muscles and chordae tendineae).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: valvulopatías

heartwater

DF: A tick-borne septicemic disease of ruminants caused by *Ehrlichia ruminantium* of the family Rickettsiaceae.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cowdriosis

heartwood

DF: The wood extending from the pith to the sapwood, the cells of which no longer participate in the life processes of the tree. Heartwood may contain phenolic compounds, gums, resins, and other materials that usually make it darker and more decay resistant than sapwood.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: duramen

heat-shock protein 70

DF: A class of molecular chaperones found in both prokaryotes and in several compartments of eukaryotic cells. These proteins can interact with polypeptides during a variety of assembly processes in such a way as to prevent the formation of nonfunctional structures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: proteína de choque térmico 70

heat exhaustion

DF: A clinical syndrome caused by heat stress, such as over-exertion in a hot environment or excessive exposure to

sun. It is characterized by sweating, water (volume) depletion, salt depletion, cool clammy skin, nausea, and headache.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: agotamiento por calor

heat island

DF: An area with air temperatures measurably greater than that of its surroundings. Urban areas form "heat islands".

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: isla de calor

heat shock response

DF: A constellation of responses that occur when an organism is exposed to excessive heat. Responses include synthesis of new proteins and regulation of others.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: respuesta al estrés por calor

heat stress disorders

DF: A group of conditions that develop due to overexposure or overexertion in excessive environmental heat.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: trastornos de estrés por calor

heat stroke

DF: A condition caused by the failure of body to dissipate heat in an excessively hot environment or during physical exertion in a hot environment. Contrast to heat exhaustion, the body temperature in heat stroke patient is dangerously high with red, hot skin accompanied by delusions; convulsions; or coma. It can be a life-threatening emergency and is most common in infants and the elderly.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: golpe de calor

heathlands

DF: A vegetation type dominated by low growing woody plants from the Ericaceae family and typically found in uncultivated open land with poor acidic or peaty soils.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: brezales

heavy metals

DF: Metals with high specific gravity, typically larger than 5. They have complex spectra, form colored salts and double salts, have a low electrode potential, are mainly amphoteric, yield weak bases and weak acids, and are oxidizing or reducing agents.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: metales pesados

hedging (pruning)

DF: A specialized form of mechanical pruning done in orchards that involves cutting back the sides of the tree canopy to reduce crowding between rows of trees, improve equipment access, improve air circulation and light penetration, and

delay the need for tree thinning.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: poda mecanizada

hedonic scales

DF: A scale used for measuring liking or disliking of food or other products by consumers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: escalas hedónicas

heifers

DF: Bovine females that have not given birth to calves.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vaquilla

heirloom varieties

DF: Varieties whose germplasm has been conserved through the practice of retaining and passing down 1) seed or 2) vegetative propagules from generation to generation. The germplasm may be of significance to a specific region, community, culture or historic time period.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: variedades antiguas

helix-loop-helix motifs

DF: Recurring supersecondary structures characterized by 20 amino acids folding into two alpha helices connected by a non-helical "loop" segment. They are found in many sequence-specific DNA-binding proteins and in calcium-binding proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: motivos hélice-bucle-hélice

helix-turn-helix motifs

DF: DNA-binding protein motif constructed from two alpha helices and connected by a short extended chain of amino acids, so constituting the "turn".

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: motivo hélice-giro-hélice

helminth antibodies

DF: Immunoglobulins produced in a response to helminth antigens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: anticuerpos antihelmínticos

helminthiasis

DF: Infestation with parasitic worms of the helminth class.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: helmintiasis

helminths

DF: Wormlike parasites of animals, including parasitic stages of nematodes, cestodes, trematodes, acanthocephalans and nematomorphs, especially those parasitizing the intestines of vertebrates.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: helmintos

helper viruses

DF: Viruses which enable defective viruses to replicate or to form a protein coat by complementing the missing gene

function of the defective (satellite) virus. Helper and satellite may be of the same or different genus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: virus ayudantes

hemagglutination inhibition test

DF: Serologic tests in which a known quantity of antigen is added to the serum prior to the addition of a red cell suspension. Reaction result is expressed as the smallest amount of antigen which causes complete inhibition of hemagglutination.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: prueba de inhibición de hemaglutinación

hemagglutination tests

DF: Tests which measure certain antigens, antibodies, or viruses, using their ability to agglutinate on the surface of certain erythrocytes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tests de hemaglutinación

hematocrit

DF: The volume of packed red cells in a blood specimen. The volume is measured by centrifugation in a tube with graduated markings, or with automated blood cell counters. It is an indicator of erythrocyte status in disease. For example, anemia shows a low value; polycythemia, a high value.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hematocrito

hematologic diseases

DF: Disorders of the blood and blood forming tissues.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfermedades hematológicas

hematoma

DF: A collection of blood outside the blood vessels. Hematoma can be localized in an organ, space, or tissue.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hematoma

hematopoietic stem cells

DF: Progenitor cells from which all blood cells derive.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: células madre hematopoyéticas

heme proteins

DF: Proteins that contain an iron-porphyrin, or heme, prosthetic group resembling that of hemoglobin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: hemoproteínas

hemicellulose

DF: A celluloselike material (in wood) that is easily decomposable as by dilute acid, yielding several different simple sugars.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: hemicelulosa

hemicryptophytes

DF: One of Raunkiaer's life-form categories, being a plant
whose perennating buds or shoot apices are borne at the
ground level.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hemicriptófitos

hemiterpenes

DF: The five-carbon building blocks of terpenes that derive
from mevalonic acid or deoxyxylulose phosphate.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: hemiterpenos

hemocoel

DF: A body cavity of arthropods and some molluscs that
contains blood or hemolymph, which functions as
part of the circulatory system by directly bathing
the organs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hemocoel

hemocyanin

DF: Hemocyanin is a complex oxygen carrier protein that
transports oxygen in the hemolymph of many molluscs and
arthropods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hemocianina

hemocytes

DF: Invertebrate blood cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hemocitos

hemoglobinuria

DF: The presence of free hemoglobin in the urine, indicating hemolysis of erythrocytes within the vascular system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hemoglobinuria

hemolymph

DF: Bloodlike fluid of the hemocoel in open circulatory systems of arthropods and most molluscs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hemolinfa

hemolysis

DF: The destruction of erythrocytes by many different causal agents such as antibodies, bacteria, chemicals, temperature, and changes in tonicity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hemólisis

hemolytic anemia

DF: A condition of inadequate circulating red blood cells (anemia) or insufficient hemoglobin due to premature destruction of red blood cells

(erythrocytes).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: anemia hemolítica

hemolytic uremic syndrome

DF: A syndrome that is associated with microvascular diseases of the kidney, such as renal cortical necrosis. It is characterized by hemolytic anemia; thrombocytopenia; and acute renal failure.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: síndrome urémico hemolítico

hemophilia

DF: The classic hemophilia resulting from a deficiency of factor VIII. It is an inherited disorder of blood coagulation characterized by a permanent tendency to hemorrhage.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hemofilia

hemorrhage

DF: Bleeding or escape of blood from a vessel.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hemorragia

hemorrhagic enteritis

DF: An economically important disease of turkeys caused by a type II aviadenovirus, hemorrhagic enteritis virus (HEV).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enteritis hemorrágica

hemosiderosis

DF: Condiciones en las que se presenta un aumento generalizado en los depósitos de hierro de los tejidos del cuerpo, particularmente del hígado y el sistema fagocítico mononuclear, sin producirse un daño demostrable en los tejidos. El nombre se refiere a la presencia de hierro teñible en el tejido en forma de hemosiderina.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: hemosiderosis

hemostasis

DF: The process which spontaneously arrests the flow of blood from vessels carrying blood under pressure. It is accomplished by contraction of the vessels, adhesion and aggregation of formed blood elements (eg erythrocyte aggregation), and the process of blood coagulation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hemostasis

hens

DF: Adult female chickens.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gallinas

hepatitis

DF: Inflammation of the liver.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hepatitis

hepatitis A

DF: Inflammation of the liver in humans caused by a member of the hepatovirus genus, human hepatitis A virus. It can be transmitted through fecal contamination of food or water.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hepatitis A

hepatitis A antigens

DF: Antigens produced by various strains of hepatitis A virus such as the human hepatitis A virus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: antígenos de la hepatitis A

hepatitis B

DF: Inflammation of the liver in humans caused by a member of the orthohepadnavirus genus, Hepatitis B virus. It is primarily transmitted by parenteral exposure, such as transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products, but can also be transmitted via sexual or intimate personal contact.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hepatitis B

hepatitis B antigens

DF: Antigens of the virion of the hepatitis B virus or the Dane particle, its surface (hepatitis B surface antigens), core (hepatitis B core antigens), and other associated antigens, including the hepatitis B e antigens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: antígenos de la hepatitis B

hepatitis C

DF: Inflammation of the liver in humans caused by Hepatitis C virus, a single-stranded RNA virus. Its incubation period is 30-90 days. Hepatitis C is transmitted primarily by contaminated blood parenterally, and is often associated with transfusion and intravenous drug abuse. However, in a significant number of cases, the source of hepatitis C infection is unknown.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hepatitis C

hepatitis C antigens

DF: Antigens of the virions of hepacivirus, their surface, core, or other associated antigens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: antígenos de la hepatitis C

hepatitis D

DF: Inflammation of the liver in humans caused by Hepatitis delta virus, a defective RNA virus that can only infect hepatitis B patients. For its viral coating, hepatitis delta virus requires the hepatitis B surface antigens produced by these patients. Hepatitis D can occur either concomitantly with (coinfection) or subsequent to (superinfection) hepatitis B infection. Similar to hepatitis B, it is primarily transmitted by parenteral exposure, such as transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products, but can also be transmitted via sexual or intimate personal contact.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hepatitis D

hepatitis E

DF: Acute inflammation of the liver in humans; caused by Hepatitis E virus, a non-enveloped single-stranded RNA virus. Similar to hepatitis A, its incubation period is 15-60 days and is enterically transmitted, usually by fecal-oral transmission.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hepatitis E

hepatocyte growth factor receptor

DF: Cell surface protein-tyrosine kinase receptors for hepatocyte growth factor. They consist of an extracellular alpha chain which is disulfide-linked to the transmembrane beta chain. The cytoplasmic portion contains the catalytic domain and sites critical for the regulation of kinase activity. Mutations of the gene for proto-oncogene proteins c-met are associated with papillary renal carcinoma and other neoplasia.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptor del factor de crecimiento del hepatocito

hepatoma

DF: A primary malignant neoplasm of epithelial liver cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hepatoma

hepatosomatic index

DF: The ratio of liver weight to total body weight; used as a measure of the energy reserves of an animal, especially in

fish.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: índice hepatosomático

heptane

DF: Any of several isometric hydrocarbons of the methane series.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords.

Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.

Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of

Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: heptano

herbicide resistance

DF: The ability of a plant to survive, grow and complete its normal life cycle after exposure to the application rate typically used in agricultural systems. The resistance may be due to natural processes or by genetic engineering.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resistencia a herbicidas

herbicide safeners

DF: Chemicals that selectively protect crops against herbicide injury.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: protectores contra herbicidas

herbicides

DF: Pesticides that kill weeds and other plants that grow where they are not wanted.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: herbicidas

herbivores

DF: An animal that feeds on plant substances.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: herbívoros

herd immunity

DF: The non-susceptibility to infection of a large group of individuals in a population. A variety of factors can be responsible for herd immunity and this gives rise to the different definitions used in the literature. Most commonly, herd immunity refers to the case when, if most of the population is immune, infection of a single individual will not cause an epidemic. Also, in such immunized populations, susceptible individuals are not likely to become infected. Herd immunity can also refer to the case when unprotected individuals fail to contract a disease because the infecting organism has been banished from the population.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: inmunidad de grupo

herd replacement rate

DF: The number of animals required to replace animals that have left the herd during a defined period (usually 12 months) expressed as a percentage of the average herd size during the same period.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tasa de reemplazo

heritability

DF: The degree of variation in a trait that is genetically transmissible from parent to offspring.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: heredabilidad

herkogamy

DF: The spatial separation of stigmas and anthers within a flower. It reduces the likelihood of self-pollination in a hermaphroditic flower.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hercogamia

hermaphroditism

DF: The condition in which an individual has both male and female reproductive structures.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hermafroditismo

hernia

DF: Protrusion of tissue, structure, or part of an organ through the bone, muscular tissue, or the membrane by which it is normally contained. Hernia may involve tissues such as the abdominal wall or the respiratory diaphragm.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hernia

herpes simplex

DF: A group of acute infections caused by herpes simplex virus type 1 or type 2 that is characterized by the development of one or more small fluid-filled vesicles with a raised erythematous base on the skin or mucous membrane. It occurs as a primary infection or recurs due to a reactivation of a latent infection.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: herpes simplex

herringbone milking parlors

DF: Raised, zigzag-designed milking stalls that allow the group milking of several cows at one time in a pipeline milking system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: salas de ordeño con estructura de espina de pescado

heterochromatin

DF: The portion of chromosome material that remains condensed and is transcriptionally inactive during interphase.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: heterocromatina

heterokaryon

DF: Cell containing two or more nuclei from different origins as a result of fusion.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: heterocarión

heterologous gene expression

DF: Expression of a gene or genes of interest from one organism into another organism that doesn't have it. It is used for the production of biological substances (proteins, enzymes, polyketides etc.) or for other research objectives.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: expresión génica heteróloga

heterophils

DF: A granulocyte in birds that corresponds to the neutrophil in man.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: heterófilos

heterosis

DF: The adaptive superiority of the heterozygous genotype with respect to one or more characters in comparison with the corresponding homozygote.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: heterosis

heteroskedasticity

DF: Nonconstancy of the standard deviations of a set of random variables, most commonly expressed as differing variabilities or measured as changes in variance.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: heteroscedasticidad

heterostyly

DF: The condition of having styles of different lengths in the flowers of different individual plants e.g., in primroses. It increases the likelihood of cross-pollination.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: heterostilia

heterotrophs

DF: Organisms whose main source of nutrition is complex organic matter. Contrast with autotrophs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: heterótrofos

heterozygosity

DF: An individual having different alleles at one or more loci regarding a specific character.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: heterocigosidad

high-temperature short-time pasteurization

DF: The temperature and time combination for pasteurization of milk and milk products. The minimum for milk is 161 degrees F for at least 15 seconds. Higher temperatures are used in pasteurizing products of high solids content because of the protection afforded bacteria by solids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pasteurización de tiempo breve a alta temperatura

high-throughput nucleotide sequencing

DF: Techniques of nucleotide sequence analysis that increase the range, complexity, sensitivity, and accuracy of results by greatly increasing the scale of operations and thus the number of nucleotides, and the number of copies of each nucleotide sequenced. The sequencing may be done by analysis of the synthesis or ligation products,

hybridization to preexisting sequences, etc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: secuenciación de nucleótidos de alto rendimiento

high density lipoprotein cholesterol

DF: Cholesterol which is contained in or bound to high-density lipoproteins (HDL), including cholesterol esters and free cholesterol.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: colesterol de lipoproteína de alta densidad

High Plains (United States)

DF: The plateau region in the Southern Great Plains extending from the southern border of South Dakota to the panhandle of Texas.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Altas Llanuras (Estados Unidos)

highly unsaturated fatty acids

DF: Polyunsaturated fatty acids containing 20 or more carbon atoms in the carbon chain.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ácidos grasos altamente insaturados

hinnies

DF: The offspring of a stallion (male horse) and a jennet (female ass).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: burdéganos

hippocampus

DF: A curved elevation of gray matter extending the entire length of the floor of the temporal horn of the lateral ventricle.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hipocampo

Hispaniola

DF: An island in the north central Caribbean Sea, east of Cuba, divided between the republic of Haiti on the west and the Dominican Republic on the east.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: La Española

histiocytosis

DF: General term for the abnormal appearance of histiocytes in the blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: histiocitosis

histocompatibility antigens

DF: A group of antigens that includes both the major and minor histocompatibility antigens. The former are genetically determined by the major histocompatibility complex. They determine tissue type for transplantation and cause allograft rejections. The latter are systems of allelic alloantigens that can cause weak transplant rejection.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: antígenos de histocompatibilidad

historic preservation

DF: The identification, rehabilitation, maintenance and protection of historically important architecture, buildings, sites, landmarks, landscapes or other cultural objects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: preservación histórica

historic sites

DF: Any area, site, structure or landmark that has special significance to the history, pre-history, architecture or culture of a region, locality, community or nation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sitios históricos

HIV infections

DF: Includes the spectrum of human immunodeficiency virus infections that range from asymptomatic seropositivity, through AIDS-related complex (ARC), to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: infecciones por VIH

HIV integrase

DF: Enzyme of the human immunodeficiency virus that is required to integrate viral DNA into cellular DNA in the nucleus of a host cell. HIV integrase is a DNA nucleotidyltransferase encoded by the pol gene.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: integrasa del VIH

HIV long-term survivors

DF: Persons who have experienced prolonged survival of HIV infection. This includes the full spectrum of untreated, HIV-infected long-term asymptomatics to those with AIDS who have survived due to successful treatment.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: sobrevivientes a largo plazo del VIH

HIV seropositivity

DF: Development of neutralizing antibodies in individuals who have been exposed to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV/HTLV-III/LAV).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: seropositividad VIH

HLA antigens

DF: Antigens determined by leukocyte loci found on chromosome 6, the major histocompatibility loci in humans. They are polypeptides or glycoproteins found on most nucleated cells and platelets, determine tissue types for transplantation, and are associated with certain diseases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: antígenos HLA

hog cholera

DF: A typically acute, highly contagious disease of pigs, caused by the Classical swine fever virus. It has a sudden onset with high morbidity and mortality, but can also occur in chronic and subclinical forms. Symptoms include high fever, anorexia, hemorrhage, and other digestive, nervous

and pulmonary symptoms, and infection may lead to reproductive failure.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cólera porcino

hoggets

DF: Young sheep from weaning until its first shearing.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: moruecos

holography

DF: The interferometry technique used to make three-dimensional pictures of surfaces. One light beam illuminates a surface, and sets up interference patterns with a reference beam.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: holografía

holomorphs

DF: A "perfect" fungus where both sexual and asexual stages are known.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: holomorfos

home-based businesses

DF: A small business which is based in a residence and is owned and operated by the resident of the home, although hired employees may perform work and live elsewhere.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: empresas desde el domicilio

home health services

DF: Community health and nursing services providing coordinated multiple services to the patient at the patient's homes. These home-care services are provided by a visiting nurse, home health agencies, hospitals, or organized community groups using professional staff for care delivery.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: servicios de salud en el hogar

home ignition zone

DF: The area of a home or building and its surroundings, within a distance of about 200 feet, that directly influences the ignition of that structure from wildfires.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: área de amenaza directa de la vivienda

home range

DF: The geographic area within which an animal lives and moves and to which it confines its usual activities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ámbito de hogar

homeodomain proteins

DF: Proteins encoded by homeobox genes that exhibit structural similarity to certain prokaryotic and eukaryotic DNA-binding proteins. Homeodomain proteins are involved in the control of gene expression during morphogenesis and development.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: proteínas del homeodominio

homeostasis

DF: The processes whereby the internal environment of an organism tends to remain balanced and stable.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: homeostasis

homeotic genes

DF: Genes that encode highly conserved transcription factors that control positional identity of cells (body patterning) and morphogenesis throughout development. Their sequences contain a 180 nucleotide sequence designated the homeobox, so called because mutations of these genes often results in homeotic transformations, in which one body structure replaces another. The proteins encoded by homeobox genes are called homeodomain proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: genes homeóticos

homogenization

DF: The process of reducing the particle size in a fluid, so that particles are dispersed throughout the fluid, giving it a uniform consistency, e.g. milkfat in dairy products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: homogeneización

homokaryon

DF: Cell with two or more identical nuclei as a result of fusion.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: homocarión

homonym

DF: Two or more names that are identical in spelling but have a different meaning.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: homónimo

horizontal resistance

DF: Host resistance that function equally against any type of foreign matter or agent such as micororganism, pest, chemical, heavymetal, pollen etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resistencia horizontal

hormesis

DF: Biphasic dose responses of cells or organisms (including microorganisms) to an exogenous or intrinsic factor, in which the factor induces stimulatory or beneficial effects at low doses and inhibitory or adverse effects at high doses.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: hormesis

hormone agonists

DF: Chemical substances that have an affinity for and stimulate physiologic activity at cell receptors normally stimulated by naturally occurring hormones, thus triggering a biochemical response.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agonistas hormonales

hormone antagonists

DF: Chemical substances which inhibit the function of the endocrine glands, the biosynthesis of their secreted hormones, or the action of hormones upon their specific sites.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: antagonistas hormonales

hormone replacement therapy

DF: Therapeutic use of hormones to alleviate the effects of hormone deficiency.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: terapia de reemplazo hormonal

hormones

DF: Chemical substances having a specific regulatory effect on the activity of a certain organ or organs. The term is applied to substances secreted by various endocrine glands and transported in the bloodstream to the target organs, and is also extended to include those substances that are not produced by the endocrine glands but that have similar effects.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hormonas

horse diseases

DF: Diseases of domestic and wild horses of the species *Equus caballus*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfermedades de los caballos

horsemanship

DF: Skill in riding and handling horses.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: destreza en la equitación

horticulture

DF: Horticulture is defined as that branch of agriculture concerned with growing plants that are used by people for food, for medicinal purposes, and for aesthetic gratification.

DS: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

ES: horticultura

horticulturists

DF: Persons educated in the science and art of cultivating fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: horticultores

host-pathogen relationships

DF: The interactions between a host and a pathogen, usually resulting in disease.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: relaciones huésped-patógeno

host plants

DF: Plants which provide shelter, habitat, breeding sites or serve as a food source as part of the life cycle of another organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas huéspedes

host preferences

DF: The selection of a particular host species by a pest, pathogen or parasite based on the host's capacity to provide nutrition, shelter or otherwise support development.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: preferencias del hospedero

host range

DF: The variety of different host species that provide nourishment, shelter or are otherwise associated with a specific parasite or symbiont.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rango del huésped

household pests

DF: Pest species that are found in households, such as roaches, fleas, bed bugs, rats, mice, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plagas domiciliarias

human development

DF: Physiological, psychological, and sociological growth or maturation occurring throughout an individual's lifetime.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desarrollo humano

Human herpesvirus 1

DF: The type species of simplexvirus causing most forms of

non-genital herpes simplex in humans. Primary infection occurs mainly in infants and young children and then the virus becomes latent in the dorsal root ganglion. It then is periodically reactivated throughout life causing mostly benign conditions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: Human herpesvirus 1

humane endpoints

DF: An early endpoint that, while accomplishing the research objectives, is chosen to minimize or terminate the pain or distress of the experimental animals rather than waiting for their deaths as the endpoint.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: puntos finales humanitarios

humeral fractures

DF: Fractures of the humerus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fracturas humerales

humid zones

DF: Regions where the average relative humidity is high, and the precipitation is sufficient to support forests.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zonas húmedas

hunters

DF: A person who hunts wild animals for food or their parts

(skin, hairs, feathers, bones etc.) or in sport.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cazadores

hybrid dysgenesis

DF: P element mediated transposition in the germ line, first investigated in *Drosophila*, in which males of certain strains (P strains) are mated to females of another strain (M strain), producing sterile offspring. nzm 9/10/01

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: disgénesis híbrida

hybridogenesis

DF: A hemiclinal form of sexual reproduction, that involves two different species; the genome from one species is contributed to the next generation, while the genome from the parental species is completely discarded.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hibridogénesis

hybrids

DF: Heterozygous offspring of two genetically different parents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: híbridos

hydraulic fracturing

DF: The creation of fractures within a reservoir that contains oil or natural gas to increase flow and maximize production. A hydraulic fracture is formed when a fluid is

pumped down the well at pressures that exceed the rock strength, causing open fractures to form in the rock.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: fracturación hidráulica

hydraulic structures

DF: A manmade structure that serves the purpose of diverting, restricting, stopping, or otherwise controlling the natural flow of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estructuras hidráulicas

hydric soils

DF: Soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.

DS: Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA

ES: suelos hídricos

hydrodynamic dispersion

DF: The spread of solutes, colloids, particulate matter, or heat by the combined processes of diffusion and physical mixing of fluids along the path of groundwater flow.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dispersión hidrodinámica

hydrodynamics

DF: The branch of the science of mechanics that deals with the motion of fluids and the forces acting on solids immersed in fluids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hidrodinámica

hydrogels

DF: Water swollen, rigid, 3-dimensional network of cross-linked, hydrophilic macromolecules, 20-95% water. They are used in paints, printing inks, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: hidrogeles

hydrogen bonding

DF: An intermolecular attraction force that results when the hydrogen of one molecule and a pair of unshared electrons on an electronegative atom of another molecule are attracted to one another.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: enlace de hidrógeno

hydrogen fuel cells

DF: An electrochemical device in which electrons released from the oxidation of hydrogen gas as the source fuel produce an electric current.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: celdas de combustible de hidrógeno

hydrogenation

DF: Addition of hydrogen to a compound, especially to an

unsaturated fat or fatty acid.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: hidrogenación

hydrograph

DF: A graph showing variation in the water depth in a stream or the volume of water flowing past a point in a stream over a period of time.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: hidrograma

hydrologic cycle

DF: The circuit of water movement from the atmosphere through various stages or processes on the ground (such as precipitation, interception, runoff, infiltration, percolation, storage) and then back to the atmosphere again by evaporation, and transpiration.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: ciclo hidrológico

hydrology

DF: A science dealing with the properties, distribution, and

circulation of water, specifically the study of water on the surface of land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere, particularly with respect to evaporation and precipitation.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: hidrología

hydrolysis

DF: The process of cleavage of a chemical bond by the addition of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hidrólisis

hydrometers

DF: Measuring instruments to determine the specific gravity of liquids or solutions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hidrómetros

hydroperoxides

DF: Chemical derivatives of hydrogen peroxide in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by an organyl group.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hidroperóxidos

hydrophilicity

DF: Having a strong tendency to bind or absorb water.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: hidrofiliidad

hydrophobic bonding

DF: Interaction resulting by the exclusion of nonpolar residues from water. It is an important determinant of protein conformation and of lipid structures.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enlace hidrofóbico

hydrophobicity

DF: Having a strong tendency to repel water.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: hidrofobicidad

hydrophobins

DF: Hydrophobins are small, cysteine rich proteins secreted by filamentous fungi.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hidrofobinas

hydroponics

DF: The growing of plants in a soilless environment where nutrients are provided by the application of nutrient

solutions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivos hidropónicos

hydroxyl radicals

DF: The univalent radical OH. Hydroxyl radical is a potent oxidizing agent.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: radicales hidroxilo

hydroxylamine

DF: A colorless inorganic compound (HONH₂) used in organic synthesis and as a reducing agent, due to its ability to donate nitric oxide.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: hidroxilamina

hygrometers

DF: Instruments for measuring the humidity of the atmosphere.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: higrómetros

hygrometry

DF: Science that deals with the measurement of the humidity of air and gases.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: higrometría

hygromycin B

DF: Aminoglycoside produced by *Streptomyces hygrosopicus*. It is used as an anthelmintic against swine infections by

large roundworms, nodular worms, and whipworms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: higromicina B

hypanthium

DF: A floral tube formed by the fusion of the basal portions of the sepals, petals, and stamens, and from which the rest of the floral parts emanate.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: hipanto

hyperaccumulators

DF: Plants with the ability to accumulate high concentrations of heavy metals without toxic effects and are used in phytoremediation of contaminated soils.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hiperacumuladoras

hyperandrogenism

DF: A condition caused by the excessive secretion of androgens from the adrenal cortex; the ovaries; or the testes. The clinical significance in males is negligible. In women, the common manifestations are hirsutism and virilism as seen in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome and adrenocortical hyperfunction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: hiperandrogenismo

hyperbilirubinemia

DF: A condition characterized by an abnormal increase in the amount of bilirubin in the blood, which may result in jaundice.

Bilirubin, a breakdown product of heme, is normally excreted in the bile or further catabolized before excretion in the urine.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hiperbilirubinemia

hypercalcemia

DF: High blood calcium levels.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: hipercalcemia

hypercholesterolemia

DF: A condition with abnormally high levels of cholesterol in the blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hipercolesterolemia

hyperemia

DF: The presence of an increased amount of blood in a body part or an organ leading to congestion or engorgement of blood vessels. Hyperemia can be due to increase of blood flow into the area (active or arterial), or due to obstruction of outflow of blood from the area (passive or venous).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: hiperemia

hypergammaglobulinemia

DF: An excess of gamma-globulins in the serum due to chronic infections or paraproteinemias

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: hipergammaglobulinemia

hyperhydricity

DF: A physiological disorder occurring in plant tissue cultures characterized by high water retention capacity due to adverse culture conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hiperhidricidad

hyperinsulinemia

DF: A syndrome with excessively high insulin levels in the blood. It may cause hypoglycemia. Etiology of hyperinsulinism varies, including hypersecretion of a beta cell tumor (insulinoma); autoantibodies against insulin (insulin antibodies); defective insulin receptor (insulin resistance); or overuse of exogenous insulin or hypoglycemic agents.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: hiperinsulinemia

hyperkalemia

DF: Abnormally high potassium concentration in the blood, most often due to defective renal excretion. It is characterized clinically by electrocardiographic abnormalities (elevated T waves and depressed P waves, and eventually by atrial asystole). In severe cases, weakness and flaccid paralysis may occur.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: hipercalemia

hyperlipidemia

DF: Conditions with excess lipids in the blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hiperlipidemia

hyperlipoproteinemia

DF: Conditions with abnormally elevated levels of lipoproteins
in the blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hiperlipoproteinemia

hyperparasitism

DF: Parasitism in which a secondary parasite
parasitizes a previously existing (primary)
parasite in a host.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hiperparasitismo

hyperplasia

DF: An increase in the number of cells in a tissue or
organ, not due to tumor formation. It differs from
hypertrophy, which is an increase in bulk without
an increase in the number of cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hiperplasia

hypersensitive response

DF: A specific reaction of a plant to invading

pathogens, parasites or pests by the production of biochemicals (e.g. phenolic compounds, phytoalexins) to prevent further spread of the invading organism. It is characterized by necrosis and cell death.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: respuesta hipersensible

hypersensitivity

DF: Altered reactivity to an antigen, which can result in pathologic reactions upon subsequent exposure to that particular antigen.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hipersensibilidad

hypertension

DF: Hypertension is persistently high arterial blood pressure and may have no known cause or be associated with other diseases. Hypertension is considered a risk factor for the development of heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, stroke and kidney disease.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hipertensión

hyperthyroidism

DF: Hypersecretion of thyroid hormones from the thyroid gland. Elevated levels of thyroid hormones increase basal metabolic rate.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hipertiroidismo

hypertrophy

DF: General increase in bulk of a part or organ, due to cell enlargement and accumulation of fluids and secretions, not due to tumor formation, nor to an increase in the number of cells (hyperplasia).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hipertrofia

hyperuricemia

DF: Excessive uric acid or urate in blood as defined by its solubility in plasma at 37°C; greater than 0.42 mmol per liter (7.0 mg/dL) in men or 0.36 mmol per liter (6.0 mg/dL) in women. This condition is caused by overproduction of uric acid or impaired renal clearance.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: hiperuricemia

hypervitaminosis

DF: A symptom complex resulting from ingesting excessive amounts of vitamin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: hipervitaminosis

hypervitaminosis A

DF: A symptom complex resulting from ingesting excessive amounts of vitamin A.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: hipervitaminosis A

hypervitaminosis D

DF: Hypervitaminosis D is a condition that occurs after taking very high doses of vitamin D. An excess of vitamin D causes abnormally high levels of calcium in the blood. This can severely damage the bones, soft tissues, and kidneys over time. It is almost always caused by forms of vitamin D that need a doctor's prescription.

DS: MedlinePlus

ES: hipervitaminosis D

hypervitaminosis E

DF: A symptom caused by ingesting excessive amounts of vitamin E.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hipervitaminosis E

hypoalbuminemia

DF: A condition in which albumin level in blood (serum albumin) is below the normal range. Hypoalbuminemia may be due to decreased hepatic albumin synthesis, increased albumin catabolism, altered albumin distribution, or albumin loss through the urine (albuminuria).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: hipoalbuminemia

hypocalcemia

DF: Reduction of the blood calcium below normal. Manifestations include hyperactive deep tendon reflexes, Chvostek's sign, muscle and abdominal cramps, and carpopedal spasm.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: hipocalcemia

hypcholesterolemia

DF: A condition in which the cholesterol levels in the blood are abnormally low.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hipocolesterolemia

hypocotyls

DF: The part of an embryo or seedling below the cotyledon(s) and above the radicle (but sometimes including it).

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: hipocotilos

hypoglycemic agents

DF: Substances which lower blood glucose levels.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: agentes hipoglicémicos

hypokalemia

DF: Abnormally low potassium concentration in the blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: hipopotasemia

hypolipoproteinemia

DF: Conditions with abnormally low levels of lipoproteins in the blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hipolipoproteinemia

hyponasty

DF: Stronger growth on the lower surface than on the upper surface of a plant part, which causes the part, such as a leaf, to curl upward.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hiponastia

hyponatremia

DF: Deficiency of sodium in the blood; salt depletion.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: hiponatremia

hypopharyngeal glands

DF: Hypopharyngeal glands are present in Hymenoptera and consists of paired long glands in the sides of the head with ducts opening at the base of hypopharynx. Hypopharyngeal glands of honey bee workers secretes royal jelly that is fed to the larvae.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: glándulas hipofaríngeas

hypoproteinemia

DF: A condition in which total serum protein level is below the normal range. Hypoproteinemia can be caused by protein malabsorption in the gastrointestinal tract, edema, or proteinuria.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: hipoproteinemia

hypotension

DF: Abnormally low blood pressure that can result in inadequate

blood flow to the brain and other vital organs.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hipotensión

hypothalamic hormones

DF: Peptide hormones produced by neurons of various regions in the hypothalamus. They are released into the pituitary portal circulation to stimulate or inhibit pituitary gland functions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hormonas hipotalámicas

hypothermia

DF: Lower than normal body temperature, especially in warm-blooded animals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hipotermia

hypoxia

DF: Relatively complete absence of oxygen in one or more tissues.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hipoxia

hypoxia-inducible factor 1

DF: A basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor that plays a role in apoptosis. It is composed of two subunits: aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator and hypoxia-inducible factor 1, alpha subunit.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: factor 1 hipoxia-inducible

hysteroscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the interior of the uterus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: histeroscopia

I

iatrogenic disorders

DF: Any adverse condition in a patient occurring as the result of treatment by a physician, surgeon, or other health professional, especially infections acquired by the patient during the course of treatment.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfermedades iatrogénicas

ice milk

DF: Ice milk is similar to ice cream but it contains less milk fat (2-5 % vs. 10%) and milk solids(11-14%) and has a lighter, less creamy texture.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: helado de leche

ichthyoplankton

DF: The free-floating component of zooplankton that includes fish eggs, fry, and larvae.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ictioplancton

ichthyosis

DF: Any of several generalized skin disorders characterized by dryness, roughness, and scaliness, due to hypertrophy of the stratum corneum epidermis. Most are genetic, but some are acquired, developing in association with other systemic disease or genetic syndrome.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: ictiosis

idarubicin

DF: An orally administered anthracycline antineoplastic. The compound has shown activity against breast cancer, lymphomas and leukemias, together with the potential for reduced cardiac toxicity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: idarubicina

ideal body weight

DF: The body weight required to maintain a state of overall health. Often defined as Body Mass Index values between 18.5 and 24.9.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: peso corporal ideal

idiopathic diseases

DF: Diseases and disorders of unknown or inapparent cause.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedades idiopáticas

igneous rocks

DF: Rocks formed by solidification of molten magma.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords.
Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.
Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: rocas ígneas

illicit drugs

DF: Drugs obtained and often manufactured illegally for the
subjective effects they are said to produce. They are often
distributed in urban areas, but are also available in
suburban and rural areas, and tend to be grossly impure and
may cause unexpected toxicity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: drogas ilícitas

illite

DF: A potassium-rich clay mineral.

DS: Geologic Glossary, U.S. Geological Survey

ES: illita

image analysis

DF: The extraction of useful information from images.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: análisis de la imagen

imino sugars

DF: Sugars in which the oxygen is replaced by a nitrogen atom.
This substitution prevents normal metabolism resulting in
inhibition of glycosidases and glycosyltransferases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: iminoazúcares

imitation foods

DF: Products consisting of regular foods and/or chemical formulations that may be used in place of the foods they imitate. Often imitation foods are used by consumers for health or economic reasons.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos sintéticos

immigration

DF: The movement of an organism from its native area to a nonnative area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: inmigración

immiscible displacement

DF: The simultaneous movement of two or more immiscible fluids in porous media.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desplazamiento inmisible

immune evasion

DF: Methods used by pathogenic organisms to evade a host's immune system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: evasión inmunitaria

immunization

DF: Deliberate stimulation of the host's immune response. Active immunization involves administration of antigens or immunologic

adjuvants. Passive immunization involves administration of immune sera or lymphocytes or their extracts (e.g., transfer factor, immune RNA) or transplantation of immunocompetent cell producing tissue (thymus or bone marrow).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: inmunización

immunocastration

DF: Immunocastration is a an alternative to surgical removal of the testes in which testicular function is arrested by inducing an immune response against hypothalamic or pituitary hormones.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: inmunocastración

immunocompetence

DF: The ability of lymphoid cells to mount a humoral or cellular immune response when challenged by antigen.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: inmunocompetencia

immunocompromised population

DF: A population of individuals with a weakened immune system, making them susceptible to illness or infection.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: población inmunocomprometida

immunocontraception

DF: Contraceptive methods based on immunological processes and

techniques, such as the use of contraceptive vaccines.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: inmunoanticoncepción

immunogenetics

DF: A subdiscipline of genetics which deals with the genetic basis of the immune response (immunity).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: inmunogenética

immunoinformatics

DF: The use of computational methods for the understanding of immunological data and problems.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: inmunoinformática

immunologic diseases

DF: Disorders caused by abnormal or absent immunologic mechanisms, whether humoral, cell-mediated or both.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfermedades inmunológicas

immunologic factors

DF: Biologically active substances whose activities affect or play a role in the functioning of the immune system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: factores inmunológicos

immunologic memory

DF: The altered state of immunologic responsiveness resulting from initial contact with antigen, which enables the individual to produce antibodies more rapidly and in greater quantity in response to secondary antigenic stimulus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: memoria inmunológica

immunologic receptors

DF: Cell surface molecules on cells of the immune system that specifically bind surface molecules or messenger molecules and trigger changes in the behavior of cells. Although these receptors were first identified in the immune system, many have important functions elsewhere.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: receptores inmunológicos

immunological synapse

DF: The interfaces between T-cells and antigen-presenting cells. Supramolecular organization of proteins takes place at these synapses involving various types of immune cells. Immunological synapses can have several functions including lymphocyte activation; enhancing, balancing, or terminating signaling; or directing cytokine secretion.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: sinapsis inmunitaria

immunomodulation

DF: Alteration of the immune system or of an immune response by agents that activate or suppress its function. This can include immunization or administration of immunomodulatory

drugs. Immunomodulation can also encompass non-therapeutic alteration of the immune system effected by endogenous or exogenous substances.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: inmunomodulación

immunomodulators

DF: Substances that augment, stimulate, activate, potentiate, or modulate the immune response at either the cellular or humoral level.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: inmunomoduladores

immunosensors

DF: Analytical devices that use antibodies as the specific sensing element and detect concentration dependent signals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: inmunosensores

immunosuppression

DF: The specific failure of a normally responsive individual to make an immune response to a known antigen. It results from previous contact with the antigen by an immunologically immature individual (fetus or neonate) or by an adult exposed to extreme high-dose or low-dose antigen, or by exposure to radiation, antimetabolites, antilymphocytic serum, etc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: inmunosupresión

immunotherapy

DF: A type of biological therapy that uses substances to stimulate or suppress the immune system to help the body fight cancer, infection, and other diseases. Some types of immunotherapy only target certain cells of the immune system. Others affect the immune system in a general way. Types of immunotherapy include cytokines, vaccines, bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG), and some monoclonal antibodies.

DS: National Cancer Institute

ES: inmunoterapia

import quotas

DF: A quantitative limit placed on the importation of specific commodities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cuotas de importación

imprinting behavior

DF: Rapid learning or behavioral patterning that occurs at critical points in very early stages of animal development, by which young individuals of a species acquire irreversible behavior patterns of that species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: comportamiento de impronta

impulse control disorders

DF: Disorders whose essential features are the failure to resist an impulse, drive, or temptation to perform an act that is harmful to the individual or to others.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: trastornos del control de impulsos

in situ conservation

DF: Maintenance or conservation of an organism or gene resource within its native environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: conservación in situ

in situ hybridization

DF: A technique that localizes specific nucleic acid sequences within intact chromosomes, eukaryotic cells, or bacterial cells through the use of specific nucleic acid-labeled probes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hibridación in situ

in vitro culture

DF: Culturing of cells, tissues etc. outside the living organisms or in an artificial environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo in vitro

in vitro fertilization

DF: A laboratory method where ova are placed in a medium to which spermatozoa are added for fertilization. The zygote(s) produced are introduced into a uterus for development.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fertilización in vitro

inactivated vaccines

DF: Vaccines in which the infectious microbial nucleic acid components have been destroyed by chemical or physical treatment (e.g., formalin, beta-propiolactone, gamma radiation) without affecting the antigenicity or immunogenicity of the viral coat or bacterial outer membrane proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: vacunas de productos inactivados

inbreeding

DF: The mating of plants or non-human animals which are closely related genetically.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: endogamia

inbreeding coefficient

DF: When parents are genetically related, the probability of homozygosity occurring because the individual has inherited the same ancestral gene from both its parents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: coeficiente de consanguinidad

incandescent lamps

DF: A glass enclosure in which light is produced when a tungsten filament is electrically heated so that it glows. Much of the energy is converted into heat; therefore, this class of lamp is a relatively inefficient source of light. Included in this category are the familiar screw-in light bulbs, as well as somewhat more efficient lamps, such as

tungsten halogen lamps, reflector or r-lamps, parabolic aluminized reflector (PAR) lamps, and ellipsoidal reflector(ER) lamps.

DS: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Glossary

ES: bombillas incandescentes

incidence

DF: The rate at which a new event occurs at a given time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: incidencia

incipient speciation

DF: An evolutionary process of species formation during which species exhibit significant but incomplete reproductive isolation, and, thus have the potential to speciate.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especiación incipiente

incising

DF: A pretreatment process in which incisions, slits, or perforations are made in the wood surface to increase penetration of preservative treatments. Incising is often required to enhance durability of some difficult-to-treat species, but incising reduces strength.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 1999. Wood handbook-Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-113. Madison, WI: U.S.D.A, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory. 463 p.

ES: incisión

inclusion bodies

DF: A generic term for any circumscribed mass of foreign (e.g., lead or viruses) or metabolically inactive materials (e.g., ceroid or mallory bodies), within the cytoplasm or nucleus of a cell. Inclusion bodies are in cells infected with certain filtrable viruses, observed especially in nerve, epithelial, or endothelial cells

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: cuerpos de inclusión

income elasticities

DF: Relationships between the amount of goods demanded as income grows (= % change in quantity / % change in income).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: elasticidad del ingreso

indans

DF: Aryl cyclopentanes that are a reduced (protonated) form of indenenes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: indanos

indenenes

DF: A family of fused-ring hydrocarbons isolated from coal tar that act as intermediates in various chemical reactions and are used in the production of coumarone-indene resins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: indenenos

indeterminate growth

DF: Plant growth that continues at the apex, or tip, such as the continued flower development in

indeterminate inflorescences.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: crecimiento indeterminado

indicator species

DF: Any organism which by its presence or absence, its frequency or its vigor, indicates a particular property of its surrounding environment. For example, a particular plant might indicate a soil type or the presence or absence of an air or water pollutant.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Exp. Stn. 252 p.

ES: especies indicadoras

indigenous peoples

DF: People native to a particular area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pueblos indígenas

indigenous species

DF: Species that are native or naturally belonging to a particular geographic area or environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especies nativas

indirect contact

DF: A mode of exposure to a biological, chemical or physical agent involving vectors or fomites.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: contacto indirecto

indole butyric acid

DF: A synthetic auxin widely used in horticulture to induce rooting of cuttings.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: ácido indol butírico

induced pluripotent stem cells

DF: Cells from adult organisms that have been reprogrammed into a pluripotential state similar to that of embryonic stem cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: células madre pluripotentes inducidas

industrial crops

DF: Those crops that are not specifically grown for foodstuffs (such as fruit crops, vegetable crops and grain crops), but are specifically grown to yield a useful product for man or industrial processes, such as fiber, oils, rubber, chemicals, resins, energy, waxes, or dyes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivos industriales

industrial ecology

DF: The systematic study of material and energy flows in products, industrial processes, and economies focusing on the interaction of industrial systems and the ecological

systems of which they are a part.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ecología industrial

industrial food service

DF: restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc. located at places of business for use, primarily, by their employees.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: servicio alimentario industrial

industrial symbiosis

DF: Industrial symbiosis involves the flow of materials and energy through local and regional economies. Traditionally separate industries participate in industrial symbiosis through a collective approach to resource efficiency involving the exchange of materials, energy, and/or byproducts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: simbiosis industrial

inedible offal

DF: Animal byproducts primarily from meat and poultry plants, including blood, bone, feathers and viscera.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: residuos no comestibles

infarction

DF: Formation of an infarct, which is necrosis in tissue due to local ischemia resulting from obstruction of blood circulation, most commonly by a thrombus or embolus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: infarto

infection

DF: Invasion of the host organism by microorganisms that can cause pathological conditions or diseases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: infección

infectious bovine rhinotracheitis

DF: A herpesvirus infection of cattle characterized by inflammation and necrosis of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: rinotraqueitis infecciosa bovina

Infectious bronchitis virus

DF: A species of Coronavirus causing infections in chickens and possibly pheasants. Chicks up to 4 weeks old are the most severely affected.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: Infectious bronchitis virus

Infectious bursal disease virus

DF: A species of Avibirnavirus causing severe inflammation of the bursa of Fabricius in chickens and other fowl. Transmission is thought to be through contaminated feed or water. Vaccines have been used with varying degrees of success.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: Infectious bursal disease virus

infectious canine hepatitis

DF: A contagious disease caused by canine adenovirus (adenoviruses, canine) infecting the liver, the eye, the kidney, and other organs in dogs, other canids, and bears. Symptoms include fever; edema; vomiting; and diarrhea.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: hepatitis infecciosa canina

infectious disease incubation period

DF: The time from the moment of inoculation (exposure to the infecting organism) to the appearance of clinical manifestations of a particular infectious disease.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: período de incubación

inferior vena cava

DF: The venous trunk which receives blood from the lower extremities and from the pelvic and abdominal organs.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: vena cava inferior

infiltration (hydrology)

DF: The movement of water into the soil through pores or other openings, connoting flow into a soil in contradistinction to the word percolation which connotes flow through a soil.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department

of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: infiltración (hidrología)

infiltration rate

DF: The maximum rate at which the soil under various specified conditions (including the presence of an already excess amount of water) can absorb falling rain or melting snow.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: flujo de infiltración

inflammasomes

DF: Multiprotein complexes that mediate the activation of caspase-1. Dysregulation of inflammasomes has also been linked to a number of autoinflammatory and autoimmune disorders.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: inflamasomas

inflammation

DF: A pathological process characterized by injury or destruction of tissues caused by a variety of cytologic and chemical reactions. It is usually manifested by typical signs of pain, heat, redness, swelling, and loss of function.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: inflamación

inflation

DF: An increase in the general price level of an economy.

Inflation occurs when the quantity of money in circulation rises relative to the quantity of goods and services offered. The result is "too much money chasing too few goods," and prices are bid up. At high rates of inflation, people tend to lose confidence in money, and the quantity of money in circulation increases relative to expenditures in current prices as people tend to hold (hoard) goods rather than money. Inflation is associated with a rise in gross national expenditure at current prices that is greater than the increase in the real supply of goods and services available.

DS: World Bank-IICA Glossary: Annotated Glossary of Terms Used in the Economic Analysis of Agricultural Projects

ES: inflación

influenza

DF: An acute, contagious viral infection caused by Orthomyxoviridae and characterized by inflammation of the respiratory tract and fever.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: influenza

influenza vaccines

DF: Vaccines used for the prevention or treatment of infectious viral diseases caused by viruses in the family Orthomyxoviridae.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vacunas contra la influenza

information

DF: Data in a context which gives it meaning; any statement or estimate of fact or opinion, regardless of form or format ... includes data, text, spreadsheets, graphics, pictures, voice and video.

DS: Information Technology Glossary, USDA

ES: información

information management

DF: A set of activities with the goal of providing information, services, and facilities etc., presented in the form that best meets user needs.

DS: Information Technology Glossary, USDA

ES: gestión de la información

information processing

DF: Data processing largely performed by automatic means.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: procesamiento de la información

information technology

DF: Any equipment or interconnected system that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, movement, control, display, interchange, transmission, routing or reception of data or information, including computers, ancillary equipment, system software, support services, and related resources.

DS: Information Technology Glossary, USDA

ES: tecnología de información

information transparency

DF: The presentation of information so that it is openly available, accessible, comprehensive and clearly understandable.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transparencia de la información

infrastructure

DF: The basic facilities, services, and structures needed for the functioning of a community, country or area, including public transportation and roads, telecommunications systems, public water systems, power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices, and prisons.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: infraestructura

ingestion

DF: The act of taking food, beverages or other substances into the body by mouth.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ingestión

inhalation exposure

DF: Contact between a physical, chemical or biological agent and an organism through the respiratory system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: exposición por inhalación

inhibin

DF: Glycoproteins that inhibit pituitary follicle stimulating hormone secretion. Inhibins are secreted by the Sertoli cells of the testes, the granulosa cells of the ovarian follicles, the placenta, and other tissues.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: inhibina

inhibitory concentration 50

DF: The concentration of a compound needed to reduce population growth of organisms, including eukaryotic cells, by 50% in vitro. Though often expressed to denote in vitro antibacterial activity, it is also used as a benchmark for cytotoxicity to eukaryotic cells in culture.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: concentración inhibitoria 50

injection molding

DF: The process of manufacturing things by injecting moulding materials such as plastics, metals, glasses, ceramics etc. into a mould.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: moldeo por inyección

innate immunity

DF: The capacity of a normal organism to remain unaffected by microorganisms and their toxins. It results from the presence of naturally occurring anti-infective agents, constitutional factors such as body temperature and

immediate acting immune cells such as natural killer cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: inmunidad innata

inoculation methods

DF: Various methods of applying microorganisms so that they will survive and grow on the chosen substrate. Includes the various methods of introducing a pathogen or beneficial organism to plant parts (roots, stems, leaves, flowers), soil, seed or culture media.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: métodos de inoculación

inoculum

DF: Collective term for microorganisms or their parts (spores, mycelial fragments, etc.) which are capable of infection or symbiosis when transferred to a host. Term is also used for the symbiotic or pathogenic microorganisms that are transferred for culture.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: inóculo

input costs

DF: The costs people pay to bring their product to a market.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: costos de insumos

inquilinism

DF: A commensal relationship in which the inquiline species acts as a social parasite of the host

species, often living in the nest or depositing
eggs in galls formed by other insects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: inquilinismo

insect larvae

DF: Wingless feeding stage (following the egg) which undergoes
metamorphosis to the next developmental stage in the insect
life cycle.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: larvas de insectos

insect models

DF: Insects in which a biological phenomenon that
resembles the same phenomenon in other insects or
other species is investigated.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: modelos de insecto

insect resistance

DF: Resistance or tolerance of a host to insects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resistencia a los insectos

insect sociobiology

DF: includes all aspects of communication and social
organization of insects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sociobiología de los insectos

insect viruses

DF: viruses that infect insect hosts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: virus de los insectos

insecticide resistance

DF: The development or selection of heritable traits (genes) in an insect population that allow individuals expressing the trait to survive in the presence of levels of an insecticide (biological or chemical control agent) that would otherwise debilitate or kill this species of insect. The presence of such resistant insects makes the insecticide less useful for managing pest populations.

DS: USDA Glossary of Agricultural Biotechnology Terms

ES: resistencia a los insecticidas

insecticides

DF: Pesticides that kill insects.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: insecticidas

insectivores

DF: An organism (plant or animal) that mainly feeds on insects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: insectívoros

insertional mutagenesis

DF: Mutagenesis where the mutation is caused by the introduction of foreign DNA sequences into a gene or extragenic sequence. This may occur spontaneously in vivo or be experimentally induced in vivo or in vitro. Proviral DNA insertions into or adjacent to a

cellular proto-oncogene can interrupt genetic translation of the coding sequences or interfere with recognition of regulatory elements and cause unregulated expression of the proto-oncogene resulting in tumor formation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: mutagénesis insercional

instant foods

DF: Foods in dried form that are ready to eat with the addition of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos instantáneos

instrumentation

DF: The use of instruments, devices, apparatus or other equipment for measurement, analysis, monitoring or control.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: instrumentación

insulin

DF: A 51-amino acid pancreatic hormone that plays a major role in the regulation of glucose metabolism, directly by suppressing endogenous glucose production (glycogenolysis; gluconeogenesis) and indirectly by suppressing glucagon secretion and lipolysis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: insulina

insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus

DF: A subtype of diabetes mellitus that is characterized by insulin deficiency. It is manifested by the sudden onset of severe hyperglycemia, rapid progression to diabetic ketoacidosis, and death unless treated with insulin. The disease may occur at any age, but is most common in childhood or adolescence.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: diabetes mellitus insulino-dependiente

insulin receptor-related receptor

DF: Similar to the insulin receptor & insulin-like growth factor I receptor; receptor for insulin, IGF-I, IGF-II or an as yet unidentified peptide hormone or growth factor belonging to the insulin family.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptor relacionado con el receptor de insulina

insulin receptor substrate proteins

DF: A structurally-related group of signaling proteins that are phosphorylated by the insulin receptor protein-tyrosine kinase. The proteins share an N-terminal pleckstrin homology domain, a phosphotyrosine-binding domain that interacts with the phosphorylated insulin receptor, and a C-terminal tyrosine-rich domain. Upon tyrosine phosphorylation, insulin receptor substrate proteins interact with specific SH2 domain containing proteins that are involved in insulin receptor signaling.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: proteínas del sustrato receptor de insulina

insulin receptors

DF: A cell surface receptor for insulin. It comprises a tetramer of two alpha and two beta subunits which are derived from cleavage of a single precursor protein. The receptor contains an intrinsic tyrosine kinase domain that is located within the beta subunit. Activation of the receptor by insulin results in numerous metabolic changes including increased uptake of glucose into the liver, muscle, and adipose tissue.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptores de insulina

integrated pest management

DF: A pest management strategy using a systematic approach in which pest populations are monitored to determine if and when control methods are required. Integrated pest management (IPM) uses biological, chemical, physical, cultural and/or genetic control methods in order to minimize pesticide use, reduce production costs, and protect the environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: manejo integrado de plagas

intellectual property rights

DF: The legal protection for inventions, including new technologies or new organisms (such as new plant varieties). The owner of these rights can control their use and earn the rewards for their use. This encourages further innovation and creativity for the benefit of us all. Intellectual property rights protection includes various types of patents, trademarks, and copyrights.

DS: USDA Glossary of Agricultural Biotechnology Terms

ES: derechos de propiedad intelectual

intensive farming

DF: A system of raising crops and animals, usually on small parcels of land, where a comparatively large amount of production inputs or labor are used per acre. Compare extensive farming.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agricultura intensiva

intensive forestry

DF: Utilization of a wide variety of forest management and silvicultural techniques in order to maximize the productivity of a unit of forest area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: silvicultura intensiva

Interagency Risk Assessment Consortium

DF: An association of representatives from federal agencies, institutes and centers who collectively work to further research, coordination, and communication in the area of food safety risk assessment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Consorcio Interagencia de la Evaluación de Riesgo

intercellular adhesion molecule-1

DF: A cell-surface ligand involved in leukocyte adhesion and inflammation. Its production is induced by gamma-interferon and it is required for neutrophil migration into inflamed tissue.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: molécula 1 de adhesión intercelular

intercropping

DF: The growing of two or more different species of crops simultaneously, as in alternate rows in the same field or single tract of land.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo intercalar

interest (finance)

DF: The fee paid for the use of borrowed money, usually a percentage of the amount loaned.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: interés (finanzas)

interferometers

DF: Instruments for measuring distances or movements by means of the phenomena caused by the interference of two rays of light (optical interferometry) or of sound (acoustic interferometry).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: interferómetros

interferometry

DF: Measurement of distances or movements by means of the phenomena caused by the interference of two rays of light (optical interferometry) or of sound (acoustic interferometry).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: interferometría

interferon-alpha

DF: One of the type I interferons produced by peripheral blood leukocytes or lymphoblastoid cells. In addition to antiviral activity, it activates natural killer cells and B-lymphocytes, and down-regulates vascular endothelial growth factor expression through PI-3 kinase and MAPK kinases signaling pathways.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: interferón-alfa

interferon-beta

DF: One of the type I interferons produced by fibroblasts in response to stimulation by live or inactivated virus or by double-stranded RNA. It is a cytokine with antiviral, antiproliferative, and immunomodulating activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: interferón-beta

interferon-gamma

DF: The major interferon produced by mitogenically or antigenically stimulated lymphocytes. It is structurally different from Type I interferon and its major activity is immunoregulation. It has been implicated in the expression of class II histocompatibility antigens in cells that do not normally produce them, leading to autoimmune diseases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: interferón-gamma

interferon regulatory factors

DF: A family of transcription factors that share an N-terminal helix-turn-helix motif and bind interferon-inducible

promoters to control gene expression. IRF proteins bind specific DNA sequences such as interferon-stimulated response elements, interferon regulatory elements, and the interferon consensus sequence.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: factores reguladores del interferón

interferons

DF: Proteins secreted by vertebrate cells in response to a wide variety of inducers. They confer resistance against many different viruses, inhibit proliferation of normal and malignant cells, impede multiplication of intracellular parasites, enhance macrophage and granulocyte phagocytosis, augment natural killer cell activity, and show several other immunomodulatory functions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: interferones

intergenic DNA

DF: Any of the DNA in between gene-coding DNA, including untranslated regions, 5' and 3' flanking regions, introns, non-functional pseudogenes, and non-functional repetitive sequences. This DNA may or may not encode regulatory functions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: ADN intergénicas

interior design

DF: The practice of planning the design of interior spaces, including the arrangement of furnishings

and other decorative elements.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: decoración de interiores

interleukin-13

DF: A cytokine synthesized by T-lymphocytes that produces proliferation, immunoglobulin isotype switching, and immunoglobulin production by immature B-lymphocytes. It appears to play a role in regulating inflammatory and immune responses.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: interleuquina-13

interleukin-1alpha

DF: An interleukin-1 subtype that occurs as a membrane-bound pro-protein form that is cleaved by proteases to form a secreted mature form. Unlike interleukin-1beta both membrane-bound and secreted forms of interleukin-1alpha are biologically active.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: interleucina-1 alfa

interleukin-1beta

DF: An interleukin-1 subtype that is synthesized as an inactive membrane-bound pro-protein. Proteolytic processing of the precursor form by caspase 1 results in release of the active form of interleukin-1beta from the membrane.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: interleucina-1 beta

interleukin-8

DF: Interleukin-8 is secreted by several cell types and is one of the major mediators of the inflammatory response. It functions as a chemoattractant, and is also a potent angiogenic factor.

DS: National Center for Biotechnology Information

ES: interleuquina-8

intermediate filament proteins

DF: Filaments 7-11 nm in diameter found in the cytoplasm of all cells. Many specific proteins belong to this group, e.g., desmin, vimentin, prekeratin, decamin, skeletin, neurofilin, neurofilament protein, and glial fibrillary acid protein.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: proteínas de los filamentos intermediarios

intermediate filaments

DF: Cytoplasmic filaments intermediate in diameter (about 10 nanometers) between the microfilaments and the microtubules. They may be composed of any of a number of different proteins and form a ring around the cell nucleus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: filamentos intermedios

intermediate flow

DF: An input to or output from a unit process which requires further transformation to become a product flow.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: flujo intermedio

intermediate hosts

DF: In a parasite's life cycle, it is a host organism in which a parasite undergoes a stage of asexual development.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: huéspedes intermediarios

intermediate product

DF: Unit process output which requires additional transformation as a contribution to a product flow.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: producto intermedio

Intermountain West region

DF: The inland area from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierra Nevada and Cascades mountains and from southern Canada to northern New Mexico and Arizona.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de las montañas del oeste de Estados Unidos

internal transcribed spacers

DF: A sequence region of non-functional RNA located between structural ribosomal RNAs (rRNA) on a precursor messenger RNA.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: espaciadores transcritos internos

Internet

DF: A loose confederation of computer communication networks around the world. The networks that make up the Internet are connected through several backbone networks. The Internet grew out of the US

Government ARPAnet project and was designed to facilitate information exchange.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: Internet

interneurons

DF: small neuron interposed between afferent and efferent neurons or between any two neurons.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: interneuronas

interphase

DF: The interval between two successive cell divisions during which the chromosomes are not individually distinguishable. It is composed of the G phases (G1 phase; G0 phase; G2 phase) and S phase (when DNA replication occurs).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: interfase

interrow tillage

DF: Tillage between the rows of growing plants

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: labranza entre filas

interspecies dose conversion

DF: The process of extrapolating from animal doses to human equivalent doses.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: conversión de dosis interespecífica

interspersed repetitive sequences

DF: Copies of transposable elements interspersed throughout the genome, some of which are still active and often referred to as "jumping genes". There are two classes of interspersed repetitive elements. Class I elements (or retroelements - such as retrotransposons, retroviruses, long interspersed nucleotide elements and short interspersed nucleotide elements) transpose via reverse transcription of an RNA intermediate. Class II elements (or DNA transposable elements - such as transposons, Tn elements, insertion sequence elements and mobile gene cassettes of bacterial integrons) transpose directly from one site in the DNA to another.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: secuencias repetitivas dispersas

intestinal mucosa

DF: The epithelial membrane that lines the intestines, producing mucus at its free border.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mucosa intestinal

intestinal obstruction

DF: Any impairment, arrest, or reversal of the normal flow of intestinal contents toward the anal canal.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: obstrucción intestinal

intestinal secretions

DF: Fluids originating from the epithelial lining of the intestines, adjoining exocrine glands and from organs such as the liver, which empty into the cavity of the intestines.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: secreciones intestinales

intestinal volvulus

DF: Abnormal twisting or displacement of the intestines causing intestinal obstruction.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vólvulo intestinal

intracellular signaling peptides and proteins

DF: Proteins and peptides that are involved in signal transduction within the cell. Included here are peptides and proteins that regulate the activity of transcription factors and cellular processes in response to signals from cell surface receptors. Intracellular signaling peptide and proteins may be part of an enzymatic signaling cascade or act through binding to and modifying the action of other signaling factors.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: péptidos y proteínas de señalización intracelular

intracytoplasmic sperm injection

DF: An assisted fertilization technique consisting of the microinjection of a single viable sperm into an extracted ovum.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: inyección intracitoplasmática de espermatozoides

intragenesis

DF: The process of transferring gene or genes of interest between organisms of same species or between crossable

species.

The gene transferred is manipulated before inserting into the target organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: intragénesis

intrahepatic cholestasis

DF: Impairment of bile flow due to injury to the hepatocytes; bile canaliculi; or the intrahepatic bile ducts (intrahepatic bile ducts).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: colestasis intrahepática

intraocular injection

DF: The administration of substances into the eye with a hypodermic syringe.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: inyección intraocular

intravitreal injection

DF: The administration of substances into the vitreous body of the eye with a hypodermic syringe.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: inyección intravítrea

intrinsic factors

DF: A glycoprotein secreted by the cells of the gastric glands that is required for the absorption of vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin). Deficiency of intrinsic factor leads to vitamin B12 deficiency and anemia, pernicious.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: factores intrínsecos

introduced species

DF: Species that were intentionally or unintentionally brought by humans into a new geographic area or environment which is outside of their native range.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especies introducidas

introgression

DF: The incorporation of genes of one species, which is not completely reproductively isolated, into the gene pool of another by interspecific hybridization and backcrossing to the parental species. Natural introgression is rare and hybrids are less well adapted than the parental species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: introgresión

introns

DF: Sequences of DNA in the genes that are located between the exons. They are transcribed along with the exons but are removed from the primary gene transcript by RNA splicing to leave mature RNA. Some introns code for separate genes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: intrones

invasive species

DF: Invasive species are those plants, animals, and microbes not native to a region which, when

introduced either accidentally or intentionally,
cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human
health.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especies invasivas

invertebrate viruses

DF: viruses that infect invertebrate hosts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: virus de los invertebrados

invertebrates

DF: Animals lacking spinal column.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: invertebrados

iodates

DF: Inorganic salts of iodic acid (HIO₃).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: yodatos

iodide peroxidase

DF: A hemeprotein that catalyzes the oxidation of the iodide
radical to iodine with the subsequent iodination of many
organic compounds, particularly proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: yoduro peroxidasa

iodine value

DF: In rendering, a measure of the chemical unsaturation of the
fat expressed as the number of grams of iodine absorbed by

100 grams of fat sample.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: índice de yodo

ion channels

DF: Gated, ion-selective glycoproteins that traverse membranes.

The stimulus for ion channel gating can be due to a variety of stimuli such as ligands, a transmembrane potential difference, mechanical deformation or through intracellular signalling peptides and proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: canales iónicos

ion exchange

DF: Reversible chemical reaction between a solid, often one of the ion exchange resins, and a fluid whereby ions may be exchanged from one substance to another. This technique is used in water purification, in research, and in industry.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: intercambio de iones

ion exchange chromatography

DF: Separation technique in which the stationary phase consists of ion exchange resins. The resins contain loosely held small ions that easily exchange places with other small ions of like charge present in solutions washed over the resins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: cromatografía de intercambio de iones

ionic liquids

DF: Salts that melt below 100 C. Their low volatilization can be an advantage over volatile organic solvents.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: líquidos iónicos

ionization

DF: The process whereby a neutral atom or molecule becomes negatively or positively charged by acquiring or losing an electron.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: ionización

ionome

DF: The mineral nutrient and trace element composition of an organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ionoma

ionomics

DF: The study of the total elemental composition of an organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ionómica

ionophores

DF: Chemical agents that increase the permeability of biological or artificial lipid membranes to specific ions. Most ionophores are relatively small organic molecules that act as mobile carriers within membranes or coalesce to form ion permeable channels across membranes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: ionóforos

Ireland

DF: An island surrounded by the North Atlantic, Irish and Celtic Seas, comprised of Northern Ireland (part of the United Kingdom) in the northwest part of the island, and the Irish Republic in the remaining area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Irlanda

Iridovirus

DF: A genus of Iridoviridae comprising small iridescent insect viruses. The infected larvae and purified virus pellets exhibit a blue to purple iridescence.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: Iridovirus

iris (eyes)

DF: The most anterior portion of the uveal layer, separating the anterior chamber from the posterior. It consists of two layers - the stroma and the pigmented epithelium. Color of the iris depends on the amount of melanin in the stroma on reflection from the pigmented epithelium.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: iris (ojos)

iron overload

DF: An excessive accumulation of iron in the body due to a

greater than normal absorption of iron from the gastrointestinal tract or from parenteral injection. This may arise from idiopathic hemochromatosis, excessive iron intake, chronic alcoholism, certain types of refractory anemia, or transfusional hemosiderosis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: exceso de hierro

irrigation

DF: Application of water to soil for the purpose of plant production.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: irrigación

irritable bowel syndrome

DF: A disorder with chronic or recurrent colonic symptoms without a clearcut etiology. This condition is characterized by chronic or recurrent abdominal pain, bloating, mucus in feces, and an erratic disturbance of defecation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: síndrome del intestino irritable

ischemia

DF: A hypoperfusion of the blood through an organ or tissue caused by a pathologic constriction or obstruction of its blood vessels, or an absence of blood circulation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: isquemia

islets of Langerhans

DF: Irregular microscopic structures, consisting of cords of endocrine cells that are scattered throughout the pancreas among the exocrine acini. There are four major cell types. The most abundant beta cells (50-80%) secrete insulin. Alpha cells (5-20%) secrete glucagon. PP cells (10-35%) secrete pancreatic polypeptide. Delta cells (~5%) secrete somatostatin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: islotes de Langerhans

isoelectric focusing

DF: Electrophoresis in which a pH gradient is established in a gel medium and proteins migrate until they reach the site (or focus) at which the pH is equal to their isoelectric point.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfoque isoeléctrico

isoelectric point

DF: The pH in solutions of proteins and related compounds at which the dipolar ions are at a maximum.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: punto isoeléctrico

isogenic lines

DF: Lines which differ genetically at only one or a few loci. Homozygous lines, clones, and identical twins are genetically identical at all loci.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: líneas isogénicas

isolectotypes

DF: Any duplicate specimen of the lectotype.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: isolectotipos

isomaltulose

DF: A reducing disaccharide and isomer of sucrose composed of one glucose and one fructose moiety via an alpha-1,6-glycosidic linkage.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: isomaltulosa

isomerization

DF: The phenomenon whereby certain chemical compounds have structures that are different although the compounds possess the same elemental composition.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: isomerización

isotopes

DF: Different forms of a single element that have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons in their nuclei. Some radioactive isotopes are unstable and shed nuclear particles over time until they become stable. For instance, unstable isotopes of uranium break down to become lead.

DS: Geologic Glossary, U.S. Geological Survey

ES: isótopos

isozymes

DF: Structurally related forms of an enzyme. Each

isoenzyme has the same mechanism and classification, but differs in its chemical, physical, or immunological characteristics.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: isozimas

issues and policy

DF: A definite course or method of action selected by a governmental agency, institution, group or individual from among alternatives and, in the light of given conditions, to guide and usually determine present and future decisions. A specified decision or set of decisions designed to carry out such a chosen course of action.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: cuestionos y política

J

jackfruits

DF: Resembling breadfruits, jackfruits are much larger and can weigh up to 100 pounds. It is usually boiled, tastes like potato, and is eaten as a vegetable in South Pacific and Malaysian cuisines.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fruta del pobre

jaundice

DF: A clinical manifestation of hyperbilirubinemia, characterized by yellowish staining of the skin; mucous membrane; and sclera. Clinical jaundice usually is a sign of liver dysfunction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: ictericia

Jews

DF: People who practice Judaism and/or identify their ethnic identity or ancestry as Jewish.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: los judíos

Johnsongrass chlorotic stripe mosaic virus

DF: Johnsongrass chlorotic stripe mosaic is a soil-borne disease endemic in Iran. Disease agent is Johnsongrass chlorotic stripe mosaic virus (JCSMV)

DS: International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses

ES: Johnsongrass chlorotic stripe mosaic virus

joints (wood)

DF: The junction of two pieces of wood or veneer.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: junturas (madera)

josamycin

DF: A macrolide antibiotic from *Streptomyces narbonensis*. The

drug has antimicrobial activity against a wide spectrum of pathogens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: josamicina

jurisprudence

DF: The science, philosophy, and knowledge of law, rights, and customs of a locality so that justice can be administered.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: jurisprudencia

juvenile delinquency

DF: Behavior of children or adolescents which is criminal (violation of the law) or characterized by antisocial behavior which is subject to legal action.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: delincuencia juvenil

juvenile wood

DF: Inner core of xylem surrounding the pith. The cells are smaller and less structurally developed than those of the outer xylem. The time during which juvenile wood is formed is termed the juvenile phase.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: madera joven

K

kallikreins

DF: Proteolytic enzymes from the serine endopeptidase family found in normal blood and urine. Specifically, kallikreins are potent vasodilators and hypotensives and increase vascular permeability and affect smooth muscle.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: calicreínas

kanamycin

DF: Antibiotic complex produced by *Streptomyces kanamyceticus* from Japanese soil. Comprises 3 components: kanamycin A, the major component, and kanamycins B and C, the minor components.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: kanamicina

karsts

DF: Terrain composed of limestone or other carbonate rocks that has been significantly shaped by dissolution, creating caverns or sinkholes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: karsts

karyotyping

DF: Mapping of the full chromosome set of the nucleus of a cell.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: elaboración del cariotipo

kefir

DF: A sour brew of fermented milk with the consistency

of liquid yogurt, which may contain 2 1/2 percent alcohol.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: kéfir

Kelch repeats

DF: An amino acid sequence of about 50 residues long that is composed of X n-long repeats which form a four-stranded anti-parallel beta-sheet as a structural component, or blade, of a beta-propeller.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: repeticiones Kelch

keratinocyte growth factor receptor

DF: Balb-Mk keratinocytes possess high affinity for the KGF receptors; is an alternative splice variant of the fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 gene product and is present only on epithelial cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptor del factor de crecimiento de queratinocitos

keratinosomes

DF: Secretory organelles found in the cytoplasm of keratinocytes and some pneumocytes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: queratinosomas

keratoconjunctivitis

DF: Simultaneous inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: queratoconjuntivitis

ketogenic diet

DF: A course of food intake that is high in fats and low in carbohydrates. This diet provides sufficient proteins for growth but insufficient amount of carbohydrates for the energy needs of the body. A ketogenic diet generates 80-90% of caloric requirements from fats and the remainder from proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: dieta cetogénica

ketolides

DF: Compounds based on erythromycin with the 3-cladinose replaced by a ketone. They bind the 23S part of 70S bacterial ribosomes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: cetólidos

ketone bodies

DF: Chemical substances such as diacetic acid, hydroxybutyric acid and acetone, which are produced in the liver of animals. Excessive amounts in the body result in ketosis. Elimination of ketones in urine is called ketonuria.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cuerpos cetónicos

ketonuria

DF: The presence of abnormally high amounts of ketone bodies in

the urine.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cetonuria

ketosis

DF: A metabolic disease characterized by an elevated concentration of ketone bodies in body tissues and fluids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cetosis

keystone species

DF: A species which plays an important ecological role in determining the overall structure and dynamic relationships within a biotic community. An evolutionary, component species of a biotic community whose presence is essential to the integrity and stability of a particular ecosystem.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: especies claves

kidding rate

DF: The number of nannygoats that kid divided by the number mated, as pertaining to the flock and not the number of matings for an individual.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tasa de partos en ganado caprino

kidney transplant

DF: The transference of a kidney from one human or animal to another.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: trasplante de riñón

kimchi

DF: A Korean dish made of pungent, pickled cabbage.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: kimchi

kin recognition

DF: The discrimination behavior exhibited by animals towards other animals which are genetically related, often relying on chemical signals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reconocimiento de los parientes

kindergarten

DF: The first year of formal education for children usually between 4 and 6 years of age, preparing them for first grade in elementary school.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: jardín de niños

kinematics

DF: A branch of mechanics that deals with motion (of an object) without concern for mass or the forces that cause the motion.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cinemática

kinesin

DF: A microtubule-associated mechanical adenosine triphosphatase, that uses the energy of ATP hydrolysis to move organelles along microtubules toward the plus end of the microtubule.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: kinesin

kinetochores

DF: Large multiprotein complexes that bind the centromeres of the chromosomes to the microtubules of the mitotic spindle during metaphase in the cell cycle.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: cinetocoros

kinetoplast DNA

DF: DNA of kinetoplasts which are specialized mitochondria of trypanosomes and related parasitic protozoa within the order Kinetoplastida. Kinetoplast DNA consists of a complex network of numerous catenated rings of two classes; the first being a large number of small DNA duplex rings, called minicircles, approximately 2000 base pairs in length, and the second being several dozen much larger rings, called maxicircles, approximately 37 kb in length.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: ADN del cinetoplasto

kisspeptin

DF: Intercellular signaling peptides that were originally characterized by their ability to suppress neoplasm metastasis. Kisspeptins have since been found to play an important role in the neuroendocrine regulation of reproduction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: kisspeptina

kitasamycin

DF: A macrolide antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces kitasatoensis*. The drug has antimicrobial activity against a wide spectrum of pathogens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: kitasamicina

kitchen waste

DF: Food items left over from food preparation, cooking and serving in home or food service kitchens. These include peels, rinds, husks, meat scraps, bones, shells, etc. as well as leftover food from consumers' plates.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desechos de cocinería

kleptoparasitism

DF: Habitual stealing of already procured prey or food by individuals of one species from individuals of another species. It is mostly observed in birds, insects and other animals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cleptoparasitismo

kleptoplasts

DF: A chloroplast that is sequestered by a host and is used as a temporary source of energy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cleptoplastos

kleptoplasty

DF: A phenomenon in which chloroplasts or plastids from algae or other organisms are sequestered by a host.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cleptoplastia

knots

DF: That portion of a branch or limb that has been surrounded by subsequent growth of the stem. The shape of the knot as it appears on a cut surface depends on the angle of the cut relative to the long axis of the knot.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: nudos

kombucha

DF: A fermented tea beverage obtained by the fermentation of sugared black or green tea with yeast, acetic acid bacteria and lactic acid bacteria.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: kombucha

kraft pulping

DF: Kraft pulping involves cooking (digesting) wood chips in an alkaline solution (sodium hydroxide, hydrosulfide, and sodium sulfide) for several hours during which time the chemicals attack the lignin in the wood. The dissolved lignin is later removed leaving behind the cellulose fibres. Unbleached kraft pulp is dark brown in colour, so before it can be used in many papermaking applications it must undergo a series of bleaching processes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: elaboración de pulpa kraft

kriging

DF: A complex function that looks at the existing spatial distribution of an element in several locations to derive a prediction of the spatial distribution of that same element in new or unobserved spaces.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: krigeage

krummholz

DF: The stunted growth habit, literally crooked wood, caused by wind and found in certain tree species at their upper limit of distribution.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: krummholz

kuru

DF: A prion disease found exclusively among the Fore linguistic group natives of the highlands of New Guinea. It is marked by the subacute onset of tremor and ataxia followed by motor weakness and incontinence. The condition is associated with ritual cannibalism, and has become rare since this practice has been discontinued. Pathologic features include a noninflammatory loss of neurons that is most prominent in the cerebellum, glial proliferation, and amyloid plaques.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: kuru

kwashiorkor

DF: A syndrome produced by severe protein deficiency, usually in children, characterized by retarded growth, changes in skin and hair pigment, edema, and pathologic changes in the liver.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: kwashiorkor

L

La Nina

DF: La Niña, a phase of El Niño-Southern Oscillation, is a periodic cooling of surface ocean waters in the eastern tropical Pacific along with a shift in convection in the western Pacific further west than the climatological average. These conditions affect weather patterns around the world.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ES: La Niña

labor force

DF: Employed persons and those looking for work.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mano de obra

labor market

DF: Factors affecting the supply of and demand for
workers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mercado laboral

labor productivity

DF: Output per unit of labor input.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: productividad en el trabajo

labor unions

DF: Association of workers formed for the purpose of
collective bargaining with employers for the
benefit of the workers, such as wages, working
conditions, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sindicatos de trabajadores

laboratory rearing

DF: Rearing in the laboratory environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: laboratorio de cría

Laburnocytisus

DF: Graft chimera of Chamaecytisus and Laburnum.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: Laburnocytisus

lacerations

DF: Torn, ragged, mangled wounds.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: laceraciones

lactation

DF: The processes of milk secretion by the maternal mammary glands after parturition. The proliferation of the mammary glandular tissue, milk synthesis, and milk expulsion or let down are regulated by the interactions of several hormones including estradiol; progesterone; prolactin; and oxytocin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: lactación

lactic fermentation

DF: Fermentation carried out by lactic acid bacteria in which sugar is converted either entirely, or almost entirely, to lactic acid or to a mixture of lactic acid and other products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fermentación láctica

lactose

DF: A disaccharide of glucose and galactose unique to milk.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lactosa

lacustrine sediments

DF: Materials deposited in lake water and later exposed through the water level lowering or the land uplifting.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sedimento lacustre

lacustrine soils

DF: Soils formed on or from lacustrine deposits, i.e. material deposited in lake water and later exposed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: suelos lacustre

lairage

DF: Temporary holding pens for farm animals to rest during transit to slaughterhouses, docks, or markets; lairage functions to permit animals to recover from transport stress.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estabulación

lambing rate

DF: The number of ewes that lamb divided by the number of ewes mated, usually pertaining to the flock and not the number of matings for an individual.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tasa de partos en ganado ovino

laminae (animals)

DF: A thin strata or platelike structure, as one of the layers of sensitive vascular tissue between the bone and horn in the hoof of a horse.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: laminillas (animales)

laminar flow

DF: Uninterrupted flow of a gas or liquid in which the velocity at any point is relatively steady, as over or past a smooth surface. Cf. turbulent flow.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: flujo laminar

laminated veneer lumber

DF: An engineered wood product created by parallel lamination of veneers glued under heat and pressure with the grain of each veneer running parallel to the longitudinal axis of the billet.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: madera de chapas laminadas

laminectomy

DF: A surgical procedure that entails removing all (laminectomy) or part (laminotomy) of selected vertebral lamina to relieve pressure on the spinal cord and/or spinal nerve roots. Vertebral lamina is the thin flattened posterior wall of vertebral arch that forms the vertebral foramen through which pass the spinal cord and nerve roots.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: laminectomía

lampante olive oil

DF: A nonedible oil derived from olive fruit and is used for industrial purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aceite de oliva lampante

land

DF: A term denoting the entire complex of surface and near-surface attributes of the solid portions of the surface of the earth which are significant to man. Water bodies occurring within land masses are included with land in some land classification systems.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: tierra

land cover

DF: The physical materials characterizing the surface of land. These include trees, grasses or other vegetation, rocks as well as human-modified structures. Land cover is often observed by remote sensing technology.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cobertura de la tierra

land evaluation

DF: The assessment of the inherent capability and managed suitability of land for man's use in agriculture, forestry, engineering, hydrology, regional planning, recreation, etc.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: evaluación de tierras

Land Grant universities

DF: The term used to identify a public university in each state that was originally established as a land grant college of agriculture pursuant to the Morrill Act of 1862. In most states the original agricultural colleges grew over time into full-fledged public universities by adding other colleges (e.g., arts and sciences, medicine, law, etc.); in states where a public university existed prior to 1862, the first Morrill Act resulted in a college of agriculture being added to the university.

DS: Agriculture: A Glossary of Terms, Programs, and Laws. Congressional Research Service Report for Congress, 2005 Edition.

ES: universidades Land Grant

land management

DF: The intentional process of planning, organizing, programming, coordinating, directing, and controlling land use actions.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: ordenación de tierras

land restoration

DF: The reestablishment and development of a plant cover. This
may take place naturally
through the reproductive processes of the existing flora or
artificially through the direct action of
man - e.g., afforestation, range reseeding.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: restauración de tierras

land retirement

DF: The process of taking agricultural land out of
production.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: retiro de tierras

land tenure

DF: The holding of land and the
rights that go with such holding, including all forms of
holding from fee simple title (embracing
all possible rights within the general limitations imposed
by the government) to the various forms

of tenancy or holding of land owned by another.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: tenencia de tierra

land transportation

DF: Transport of people and goods by land vehicles.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transporte terrestre

land use

DF: The occupation or reservation of land or water area for any
human activity or any defined
purpose. It also includes use of the air space above the
land or water.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: uso de la tierra

landfills

DF: A site where solid waste materials are disposed of on land
- supposedly in a manner which
prevents their escape into-or pollution of-the surrounding
environment. The waste is spread in
layers, then compacted to the smallest practical volume and

covered with compacted soil at the
end of each working day.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: vertederos

landforms

DF: Natural surface features of the earth.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: accidentes geográficos

landraces

DF: Traditional crop cultivars or animal breeds with
enough genetic integrity to be morphologically
identifiable that evolved with or have been
genetically improved by traditional
agriculturalists.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: razas nativas

Landsat

DF: The Landsat Program is the longest running
enterprise for acquisition of imagery of the earth
from space. The first Landsat satellite was
launched in 1972.

DS: National Aeronautics and Space Administration

ES: Landsat

landscape management

DF: The application of management principles to conserve, protect, enhance and restore landscape resources impacted by natural events and anthropogenic activities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: manejo del paisaje

landscape position

DF: Descriptor of the relationship between a wetland and an adjacent waterbody. Four general types are recognized: estuarine (along marine and brackish waters), lotic (along freshwater rivers and streams), lentic (along lakes and reservoirs), and terrene (isolated, surrounded by upland).

DS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Glossary

ES: posición del paisaje

landscapes

DF: The characteristics that distinguish a certain geographic area including its physical environment, biological composition, and anthropogenic activities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: paisajes

landscaping

DF: The design and installation of plant materials (including turf) and architectural elements.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: paisajismo

landslides

DF: Downslope movement of a relatively dry or coherent mass of

earth and/or rock at a rate fast enough to be readily perceived.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: deslizamientos de tierras

laparoscopy

DF: A procedure in which a laparoscope is inserted through a small incision near the navel to examine the abdominal and pelvic organs in the peritoneal cavity. If appropriate, biopsy or surgery can be performed during laparoscopy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: laparoscopia

laparotomy

DF: Technique of surgical incision of abdominal wall at any point; usually exploratory

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: laparotomía

Lapland

DF: A region of extreme northern Europe including northern Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. It is largely within the Arctic Circle.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Laponia

laponite

DF: A synthetic clay mineral used in the production of cosmetic and industrial materials.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: laponita

lard

DF: Rendered fat derived from swine. Its composition, characteristics and consistency vary according to the feeding regime.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: manteca de cerdo

larvae

DF: The immature stage of the life cycle following hatching from the egg, especially seen in insects and other arthropods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: larvas

larvicides

DF: Chemical agents that kill the larval stage of a pest or parasite.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: larvicidas

laryngeal neoplasms

DF: Cancers or tumors of the larynx or any of its parts.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: neoplasias laríngeas

laryngopharyngeal reflux

DF: Back flow of gastric contents to the laryngopharynx where it comes in contact with tissues of the upper aerodigestive tract. Laryngopharyngeal reflux is an extraesophageal manifestation of gastroesophageal reflux.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: reflujo laringofaríngeo

laryngoscopy

DF: Examination, therapy or surgery of the interior of the larynx performed with a specially designed endoscope.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: laringoscopia

lasalocid

DF: Cationic ionophore antibiotic obtained from *Streptomyces lasaliensis* that, among other effects, dissociates the calcium fluxes in muscle fibers. It is used as a coccidiostat, especially in poultry.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: lasalocida

latent period

DF: The time that elapses between exposure to an injurious agent and the manifestation of response.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: período latente

lateral line system

DF: Aquatic vertebrate sensory system in fish and amphibians. It is composed of sense organs (canal organs and pit

organs) containing neuromasts (mechanoreceptors) that detect water displacement caused by moving objects.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: sistema de línea lateral

lateral move irrigation

DF: A sprinkler irrigation system suited to small or rectangular fields, with a wheeled mechanism for moving the irrigation towers or pipes from one end to the opposite end of the field.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: irrigación de movimiento lateral

latewood

DF: The portion of the growth ring that is formed after the earlywood formation has ceased. It is usually denser and stronger mechanically than earlywood.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: madera otoñal

latex agglutination test

DF: Agglutination tests in which the antigen is adsorbed onto latex particles before mixing with the antibody specific for the adsorbed antigen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: prueba del látex

lathyrism

DF: A paralytic condition of the legs caused by ingestion of lathyrogens, especially beta-aminopropionitrile or beta-N-oxalyl amino-L-alanine, which are found in the seeds of plants of the genus Lathyrus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: latirismo

Latin America

DF: Collectively, those countries in the Western Hemisphere in which the predominant language is a Romance (French, Spanish, Portuguese) language.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Latinoamérica

Latinos

DF: People who identify their nationality, ethnic identity, or ancestry as Latin American

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: latinos

law enforcement

DF: The generic name for the activities of the agencies responsible for maintaining public order and enforcing the law, particularly the activities of prevention, detection, and investigation of crime and the apprehension of criminals.

DS: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

ES: aplicación de la ley

laxatives

DF: An agent that acts to promote evacuation of the

bowel, a cathartic or purgative.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: laxantes

LCA background system

DF: The background system consists of processes on which no or, at best, indirect influence may be exercised by the decision-maker for which an LCA (Life cycle assessment) is carried out.

DS: Frischknecht R (1998). Life cycle inventory analysis for decision-making: scope-dependent inventory system models and context-specific joint product allocation. Ph.D. thesis, Energy Technology

Department, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

ES: sistema en segundo plano del ACV

LCA foreground system

DF: The foreground system consists of processes which are under the control of the decision-maker for which an LCA (Life cycle assessment) is carried out.

DS: Frischknecht R (1998). Life cycle inventory analysis for decision-making: scope-dependent inventory system models and context-specific joint product allocation. Ph.D. thesis, Energy Technology

Department, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

ES: sistema en primer plano del ACV

leaf area index

DF: The total area of the upper surface of leaves per unit area of ground that is directly below the plant.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: índice de área foliar

lean body mass

DF: Total body mass excluding fat mass.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: masa corporal delgada

lean fish

DF: Oceanic deep water fish that has little or no fat as in lean meat.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: peces magros

leasing

DF: Contracting for the use and possession of land, buildings, etc., for a specified time and fixed payments.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: leasing

least squares

DF: A statistical method for finding a line or curve (i.e., the 'best fit') that represents a relationship between two measured quantities (e.g., height and age of a stand of trees). The measurements are plotted as points on a graph. If they fall near the same line, the least squares method is used to find the minimum of the sum of the squares of the vertical distances of each data point from the proposed line.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mínimos cuadrados

leather tanning

DF: The process of applying chemical agents to hides
in the manufacture of leather.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: curtido

lectotypes

DF: A specimen designated as the type of a species or
subspecies when no holotype was designated at the time of
publication.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lectotipos

leghemoglobin

DF: A hemoglobin-like oxygen binding heme protein present in
the nitrogen fixing root nodules of leguminous plants.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: leghemoglobina

legionellosis

DF: Gram-negative bacterial infections by any species of
Legionella except *Legionella pneumophila*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: legionelosis

Legionnaires' disease

DF: An acute, sometimes fatal, pneumonia-like bacterial
infection characterized by high fever, malaise, muscle
aches, respiratory disorders and headache. It is named for
an outbreak at the 1976 Philadelphia convention of the

American Legion at the Legionnaires' hotel.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: enfermedad del legionario

leiomyosarcoma

DF: A sarcoma containing large spindle cells of smooth muscle. Although it rarely occurs in soft tissue, it is common in the viscera. It is the most common soft tissue sarcoma of the gastrointestinal tract and uterus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: leiomiosarcoma

lentic systems

DF: An aquatic ecosystem in which the water is still and not rapidly moving, such as is found in ponds and swamps. Compare lotic systems.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas lénticos

lepomatous leprosy

DF: A chronic communicable infection which is a principal or polar form of leprosy. This disorder is caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* and produces diffuse granulomatous skin lesions in the form of nodules, macules, or papules. The peripheral nerves are involved symmetrically and neural sequelae occur in the advanced stage.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: lepra lepromatosa

leptin

DF: A 16-kD peptide hormone secreted from white adipocytes. Leptin serves as a feedback signal from fat cells to the central nervous system in regulation of food intake, energy balance, and fat storage.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: leptina

leptospirosis

DF: Infections with bacteria of the genus *Leptospira*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: leptospirosis

lethal concentration 50

DF: Concentration of a material in the air that kills 50% of the test animals when administered as a single exposure in a specific time period (usually 1 hour); a common measure of acute toxicity of vapors, dusts, mists and gases. Note that lethal concentration values are used when the route of administration is by inhalation. LC values are often expressed as parts of material per million parts of air (ppm). Compare "lethal dose 50".

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: concentración letal 50

lethal dose 50

DF: The amount of a single dose of a solid or liquid substance required to kill 50% of the tested population. It is usually expressed in mg/kg (milligram of material per kilogram of body weight) and is used for all routes of exposure other than inhalation. Compare "lethal

concentration 50".

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dosificación letal mediana

lethal genes

DF: Genes whose loss of function or gain of function mutation leads to the death of the carrier prior to maturity. They may be essential genes required for viability, or genes which cause a block of function of an essential gene at a time when the essential gene function is required for viability.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: genes letales

lethal yellowing

DF: A fatal disease of coconut and other palms. It has swept through the coconut-growing regions of Jamaica, Cuba, the Cayman Islands, and Florida, and is presently destroying palms in the Yucatan. The disease is caused by phytoplasmas and is spread by plant-sucking insects called plant-hoppers. The first visible sign is the dropping of all fruit; this is followed by the withering of new flowers, and yellowing leaves. There is no effective cure; trees die within 3-6 months after appearance of the first symptoms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: amarilleo letal

leucine zipper

DF: DNA-binding motifs formed from two alpha-helices

which intertwine for about eight turns into a coiled coil and then bifurcate to form Y shaped structures. Leucines occurring in heptad repeats end up on the same sides of the helixes and are adjacent to each other in the stem of the Y (the "zipper" region). The DNA-binding residues are located in the bifurcated region of the Y.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: leucina zipper

leucomycins

DF: An antibiotic complex produced by *Streptomyces kitasatoensis*. The complex consists of a mixture of at least eight biologically active components, A1 and A3 to A9. Leucomycins have both antibacterial and antimycoplasmal activities.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: leucomycin

leukemia

DF: A progressive, malignant disease of the blood-forming organs, characterized by distorted proliferation and development of leukocytes and their precursors in the blood and bone marrow.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: leucemia

leukemia inhibitory factor

DF: An interleukin-6 related cytokine that exhibits pleiotrophic effects on many physiological systems that involve cell proliferation, differentiation, and survival.

Leukemia inhibitory factor binds to and acts through the
lif receptor.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: factor inhibidor de la leucemia

leukocyte count

DF: A count of the number of white blood cells per
unit volume in venous blood. A differential
leukocyte count measures the relative numbers of
the different types of white cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: recuento de leucocitos

leukocyte disorders

DF: Disordered formation of various types of
leukocytes or an abnormal accumulation or
deficiency of these cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: trastornos leucocíticos

leukopenia

DF: Condition in which the number of leukocytes in the
circulating blood is below normal levels.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leucopenia

leukotoxins

DF: Cytotoxins that cause degeneration and necrosis of
leukocytes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leucotoxinas

Lewis acids

DF: Any chemical species which accepts an electron-pair from a Lewis base in a chemical bonding reaction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: ácidos de Lewis

Lewis bases

DF: Any chemical species which acts as an electron-pair donor in a chemical bonding reaction with a Lewis acid.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: bases Lewis

Lewy bodies

DF: Intracytoplasmic, eosinophilic, round to elongated inclusions found in vacuoles of injured or fragmented neurons. The presence of Lewy bodies is the histological marker of the degenerative changes in Lewy body disease and Parkinson disease but they may be seen in other neurological conditions. They are typically found in the substantia nigra and locus coeruleus but they are also seen in the basal forebrain, hypothalamic nuclei, and neocortex.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: cuerpos de Lewy

Leydig cells

DF: Steroid-producing cells in the interstitial tissue of the testis. They are under the regulation of pituitary hormones; luteinizing hormone; or interstitial cell-stimulating hormone. Testosterone is the major androgen produced.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: células de Leydig

lianas

DF: Woody vines which are rooted in the soil and typically produce long serpentine stems that climb into the canopy of trees in order to reach sunlight.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lianas

lice

DF: Ectoparasites of animals and humans which feed on host blood, skin or feathers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: piojos

lidar

DF: The use of reflected laser pulses to measure distance, position or velocity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lidar

life cycle assessment

DF: A technique to assess the environmental aspects and potential impacts associated with a product, process, or service, by: compiling an inventory of relevant energy and material inputs and environmental releases [outputs]; evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with identified inputs and releases [outputs]; interpreting the results to help you make a more informed decision.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: evaluación del ciclo de vida

life cycle costing

DF: The life cycle cost of a product or project includes discounted costs of operation, maintenance, contracting, and disposal/decommissioning in addition to initial acquisition cost.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: costeo del ciclo de vida

life cycle design

DF: Life cycle design incorporates environmental impact considerations into each phase of product design so the ultimate impacts of the product are minimized and optimized with both economic and physical performance.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: diseño del ciclo de vida

life cycle engineering

DF: A process to develop specifications to meet a set of performance, cost, and environmental requirements and goals that span the product, system, process, or facility life cycle.

DS: Cooper, Joyce Smith and Bruce Vigon. November 2001. Life Cycle Engineering Guidelines. EPA/600/R-01/101
US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: ingeniería del ciclo de vida

life cycle impact assessment

DF: The phase of life cycle assessment which evaluates potential environmental impacts of a product, process, or

system throughout its life cycle.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: evaluación del impacto del ciclo de vida

life cycle inventory

DF: A process of quantifying energy and raw material requirements, atmospheric emissions, waterborne emissions, solid wastes, and other releases for the entire life cycle of a product, process, or activity. Life cycle inventory is a phase of life cycle assessment.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: inventario del ciclo de vida

life cycle sustainability assessment

DF: It refers to the evaluation of all environmental, economic and social impacts towards more sustainable products throughout their entire life cycle from the extraction of raw materials, to production, use and disposal.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: análisis de sostenibilidad del ciclo de vida

life cycle thinking

DF: LCT is a concept that integrates existing consumption and production strategies, preventing a piece-meal approach. LCT and other approaches can be used to improve the way we think about problem solving and use available information. Life cycle approaches help avoid shifting problems from one life cycle stage to another, from one geographic area to another and from one environmental medium (air, water, soil) to another.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: perspectiva de ciclo de vida

life events

DF: Specific events in a person's life that are significant and may require some sociological, psychological or physical change in that individual's pattern of living, such as marriage, divorce, birth of a child, illness, unemployment, bereavement, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sucesos de la vida

life history

DF: A continuous, descriptive account of the life cycle of an organism.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: historia de la vida

life skills

DF: Personal and social skills needed by everyone in daily living.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: destrezas para la vida

lifestyle

DF: A characteristically different way of living which may be

an individual variant within the cultural main stream or may be an individual expression of a subculture. "Life styles" are generally expressed through the means of economic sustenance, dwelling site and type, types of group associations, and social practices such as family form, religious practices, sexual mores, and style of dress, type of diet, etc. The "life style" which is most common for a given culture is sometimes referred to as the "mainstream life style" and those which are uncommon (culturally unusual, atypical) as "alternative (or subculture) life styles".

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: estilo de vida

ligands

DF: A molecule that binds to another molecule, used especially to refer to a small molecule that binds specifically to a larger molecule, e.g., an antigen binding to an antibody, a hormone or neurotransmitter binding to a receptor, or a substrate or allosteric effector binding to an enzyme. Ligands are also molecules that donate or accept a pair of electrons to form a coordinate covalent bond with the central metal atom of a coordination complex.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: ligandos

light

DF: Electromagnetic radiation that produces a visual sensation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: luz

light emitting diodes

DF: A device that uses a material called a semi-conductor to produce light without using a lot of electricity. LEDs are commonly used as indicator lights on electrical devices, but they are now being used more often for general lighting.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: diodos emisores de luz

light harvesting complex

DF: A pigment-protein complex that harvests light energy and converts it to exciton energy that can migrate to the photosynthetic reaction center where photosynthesis occurs. The light is absorbed by pigment molecules (e.g., chlorophyll, bacteriochlorophyll, carotenoids, phycobilin) that are attached to the protein.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: complejo captador de luz

light non-aqueous phase liquids

DF: An LNAPL is one of a group of organic substances that are relatively insoluble in water and are less dense than water. LNAPLs, such as oil, tend to spread across the surface of the water table and form a layer on top of the water table.

DS: United States Environmental Protection Agency

ES: líquidos ligeros en fase no-acuosa

lignans

DF: A class of dibenzylbutane derivatives which occurs in higher plants and in fluids (bile, serum, urine, etc.) in man and other animals. These compounds, which have a potential anti-cancer role, can be synthesized in vitro by human fecal flora.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: lignanas

lignin

DF: The second most abundant constituent of wood, located principally in the secondary wall and the middle lamella, which is the thin cementing layer between wood cells. Chemically, it is an irregular polymer of substituted propylphenol groups, and thus, no simple chemical formula can be written for it.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: lignina

lignotubers

DF: A woody swelling at ground level originating from the axils of the cotyledons from whose concealed dormant buds a new tree can develop if the old one is injured. Characteristic of many Eucalypts.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords.

Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.
Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: lignotubérculos

limestone

DF: A sedimentary rock made mostly of the mineral calcite
(calcium carbonate). Limestone is usually formed from
shells of once-living organisms or other organic processes,
but may also form by inorganic precipitation.

DS: Geologic Glossary, U.S. Geological Survey

ES: piedra caliza

liming materials

DF: Agrochemicals containing calcium and/or magnesium compounds
capable of neutralizing soil acidity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enmiendas calizas

limited liability partnership

DF: A partnership formed by two or more persons in
which partners are statutorily provided
full-shield protection from partnership
liabilities, debts and obligations.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sociedad de responsabilidad limitada

limited partnership

DF: A business organization where a partnership is
formed by two or more persons and has one or more
general partners and one or more limited partners.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sociedad comanditaria

limiting amino acids

DF: The amino acid that is in shortest supply in relation to need.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aminoácidos terminales

limnology

DF: The study of the physical, chemical, hydrological, and biological aspects of fresh water bodies.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: limnología

limnophilic species

DF: Organisms which prefer to live in lakes, ponds, marshes, pools or other slow moving, still or stagnant water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especies limnófilas

limpets

DF: Marine gastropod mollusk that has a low conical shell broadly open beneath and grazes over rocks or timbers in the littoral area and clings very tightly when disturbed.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA Ocean Service Education, Glossary

ES: lapas

lincomycin

DF: An antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces lincolnensis* var.

lincolnensis. It has been used in the treatment of staphylococcal, streptococcal, and Bacteroides fragilis infections.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: lincomicina

line planting (agroforestry)

DF: Woody perennials in a linear arrangement adjacent to cropland or grassland.

DS: Eduardo Somarriba, CATIE

ES: plantaciones lineales

linear programming

DF: An optimization problem characterization in which a set of parameter values are to be determined, subject to given linear constraints.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: programación lineal

linkage (genetics)

DF: The co-inheritance of two or more non-allelic genes due to their being located more or less closely on the same chromosome.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: ligamiento (genética)

linkage disequilibrium

DF: Nonrandom association of linked genes. This is the tendency of the alleles of two separate but already linked loci to be found together more frequently than would be expected by chance alone.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: desequilibrio de ligamiento

lint cotton

DF: Cotton fibers that have been removed from the seed during the cotton ginning process.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: algodón de hilas

lint yield

DF: The quantity of cotton fiber produced per unit of land.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rendimiento de fibra

lipid bodies

DF: Cytoplasmic inclusion which contains lipids and has an unusual membrane composed of a single layer of phospholipids. Lipid bodies are especially found in oil-rich seeds.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cuerpos lípidos

lipid peroxidation

DF: Peroxidase catalyzed oxidation of lipids using hydrogen peroxide as an electron acceptor.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: peroxidación lipídica

lipogenesis

DF: De novo fat synthesis in the body. This includes the synthetic processes of fatty acids and subsequent

triglycerides in the liver and the adipose tissue.

Lipogenesis is regulated by numerous factors, including nutritional, hormonal, and genetic elements.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: lipogénesis

lipolytic microorganisms

DF: Lipase producing microorganisms that are able to degrade lipids and produces free fatty acids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: microorganismos lipolíticos

liposomes (artificial)

DF: Artificial, single or multilaminar vesicles (made from lecithins or other lipids) that are used for the delivery of a variety of biological molecules or molecular complexes to cells, for example, drug delivery and gene transfer. They are also used to study membranes and membrane proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: liposomas

lipotoxicity

DF: The detrimental effects of triglyceride accumulation in non-adipose tissues of the body. It leads to cellular damage, apoptotic cell death, and eventually, organ dysfunction.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lipotoxicidad

liquefied natural gas

DF: Natural gas (primarily methane) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to -260 degrees Fahrenheit at atmospheric pressure.

DS: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Glossary

ES: gas natural licuado

liquid-liquid extraction

DF: The removal of a soluble component from a liquid mixture by contact with a second liquid, immiscible with the carrier liquid, in which the component is preferentially soluble.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: extracción líquido-líquido

liquid-phase microextraction

DF: Miniaturized methods of liquid-liquid extraction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2105

ES: microextracción en fase líquida

liquid biosolids

DF: Biosolids that contain 1-12% solids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biosólidos líquidos

liquid chromatography

DF: Chromatographic techniques in which the mobile phase is a liquid.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: cromatografía de líquidos

liquid junction potential

DF: The movement of chemical compositions across the junction

between two electrolyte solutions and introduce a potential difference between the two solutions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: potencial de unión líquida

liquid membranes

DF: It is water-immisible, stable and synthetic membrane made of liquid and used mainly for separation or filtration processes. It serves as a membrane barrier between two phases of aqueous solutions or gas mixtures.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: membranas líquidas

liquid state fermentation

DF: A controlled fermentation process in which microorganisms are grown in a liquid culture medium.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fermentación en estado líquido

listeriosis

DF: An infection with bacteria of the genus *Listeria*, especially *L. monocytogenes*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: listeriosis

literacy

DF: Ability to read and write.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alfabetización

litters (young animals)

DF: A collective term for the offspring produced at a single birth by a multiparous, nonhuman mammal.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: camadas (animales jóvenes)

littoral zone

DF: Shallow area on or near the shore of a lake, river or other body of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zona litoral

live fences

DF: A form of line planting meant for the demarcation and enclosure of a piece of cropland or pasture land.

DS: Eduardo Somarriba, CATIE

ES: cercas vivas

live mulches

DF: Typically, plants that grow close to the ground and are sown or planted as an understory to the main crop. Live mulches protect the soil from erosion and minimally compete with the growth of the main crop.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: material orgánico vivo de cobertura

live vaccines

DF: Live vaccines prepared from microorganisms which have undergone physical adaptation (e.g., by radiation or temperature conditioning) or serial passage in laboratory animal hosts or infected

tissue/cell cultures, in order to produce avirulent mutant strains capable of inducing protective immunity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: vacunas vivas

livelihood

DF: An individual's capabilities, assets and activities required for supporting one's living.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: medios de subsistencia

liver cirrhosis

DF: Liver disease in which the normal microcirculation, the gross vascular anatomy, and the hepatic architecture have been variably destroyed and altered with fibrous septa surrounding regenerated or regenerating parenchymal nodules.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: cirrosis hepática

liver transplant

DF: The transference of a part of or an entire liver from one human or animal to another.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: transplante de hígado

livestock

DF: Domestic or farmed animals raised for food and fiber such as hogs, sheep, cattle, and horses.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ganado

local food systems

DF: Local food systems are collaborative efforts that integrate food production, processing, marketing/distribution and consumption within a given geographical area, place or community. Local food systems may also be characterized by certain market and non-market distribution channels: farm direct marketing channels including farmer's markets, community supported agriculture (CSA), farm-to-institution programs; community and home gardening; and gleaning programs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas alimentarios locales

local lymph node assay

DF: This assay is an alternative method for the identification of chemicals that have the ability to cause skin sensitization and allergic contact dermatitis. Endpoints have been established so fewer animals are required and less painful procedures are used.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ensayo local en nódulos linfáticos

locusts

DF: Pest insects highly destructive to plants, typically belonging to the family Acrididae. Species migrate in dense plagues.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: langostas (insecto)

lodging

DF: The condition of a plant, especially a cereal, that has been flattened in the field or damaged so that it cannot stand upright by weather conditions or because the stem is not strong enough to support the plant.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: encamado

loess

DF: A uniform and unstratified fine sand or silt (rarely clay) deposit transported by wind (an aeolian soil). It is sometimes described as rock flour.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: loess

log yarding

DF: The operation of hauling timber from the stump to a collecting point.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Exp. Stn. 252 p.

ES: arrastre de la madera

logging

DF: The cutting and extraction of timber, particularly logs.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: explotación forestal

long chain fatty acids

DF: Fatty acids with aliphatic tails thirteen to twenty one
carbons.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ácidos grasos de cadena larga

longitudinal studies

DF: Studies in which variables relating to an
individual or group of individuals are assessed
over a period of time.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: estudios longitudinales

loss-of-function mutation

DF: A type of mutation in which the altered gene product lacks
the molecular function of the wild-type gene.

DS: National Cancer Institute, eMICE, Glossary

ES: mutación de pérdida de función

loss modulus

DF: A measure of the energy dissipated as heat in a
viscoelastic material, such as a polymer, when subjected to
deformation, representing an indirect measure of polymer
viscosity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: módulo de pérdida

lotic systems

DF: An aquatic ecosystem in which the water is actively moving, such as is found in streams and rivers. Compare lentic systems.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas lóticos

louping ill

DF: An acute tick-borne arbovirus infection causing meningoencephalomyelitis of sheep.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: encefalitis ovina

low-income population

DF: A group whose level of living, which may be defined by a specific income level, is below the community standard.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: población de bajos ingresos

low acid foods

DF: Food with pH values higher than 4.6.

DS: Food and Drug Administration

ES: alimentos bajos en ácido

low fat milk

DF: Milk containing at least 8.25% solids and from which sufficient milk fat has been removed to produce a milk fat content of 0.5, 1.0, or 2.0%.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leche baja en grasa

lowlands

DF: In physical geography, a broad expanse of land
that is low in relation to the surrounding area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tierras bajas

lumbar spine

DF: The lower back region of the spine between the thoracic and
sacral vertebrae, consisting of five lumbar vertebrae.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: columna lumbar

lumber

DF: The product of the saw and planing mill for which
manufacturing is limited to sawing, resawing, passing
lengthwise through a standard planing machine, crosscutting
to length, and matching. Lumber may be made from either
softwood or hardwood

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as
an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.
Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: madera elaborada

lumber grades

DF: The designation of the quality of a manufactured piece of
wood or of logs.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as

an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.
Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: grados de calidad de la madera

luminescent proteins

DF: Proteins which are involved in the phenomenon of light
emission in living systems. Included are the "enzymatic"
and "non-enzymatic" types of system with or without the
presence of oxygen or co-factors.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: proteínas luminiscentes

luteolysis

DF: Degradation of corpus luteum. In the absence of
pregnancy and diminishing trophic hormones, the
corpus luteum undergoes luteolysis which is
characterized by the involution and cessation of
its endocrine function.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: luteólisis

lymphadenitis

DF: inflammation of the lymph nodes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: linfadenitis

lymphangitis

DF: Inflammation of lymphatic vessels.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: linfangitis

lymphatic diseases

DF: Diseases of lymph; lymph nodes; or lymphatic vessels.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: enfermedades linfáticas

lymphocyte count

DF: The number of lymphocytes per unit volume of blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: recuento de linfocitos

lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1

DF: An integrin heterodimer widely expressed on cells of hematopoietic origin. CD11A antigen comprises the alpha chain and the CD18 antigen (antigen, CD18) the beta chain. Lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1 is a major receptor of T-cells; B-cells; and granulocytes. It mediates the leukocyte adhesion reactions underlying cytolytic conjugate formation, helper T-cell interactions, and antibody-dependent killing by natural killer cells and granulocytes. Intracellular adhesion molecule-1 has been defined as a ligand for lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: antígeno-1 asociado a la función del linfocito

lymphocyte proliferation

DF: Morphologic alteration of small B lymphocytes or T lymphocytes in culture into large blast-like cells able to synthesize DNA and RNA and to divide mitotically. It is induced by interleukins, mitogens

such as phytohemagglutinins, and by specific antigens. It may also occur in vivo, as in graft rejection.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: proliferación de los linfocitos

lymphokines

DF: Soluble protein factors generated by activated lymphocytes that affect other cells, primarily those involved in cellular immunity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: linfoquinas

lymphotoxin

DF: A tumor necrosis factor family member that is released by activated lymphocytes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: linfotoxina

lysimeters

DF: Instruments for measuring the water percolating through soils and determining the materials dissolved by the water.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: lisímetros

lysogeny

DF: The phenomenon by which a temperate phage incorporates itself into the DNA of a bacterial host, establishing a kind of symbiotic relation between prophage and bacterium which results in the perpetuation of the prophage in all the

descendants of the bacterium. Upon induction (virus activation) by various agents, such as ultraviolet radiation, the phage is released, which then becomes virulent and lyses the bacterium.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: lisogenia

lysophosphatidylcholine

DF: Derivatives of phosphatidylcholines obtained by their partial hydrolysis which removes one of the fatty acid moieties.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: lisofosfatidilcolina

lysostaphin

DF: A 25-kDa peptidase produced by *Staphylococcus simulans* which cleaves a glycine-glycine bond unique to an inter-peptide cross-bridge of the *Staphylococcus aureus* cell wall.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: lisostafina

M

macroalgae

DF: Algae that are easily seen by the naked eye, are multicellular and appear in a variety of colors (red, green, brown) and forms (filamentous, leaf-like, mats, sheets, fur-like clumps).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: macroalgas

macrocyclic compounds

DF: Cyclic compounds with a ring size of approximately 1-4 dozen atoms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: compuestos macrocíclicos

macrodispersion

DF: A dispersion system in which the dispersed particles are relatively large in size.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: macrodispersión

macroeconomics

DF: Economic studies or statistics that consider aggregates of individuals or groups of commodities; for example, total consumption, employment, or income.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: macroeconomía

macrophage-1 antigen

DF: An adhesion-promoting leukocyte surface membrane heterodimer. The alpha subunit consists of the CD11b antigen and the beta subunit the CD18 antigen. The antigen, which is an integrin, functions both as a receptor for

complement 3 and in cell-cell and cell-substrate adhesive interactions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: antígeno de macrófago 1

macrophage activation

DF: The process of altering the morphology and functional activity of macrophages so that they become avidly phagocytic. It is initiated by lymphokines, such as the macrophage activation factor (MAF) and the macrophage migration-inhibitory factor (MMIF), immune complexes, C3b, and various peptides, polysaccharides, and immunologic adjuvants.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: activación macrófagos

macrophage colony-stimulating factor

DF: A mononuclear phagocyte colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF) synthesized by mesenchymal cells. The compound stimulates the survival, proliferation, and differentiation of hematopoietic cells of the monocyte-macrophage series. M-CSF is a disulfide-bonded glycoprotein dimer with a MW of 70 kDa. It binds to a specific high affinity receptor (macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptor).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: factor de estimulación de colonias de macrófagos

macrophage migration inhibitory factors

DF: Proteins released by sensitized lymphocytes and possibly other cells that inhibit the migration of macrophages away

from the release site. The structure and chemical properties may vary with the species and type of releasing cell.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: factores inhibidores de la migración de macrófagos

macrophytes

DF: Aquatic plants that are macroscopic (easily seen by the naked eye) and can be emergent, floating or submerged.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: macrofitos

macular degeneration

DF: Degenerative changes in the retina usually of older adults which results in a loss of vision in the center of the visual field (the macula lutea) because of damage to the retina. It occurs in dry and wet forms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: degeneración macular

Madden-Julian Oscillation

DF: The most dominant and coherent component of the intraseasonal variability in the tropical atmosphere; characterized by a strong eastward propagation of atmospheric features, with a typical period of 30-60 days. The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) may influence the tropical climate and its short-term variability by modulating the timing and strength of El Niño - Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events, contributing to the mean heat budget of the western Pacific, and regulating the annual

cycle of the tropical western Pacific, especially the Australian summer monsoon.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: oscilación de Madden y Julian

maedi-visna disease

DF: Demyelinating leukoencephalomyelitis of sheep and goats caused by the Visna-maedi virus. It is similiar to but not the same as scrapie.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedad infecto-contagiosa maedi-visna

Maghreb

DF: Region of Northwestern Africa including Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and sometimes Libya.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Maghreb

magnesium compounds

DF: Inorganic compounds that contain magnesium as an integral part of the molecule.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: compuestos de magnesio

magnesium silicates

DF: A generic term for a variety of compounds that contain silicon, oxygen, and magnesium, and may contain hydrogen. Examples include talc and some kinds of asbestos.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: silicatos magnésicos

magnetic fields

DF: Regions of space wherein magnetic dipoles would experience a magnetic force or torque; often represented as the geometric array of the imaginary magnetic lines of force that exist in relation to magnetic poles. Magnetic fields are also considered to be the regions of influence of magnetized bodies or electric currents.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: campos magnéticos

magnetic materials

DF: Materials producing magnetic fields around themselves.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: materiales magnéticos

magnetoencephalography

DF: The measurement of magnetic fields over the head generated by electric currents in the brain. As in any electrical conductor, electric fields in the brain are accompanied by orthogonal magnetic fields. The measurement of these fields provides information about the localization of brain activity which is complementary to that provided by electroencephalography.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: magnetoencefalografía

Magnolia soulangeana

DF: Interspecific hybrid between *Magnolia heptapeta* x *Magnolia quinquepeta*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: *Magnolia soulangeana*

Maillard reaction

DF: One of a group of non-enzymatic reactions in which aldehydes, ketones, or reducing sugars react with amino acids, peptides, or proteins.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reacción de Maillard

Maize white line mosaic virus

DF: Maize white line mosaic is a soil-borne disease first reported from New York State, USA. The causal agent is Maize white line mosaic virus (MWLMV).

DS: International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses

ES: Maize white line mosaic virus

major genes

DF: Genes that cause large trait differences between organisms that inherit different alleles.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: genes mayores

major histocompatibility complex

DF: The genetic region which contains the loci of genes which determine the structure of the serologically defined (SD) and lymphocyte-defined (LD) transplantation antigens, genes which control the structure of the immune response-associated (Ia) antigens, the immune response (Ir) genes which control the ability of an animal to respond immunologically to antigenic stimuli, and genes which determine the structure and/or level of the

first four components of complement.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: complejo mayor de histocompatibilidad

malaria vaccines

DF: Vaccines made from antigens arising from any of the four strains of Plasmodium which cause malaria in humans, or from Plasmodium berghei which causes malaria in rodents.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: vacunas contra la malaria

Malassezia

DF: Genus of fungi which causes skin disease.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Malassezia

maleic anhydrides

DF: Used in copolymerization reactions, in the Diels-Alder(diene)synthesis, in the preparation of resins, pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals. It is a powerful irritant and causes burns.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: anhídridos maleicos

malignant catarrhal fever

DF: A herpesvirus infection of cattle characterized by catarrhal inflammation of the upper respiratory and alimentary epithelia, keratoconjunctivitis, encephalitis and lymph node enlargement.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fiebre catarral maligna

malnutrition

DF: A condition caused by inadequate intake or inadequate digestion of nutrients. It may result from eating an inadequate or unbalanced diet, digestive problems, absorption problems, or other medical conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desnutrición

malocclusion

DF: Such malposition and contact of the maxillary and mandibular teeth as to interfere with the highest efficiency during the excursive movements of the jaw that are essential for mastication.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: maloclusión

malt

DF: Product made by wetting grain (commonly barley) and allowing it to germinate long enough to produce adequate amounts of enzymes, and used especially in brewing and distilling.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: malta (productos)

mammary neoplasms (animal)

DF: Tumors or cancer of the mammary gland in animals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: neoplasias mamarias animales

mandible (bone)

DF: The largest and strongest bone of the face constituting the lower jaw. It supports the lower teeth.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: mandíbula (hueso)

maneuverability

DF: The speed at which a vehicle or wheeled equipment can change direction without the loss of control.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: maniobrabilidad

mango butter

DF: A natural fat extracted from kernels of the mango.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mantequilla de mango

mangroves

DF: Tropical trees, or deciduous conifers, or shrubs which produce many prop roots and grow in swamps, coastal saline or brackish water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mangles

map overlay

DF: A transparent sheet accompanying a map, on which information, coloring, or symbols are entered so that when the overlay is placed on the map the effect is identical to having entered the overlay information on the map itself. By combining several overlays it becomes a simple matter

to display a variety of data combinations and stratifications which would not be possible otherwise.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department

of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: superposición de mapas

map projections

DF: The method of representing the three-dimensional shape of the Earth on a two-dimensional surface, such as the Mercator projection and the Robinson projection.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proyecciones geográficas

maple syrup urine disease

DF: An autosomal recessive inherited disorder with multiple forms of phenotypic expression, caused by a defect in the oxidative decarboxylation of branched-chain amino acids (amino acids, branched-chain). These metabolites accumulate in body fluids and render a "maple syrup" odor. The disease is divided into classic, intermediate, intermittent, and thiamine responsive subtypes. The classic form presents in the first week of life with ketoacidosis, hypoglycemia, emesis, neonatal seizures, and hypertonia. The intermediate and intermittent forms present in childhood or later with acute episodes of ataxia and vomiting.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: enfermedad de la orina de jarabe de arce

marbling

DF: The presence of thin strips or flecks of fat within a meat cut. More marbling is usually associated with greater palatability.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: marmolado

mare reproductive loss syndrome

DF: A reproductive disorder of horses characterized by epidemics of abortion and fetal death, and associated with exposure to Eastern tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma americanum*, larvae.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: síndrome de pérdida reproductiva de la yegua

Marek disease

DF: A transmissible viral disease of birds caused by avian herpesvirus 2 (Herpesvirus 2, Gallid) and other Mardivirus. There is lymphoid cell infiltration or lymphomatous tumor formation in the peripheral nerves and gonads, but may also involve visceral organs, skin, muscle, and the eye.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: enfermedad de Marek

marginal abatement cost

DF: The cost of abating an incremental unit of, for instance, a pollutant.

DS: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ES: costo marginal de reducción

marginal technology

DF: A technology or technology mix which is put in or out of operation due to changes in demand.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tecnología marginal

marine ecosystems

DF: Interaction of living organisms with the physical or chemical environment in a body of saltwater.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ecosistemas marinos

marine science

DF: The study of saltwater bodies of water, including the oceans and seas, their chemical and physical properties and processes, and the aquatic organisms living in these environments.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ciencias del mar

maritime climate

DF: A fairly humid climate with small and mild annual temperature range that typically occurs in a region influenced by oceanic airflow.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: clima marítimo

market access

DF: The extent to which a good or a service can compete with locally-made products in another market.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: acceso al mercado

market economy

DF: An economic system in which goods and services are exchanged in a market free from government regulation or direction, and production and consumption of goods and services is driven by consumer demand and producer supply.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: economía de mercado

market microstructure

DF: The branch of economics that studies the pricing and trading mechanisms of assets in a market.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: microestructura de mercado

market prices

DF: A price at which a good or service is actually exchanged for another good or service (as an in-kind payment) or for money (in which case it is a financial price). A market price can refer to a transaction that occurs at any location, not necessarily a village or wholesale market. Distinguish from "shadow price".

DS: World Bank-IICA Glossary: Annotated Glossary of Terms Used in the Economic Analysis of Agricultural Projects

ES: precios de mercado

market structure

DF: Characteristics of an industry that relate to its economic performance, such as the number of buyers and sellers, product differentiation among firms, barriers to entry,

costs, degree of integration and diversification.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estructura de mercado

market value

DF: Highest estimated price for an item to be sold in an open, competitive market that a buyer would pay and a seller would accept.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: valor de mercado

marketing cooperatives

DF: A type of cooperative which assemble and market commodities produced mostly by their members.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cooperativas de marketing

marketing orders and agreements

DF: Orders and agreements allow producers to promote orderly marketing through collectively influencing the supply, demand, or price of a particular commodity so as to create orderly marketing.

Research and promotion can be financed with pooled funds. Once approved by a required number of a commodity's producers-usually two-thirds-the marketing order is binding on all handlers of the commodity within the geographic area of regulation. It may limit the quantity of goods marketed, or establish the grade, size, maturity, or quality of the goods. Marketing orders have been established for milk, fruits, vegetables, and

other commodities. Marketing agreements may contain more diversified provisions, but are enforceable only against those handlers who enter into the agreement. An order can be terminated when a majority of all producers favor its termination or when USDA determines that the order no longer serves its intended purpose.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: órdenes y acuerdos para la comercialización

marketing year

DF: The 12-month period beginning just after harvest during which a crop may be sold domestically, exported, or put into reserve stocks. Compare "crop year."

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: campaña de comercialización

markets

DF: A hypothetical construct of economic theory representing the place all potential buyers and sellers of all goods and services come together, express their desires and offer their wares, through bargaining establish a price structure and production schedule, and complete their transactions. In standard usage it refers to all locations where economic transactions occur treated as a single whole.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department

of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: mercados

Markov chain

DF: A stochastic process such that the conditional probability distribution for a state at any future instant, given the present state, is unaffected by any additional knowledge of the past history of the system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: cadena de Márkov

marshes

DF: Wetlands that do not accumulate appreciable peat deposits and are dominated by herbaceous vegetation.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: marismas

masa

DF: A corn dough made by boiling corn in powdered lime, washing it, letting it dry, and then grinding the remaining mixture. Water is added to this ground meal to form dough that is used to make tortillas and tamales.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: masa de maíz

mash

DF: A crushed fermentable mixture, typically malt, grain meal or fruit, used to produce alcoholic beverages such as whiskey or beer.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: macerado

mash feed

DF: A ground feed of cereals, cereal products, and sometimes supplements which may be fed in a wet or dry form to poultry and livestock.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimento molido

mass media

DF: Instruments or technological means of communication that reach large numbers of people with a common message: press, radio, television, etc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: medios de comunicación de masas

mass movement

DF: Downslope, unit movement of a portion of the land's surface-i.e., a single landslide or the gradual simultaneous, downhill movement of the whole mass of loose earth material on a slope face.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department

of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: movimiento de masas

material flow analysis

DF: A systematic evaluation of how materials and energy flow

through a defined system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: análisis del flujo de materiales

material identification

DF: The designation of the components of a product in words, symbols or numbers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: identificación del material

materials handling

DF: The treatment of materials during manufacture, processing, movement, storage, use, reuse, and/or disposal.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: manejo de materiales

materials life cycle

DF: All the stages involved in management of materials, including manufacture, processing, distribution, use, maintenance, recycling and disposal.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ciclo de vida de los materiales

maternal effect

DF: The influence of the mother's phenotype or genotype on the phenotype of its offspring.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: efecto maternal

maternal exposure

DF: Exposure of the female parent, human or animal, to

potentially harmful chemical, physical, or biological agents in the environment or to environmental factors that may include ionizing radiation, pathogenic organisms, or toxic chemicals that may affect offspring. It includes pre-conception maternal exposure.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: exposición materna

maternal immunity

DF: Resistance to a disease-causing agent induced by the introduction of maternal immunity into the fetus by transplacental transfer or into the neonate through colostrum and milk.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: inmunidad maternal

maternal lineage

DF: The kinship relation between an offspring and its female parent.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: linaje materno

mating systems

DF: Modes of gene transmission from one generation to the next by sexual reproduction.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas de apareamiento

matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization mass spectrometry

DF: A mass spectrometric technique that is used for the analysis of large biomolecules. Analyte molecules are

embedded in an excess matrix of small organic molecules that show a high resonant absorption at the laser wavelength used. The matrix absorbs the laser energy, thus inducing a soft disintegration of the sample-matrix mixture into free (gas phase) matrix and analyte molecules and molecular ions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: espectrometría de masas de desorción/ionización láser asistida por matriz

matrix metalloproteinase 13

DF: A secreted matrix metalloproteinase that plays a physiological role in the degradation of extracellular matrix found in skeletal tissues. It is synthesized as an inactive precursor that is activated by the proteolytic cleavage of its N-terminal propeptide.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: metaloproteinasas de matriz 13

maturity groups

DF: A classification of some crop varieties, especially soybeans, based on their growth and development. For example, a soybean with maturity group 0 or 00 only needs a short growing season before harvest; whereas, a soybean with maturity group V and VI needs a longer growing season before the plant is completely developed and ready for harvest. There are 13 soybean maturity groups, i.e., 000, 00, 0, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X. Maturity groups are also described in the context of their

indeterminate / determinate growth habit.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: grupos de madurez

maximum contaminant level

DF: The maximum level of certain contaminants permitted in drinking water supplied by a public water system as set by Environmental Protection Agency under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: nivel máximo de contaminante

mead

DF: A fermented beverage made of honey, water and yeast.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aquamiel

meadows

DF: Natural or artificial grasslands primarily grown for making hay rather than for grazing livestock.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: prados

measles

DF: A highly contagious infectious disease caused by Morbillivirus, common among children but also seen in the nonimmune of any age, in which the virus enters the respiratory tract via droplet nuclei and multiplies in the epithelial cells, spreading throughout the mononuclear phagocyte system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: sarampión

meat and bone meal

DF: The protein residue left after the moisture and fat have been extracted in the normal rendering process. It includes bone, but excludes extraneous material such as hair, hoof or horn.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: harina de carne y huesos

meat jerky

DF: Thin pieces of cooked and dried meat. Jerky is traditionally dried in the sun and may be smoked and/or marinated for flavor.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: charqui

mechanical pulp

DF: Pulp that has not been cooked or chemically treated.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pasta mecánica

mechanics

DF: A branch of physics that focuses on motion and on the reaction of physical systems to internal and external forces.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mecánica

mechanotransduction

DF: The mechanism by which cells convert
mechanical forces or signals into biochemical responses.

DS: NAL Thesaurus staff

ES: mecanotransducción

median effective concentration

DF: The concentration of a chemical or drug that results in 50%
of its maximal effect.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: concentración eficaz mediana

mediastinoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the anterior
superior mediastinum of the thorax.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: mediastinoscopia

medical botany

DF: The study and use of plants or plant-derived chemicals in
treating or preventing diseases.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: botánica médica

medical foods

DF: A food which is formulated to be consumed or administered
enterally under the supervision of a physician and which is
intended for the specific dietary management of a disease
or condition for which distinctive nutritional
requirements, based on recognized scientific principles,
are established by medical evaluation.

DS: Food and Drug Administration

ES: alimentos medicados

medication adherence

DF: Voluntary cooperation of the patient in taking drugs or medicine as prescribed. This includes timing, dosage, and frequency.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: adherencia a los medicamentos

Mediterranean climate

DF: Climate typical of, but not exclusive to, the Mediterranean region with cool, moist winters and warm, dry summers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: clima mediterráneo

Mediterranean diet

DF: A diet typical of the Mediterranean region characterized by a pattern high in fruits and vegetables, cereals and bread, potatoes, poultry, beans, nuts, olive oil and fish while low in red meat and dairy and moderate in alcohol consumption.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: dieta mediterránea

medium density fiberboards

DF: An engineered wood product formed by breaking down softwood into wood fibres, compressing it with a binding material, such as glue, wax and resin, and forming panels by applying high temperature and pressure. These panels have a density of around

800 kg/m³.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: paneles de madera conglomerada de densidad media

medroxyprogesterone

DF: A synthetic progestational hormone used in veterinary practice as an estrus regulator.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: medroxiprogesterona

megacolon

DF: Pathological enlargement of the colon.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: megacolon

megadose

DF: An exceptionally large dose.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: megadosis

megaesophagus

DF: A motility disorder of the esophagus in which the lower esophageal sphincter (near the cardia) fails to relax resulting in functional obstruction of the esophagus, and dysphagia. Achalasia is characterized by a grossly contorted and dilated esophagus (megaesophagus).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: megaesófago

megaspores

DF: The larger of the two types of spores, produced in

heterosporous plants, that develops into a female gametophyte.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: megásporas

megasporocytes

DF: A cell that undergoes meiosis to produce four megaspores.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: megasporocitos

meiosis

DF: A type of cell nucleus division, occurring during maturation of the germ cells. Two successive cell nucleus divisions following a single chromosome duplication (S phase) result in daughter cells with half the number of chromosomes as the parent cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: meiosis

Melanesia

DF: One of the three main divisions of Pacific Ocean Islands, in the southwest Pacific Ocean, northeast of Australia and south of the equator. It includes the Solomon Islands, Vanatu, Tuvalu, New Caledonia, Fiji.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Melanesia

melanin

DF: Insoluble polymers of tyrosine derivatives found in and causing darkness in skin (skin pigmentation), hair, and

feathers providing protection against sunburn induced by sunlight. Carotenes contribute yellow and red coloration.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: melanina

melanocytes

DF: Mammalian pigment cells that produce melanins, pigments found mainly in the epidermis, but also in the eyes and the hair, by a process called melanogenesis. Coloration can be altered by the number of melanocytes or the amount of pigment produced and stored in the organelles called melanosomes. The large non-mammalian melanin-containing cells are called melanophores.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: melanocitos

melanogenesis

DF: The production of melanin by living cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: melanog n sis

melanoidins

DF: Dark-colored polymers formed through the Maillard reaction by the combination of reducing sugars and amino acids heated at high temperature.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: melanoidinas

melanoma-specific antigens

DF: Cellular antigens that are specific for melanoma cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: antígenos específicos de melanoma

melanosis

DF: Disorders of increased melanin pigmentation that develop without preceding inflammatory disease.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: melanosis

melezitose

DF: A sugar that is obtained from the exudate of some trees (e.g. larch and Douglas fir). This sugar is less sweet than sucrose, and on partial hydrolysis yields glucose and turanose.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: melezitosa

melibiose

DF: A disaccharide consisting of one galactose and one glucose moiety in an alpha (1-6) glycosidic linkage.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: melibiosa

melioidosis

DF: A disease of humans and animals that resembles glanders. It is caused by *Burkholderia pseudomallei* and may range from a dormant infection to a condition that causes multiple abscesses, pneumonia, and bacteremia.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: melioidosis

meliponiculture

DF: The cultivation of stingless bees on a commercial scale for honey production or pollination.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: meliponicultura

melting

DF: The process of going from a solid to a liquid state.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fusión

membrane fluidity

DF: The motion of phospholipid molecules within the lipid bilayer, dependent on the classes of phospholipids present, their fatty acid composition and degree of unsaturation of the acyl chains, the cholesterol concentration, and temperature.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fluidez de la membrana

membrane fusion

DF: The adherence and merging of cell membranes, intracellular membranes, or artificial membranes to each other or to viruses, parasites, or interstitial particles through a variety of chemical and physical processes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: fusión de membranas

membrane permeability

DF: A quality of cell membranes which permits the passage of solvents and solutes into and out of cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: permeabilidad de la membrana

membrane potential

DF: The voltage differences across a membrane. For cellular membranes they are computed by subtracting the voltage measured outside the membrane from the voltage measured inside the membrane. They result from differences of inside versus outside concentration of potassium, sodium, chloride, and other ions across cells' or organelles membranes. For excitable cells, the resting membrane potentials range between -30 and -100 millivolts. Physical, chemical, or electrical stimuli can make a membrane potential more negative (hyperpolarization), or less negative (depolarization).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: potencial de la membrana

membrane proteins

DF: Proteins which are found in membranes including cellular and intracellular membranes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: proteínas de membrana

memory disorders

DF: Disturbances in registering an impression, in the retention of an acquired impression, or in the recall of an impression. Memory impairments are associated with

dementia; craniocerebral trauma; encephalitis; alcoholism; schizophrenia; and other conditions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: trastornos de la memoria

meningitis

DF: Inflammation of the coverings of the brain and/or spinal cord. Infections (viral, bacterial, and fungal) are the most common causes of this condition, but other inflammatory conditions may produce this syndrome.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: meningitis

menopause

DF: The last menstrual period. Permanent cessation of menses (menstruation) is usually defined after 6 to 12 months of amenorrhea in a woman over 45 years of age. In the United States, menopause generally occurs in women between 48 and 55 years of age.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: menopausia

menstruation

DF: The periodic shedding of the endometrium and associated menstrual bleeding in the menstrual cycle of humans and primates. Menstruation is due to the decline in circulating progesterone, and occurs at the late luteal phase when luteolysis of the corpus luteum takes place.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: menstruación

meristems

DF: A group of plant cells that are capable of dividing infinitely and whose main function is the production of new growth at the growing tip of a root or stem.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: meristemas

mesic conditions

DF: Habitats or sites characterized by moderate environmental conditions, neither decidedly wet (hydic conditions) nor dry (xeric conditions).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: condiciones mésicas

mesocarp

DF: A portion of plant tissue that is the middle layer of a pericarp.

DS: Plant Ontology, Plantontology.org

ES: mesocarpio

mesopause

DF: The base of the inversion at the top of the mesosphere, usually found at 80 to 85 kilometers.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: mesopausa

mesosphere

DF: The atmospheric shell, in which temperature generally decreases with heights, extending from the stratopause at about 50 to 55 kilometers to the mesopause at about 80 to

85 kilometers.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: mesosfera

mesothelioma

DF: A tumor derived from mesothelial tissue (peritoneum, pleura, pericardium). It appears as broad sheets of cells, with some regions containing spindle-shaped, sarcoma-like cells and other regions showing adenomatous patterns.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: mesotelioma

message assessment

DF: An evaluation of how effectively a message is communicated and received.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: análisis del mensaje

message mapping

DF: A model that hierarchically organizes an organization's messages regarding controversial issues.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mapeo de mensajes

meta-analysis

DF: Works consisting of studies using a quantitative method of combining the results of independent studies (usually drawn from the published literature) and synthesizing summaries and conclusions which may be used to evaluate therapeutic effectiveness, plan new studies, etc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: meta-análisis

metabolic diseases

DF: Generic term for diseases caused by an abnormal metabolic process. It can be congenital due to inherited enzyme abnormality or acquired due to disease of an endocrine organ or failure of a metabolically important organ such as the liver.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfermedades metabólicas

metabolic engineering

DF: Methods and techniques used to genetically modify cells' biosynthetic product output and develop conditions for growing the cells as bioreactors.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: ingeniería metabólica

metabolic flux analysis

DF: Measurement of cells' substrate utilization and biosynthetic output for modeling of metabolic networks.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: análisis de flujos metabólicos

metabolic studies

DF: A research method in which the biochemical pathways of metabolism are investigated, including uptake, biotransformations and production of metabolites and energy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estudios metabólicos

metabolic syndrome

DF: A combination of health conditions including diabetes, hyperlipidemia and obesity, that place a person at high risk for heart disease.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: síndrome metabólico

metabolizable energy

DF: The net energy in food or feed that is available to humans or animals by digestion and absorption, and measured as the difference between gross energy content and the energy lost as being undigested or indigestible.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: energía metabolizable

metabolome

DF: The complete set of metabolites and endogenous small molecules involved in metabolism of whole cells. Metabolome varies with the physiological or developmental stage of the cell.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: metaboloma

metabolomics

DF: The branch of genetics that studies organisms in terms of their metabolomes, that is, the complete set of metabolites and endogenous small molecules involved in metabolism of whole cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: metabolómicos

metagenomics

DF: Analysis of the genetic material in a collection of organisms, usually applied to uncultured, mixed-species microbial communities in their natural environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: metagenómica

metalloids

DF: A class of nonmetals such as arsenic that have some of the chemical properties of a metal.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: metaloides

metalloproteins

DF: Proteins that have one or more tightly bound metal ions forming part of their structure.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: metaloproteínas

metamorphic rocks

DF: A metamorphic crystalline rock having a closely foliated structure divisible along approximately parallel planes.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: rocas metamórficas

metaphysics

DF: The branch of philosophy that treats of first principles, including ontology (the nature of existence or being) and cosmology (the origin and structure of the universe).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: metafísica

metastasis

DF: Transfer of a neoplasm from one organ or part of the body to another remote from the primary site.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: metástasis

meteorology

DF: The study dealing with the phenomena of the atmosphere especially as they relate to weather and climate. Used for atmospheric conditions.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: meteorología

metestrus

DF: The period following estrus during which the phenomena of estrus subside in those animals in which pregnancy or pseudopregnancy does not occur.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: metestro

methacycline

DF: A broad-spectrum semisynthetic antibiotic related to tetracycline but excreted more slowly and maintaining effective blood levels for a more extended period.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: metaciclina

methanogens

DF: Microorganisms, especially of the group Archaea, that can grow in and produce methane under anaerobic conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: metanógenos

methanotrophs

DF: Microorganisms that metabolize methane as their only source of carbon and energy under aerobic or anaerobic conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: metanotrofos

methicillin

DF: One of the penicillins which is resistant to penicillinase but susceptible to a penicillin-binding protein. It is inactivated by gastric acid so administered by injection.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: metecilina

methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus

DF: A strain of Staphylococcus aureus that is non-susceptible to the action of methicillin. The mechanism of resistance usually involves modification of normal or the presence of acquired penicillin binding proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: Staphylococcus aureus resistente a la metecilina

methylene blue

DF: A compound consisting of dark green crystals or crystalline

powder, having a bronze-like luster. Solutions in water or alcohol have a deep blue color. Methylene blue is used as a bacteriologic stain and as an indicator. It inhibits guanylate cyclase, and has been used to treat cyanide poisoning and to lower levels of methemoglobin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: azul de metileno

methylmethacrylate

DF: The methyl ester of methacrylic acid. It polymerizes easily to form polymethyl methacrylate. It is used as a bone cement.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: metacrilato de metilo

methylmethacrylates

DF: The methyl esters of methacrylic acid that polymerize easily and are used as tissue cements, dental materials, and absorbent for biological substances.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: metacrilatos de metilo

micellar electrokinetic capillary chromatography

DF: A hybrid separation technique combining both chromatographic and electrophoretic separation principles. While the method was invented to separate neutral species, it can also be applied to charged molecules such as small peptides

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: cromatografía capilar electrocinética micelar

micelles

DF: Particles consisting of aggregates of molecules held loosely together by secondary bonds. The surface of micelles are usually comprised of amphiphatic compounds that are oriented in a way that minimizes the energy of interaction between the micelle and its environment. Liquids that contain large numbers of suspended micelles are referred to as emulsions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: micelas

microarray technology

DF: A new way of studying how large numbers of genes interact with each other and how a cell's regulatory networks control vast batteries of genes simultaneously. The method uses a robot to precisely apply tiny droplets containing functional DNA to glass slides. Researchers then attach fluorescent labels to DNA from the cell they are studying. The labeled probes are allowed to bind to complementary DNA strands on the slides. The slides are put into a scanning microscope that can measure the brightness of each fluorescent dot; brightness reveals how much of a specific DNA fragment is present, an indicator of how active it is.

DS: National Human Genome Research Institute, NIH

ES: tecnología de micromatriz

microbial biomass

DF: The total amount of organic matter present in

microorganisms typically in a particular environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: biomasa microbiana

microbial fuel cells

DF: Device in which chemical energy is converted into electricity by microorganisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pilas de biocombustible

microbial genetics

DF: A branch of genetics which deals with the genetic mechanisms and processes of microorganisms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: genética microbial

microbial load

DF: The number and type of microorganisms contaminating an object or organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: carga microbiana

microbial pesticides

DF: Microbial pesticides consist of a microorganism (e.g., a bacterium, fungus, virus or protozoan) as the active ingredient. Microbial pesticides can control many different kinds of pests, although each separate active ingredient is relatively specific for its target pest(s).

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: plaguicidas microbianos

microbiological criteria

DF: A microbiological criterion for food defines the acceptability of a product or a food lot, based on the absence or presence, or number of microorganisms including parasites, and/or quantity of their toxins/metabolites, per unit(s) of mass, volume, area, or lot.

DS: General Requirements (Food Hygiene). Codex Alimentarius (Supplement to Volume 1B) . Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. World Health Organization. Rome, 1997

ES: criterios microbiológicos

microbiological risk assessment

DF: The qualitative or quantitative evaluation of the likelihood of adverse effects from pathogenic microorganisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: evaluación de riesgo microbiológico

microbiome

DF: The full collection of microbes (bacteria, fungi, virus, etc.) that naturally exist within a particular biological niche such as an organism, soil, a body of water, etc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: microbioma

microbodies

DF: Electron-dense cytoplasmic particles bounded by a single membrane, such as peroxisomes; glyoxysomes; and glycosomes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: microcuerpos

microclimate

DF: The local climate of a given site or habitat varying in size from a tiny crevice to a large land area, but being usually characterized by considerable uniformity of climate over the site involved and relatively local as compared to its enveloping macroclimate from which it differs because of local climatic factors (such as elevation and exposure).

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department

of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: microclima

microcystins

DF: Cyclic heptapeptides found in *Microcystis* and other Cyanobacteria. Hepatotoxic and carcinogenic effects have been noted. They are sometimes called cyanotoxins, which should not be confused with chemicals containing a cyano group (CN) which are toxic.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: microcistinas

microdialysis

DF: A technique for measuring extracellular concentrations of substances in tissues, usually in vivo, by means of a small probe equipped with a semipermeable membrane. Substances may also be introduced into the extracellular space through the membrane.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: microdiálisis

microelectrodes

DF: Electrodes with an extremely small tip, used in a voltage clamp or other apparatus to stimulate or record bioelectric potentials of single cells intracellularly or extracellularly.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: microelectrodos

microextraction

DF: Extraction of analytes in microliter or smaller quantities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: microextracción

microfilament proteins

DF: Monomeric subunits of primarily globular actin and found in the cytoplasmic matrix of almost all cells. They are often associated with microtubules and may play a role in cytoskeletal function and/or mediate movement of the cell or the organelles within the cell.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: proteínas de microfilamentos

microfilaments

DF: Fibers composed of microfilament proteins, which are predominately actin. They are the smallest of the cytoskeletal filaments.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: microfilamentos

microfossils

DF: Very small fossils which are identified and studied using microscopy, such as preserved microorganisms, nannoplankton, skeletons of protists, shells, pollen grains, and teeth.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: microfósiles

microgreens

DF: Seedlings of vegetables or herbs harvested before true leaves appear. Microgreens have superior flavor and aroma and are larger than sprouts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: germinados o micro vegetales

micronaire

DF: A combined measure of cotton fiber fineness and maturity based upon fiber perimeter and fiber wall thickness.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: micronaire

micronekton

DF: Micronekton are relatively small but actively swimming organisms ranging in size between plankton (< 2 cm), which drift with the currents, and larger nekton (> 10 cm), which have the ability to swim freely without being overly affected by currents.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ES: micronekton

Micronesia

DF: One of the three main divisions of Pacific Ocean Islands, in the west Pacific Ocean, north of the equator. The principal island groups include the Caroline Islands, Nauru, Kiribati, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Marshall Islands.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Micronesia

microorganisms

DF: Any organism such as bacteria, fungus, microalgae, virus, etc. that can be seen only with a microscope.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: microorganismos

microrelief

DF: Ground surface irregularities which when compared from a fixed point of elevation between them display differences in elevation of not more than 10 feet nor less than 3 inches within a distance of 4 to 64 feet.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department

of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: microrrelieve

microRNA

DF: Small double-stranded, non-protein coding RNAs, 21-25 nucleotides in length generated from single-stranded microRNA gene transcripts by the same ribonuclease III, Dicer, that produces small interfering RNAs.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: microARN

microsatellite repeats

DF: A variety of simple repeat sequences that are distributed throughout the genome. They are characterized by a short repeat unit of 2-8 basepairs that is repeated up to 100 times. They are also known as short tandem repeats (STRs).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: repeticiones de microsatélite

microsomes

DF: Artifactual vesicles formed from the endoplasmic reticulum when cells are disrupted. They are isolated by differential centrifugation and are composed of three structural features: rough vesicles, smooth vesicles, and ribosomes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: microsomas

microspores

DF: The smaller of the two types of spores, produced in heterosporous plants, that develops into a male gametophyte.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: micrósporas

microsporocytes

DF: A cell that undergoes meiosis to produce four microspores.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: microsporocitos

Microsporum

DF: Genus of fungi which causes mycoses in humans and animals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Microsporum

microstructure

DF: The microscopic fine structure of an organism, material or object.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: microestructura

microtubules

DF: Slender, cylindrical filaments found in the cytoskeleton of plant and animal cells. They are composed of the protein tubulin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: microtúbulos

microvilli

DF: Minute projections of cell membranes which greatly increase the surface area of the cell.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: microvellosidades

Mid-Atlantic region

DF: Region on the East Coast of the United States, including Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región del Atlántico Medio

Middle East

DF: An extensive region comprising the countries of southwest Asia and northeast Africa

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Oriente Medio

middlings

DF: The coarse particles containing the wheat germ and the fine particles of wheat bran separated during milling.

Valuable for feed, middlings contain a large proportion of protein and digestible nutrients.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: middlings

midpoint indicator

DF: A point in the cause-effect chain (environmental mechanism) of a particular impact category, prior to the endpoint, at which characterization factors can be calculated to reflect the relative importance of an emission or extraction in a Life Cycle Inventory (LCI).

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: indicador de punto medio

migrant workers

DF: People who migrate from one section to another section of the same country or migrate to another country in order to find gainful employment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trabajadores migrantes

migratory behavior

DF: The periodic and cyclic movement of organisms from one place to another, usually driven by the availability of resources, climatic conditions or for mating.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: comportamiento migratorio

migratory species

DF: A species that moves from one habitat or region to another on a regular or seasonal basis.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: especie migratoria

mikamycin

DF: An antibiotic complex originally isolated from *Streptomyces mitakaensis*. It contains two principle ingredients: streptogramin A (mikamycin A) and streptogramin B (mikamycin B).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: micamicina

milbemycins

DF: Family of macrolide antibiotics with insecticidal & acaricidal activity. milbemectin is a mixture of milbemycins A3 and A4; structure in first source; moxidectin (CL 301,423) is milbemycin B.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: milbemicinas

mildews

DF: A common name for a fungus that leaves a thin white coating on the surface of plants and other materials where it grows.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mildiu

milk banks

DF: Centers for collecting, screening, storing, and distributing human milk donated by nursing mothers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bancos de leche

milk chocolate

DF: A chocolate mixture usually including cocoa butter, cocoa liquor, a sweetener and milk or milk powder, most frequently used as a candy or flavoring.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: chocolate de leche

milk ejection

DF: Expulsion of milk from the mammary alveolar lumen, which is surrounded by a layer of milk-secreting epithelial cells and a network of myoepithelial cells. Contraction of the myoepithelial cells is regulated by neuroendocrine signals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: eyección láctea

milk equivalent

DF: The quantity of fluid milk used in a processed dairy product, usually expressed on a milk fat basis, e.g. one pound of cheese is the equivalent of 9.88 pounds of milk.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: unidad equivalente de leche

milk fat

DF: Lipid component of animal milks.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: grasa láctea

milk fever

DF: A disease of pregnant and lactating cows and ewes leading to generalized paresis and death. The disease, which is characterized by hypocalcemia, occurs at or shortly after parturition in cows and within weeks before or after parturition in ewes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fiebre vitularia

milk sickness

DF: An acute, often fatal disease caused by the ingestion of milk, milk products, or the flesh of cattle or sheep which have a disease known as trembles. It is marked by weakness, anorexia, vomiting, constipation, and sometimes muscular tremors. It is caused by poisoning by white snakeroot (*Eupatorium rugosum*) and the rayless goldenrod (*Haplopappus heterophyllus*).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: enfermedad de la leche

milk substitutes

DF: Foods that are used to replace cow's milk in the human diet, made with nondairy ingredients.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sustitutos de leche

milkshakes

DF: A cold beverage made of milk and flavorings.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: batidos

mimicry (behavior)

DF: The resemblance of one organism to another or to natural objects among which it lives for protection and camouflage from predators.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mimetismo (comportamiento)

mine spoil

DF: Earth and rock excavated from a mine.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: residuos de mina

mine tailings

DF: Material separated as refuse or separately treated as inferior in quality or value. The sand, gravel and cobbles which pass through sluices in

placer mining. Refuse material resulting from the washing, concentration or treatment of

ground ore. The residual after most of a valuable ore has been extracted.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.:
U.S. Department

of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range
Experiment Station

ES: residuos mineros

mineral oil

DF: An oil derived from a mineral source (petroleum) as
contrasted to oils derived from plants or animals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aceite mineral

mineral soils

DF: A soil consisting predominantly of, and having its
properties determined predominantly by inorganic matter. Usually
containing less than 20 percent

organic matter but sometimes containing an organic surface layer up to
30 centimeters thick.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland
planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: suelos minerales

mineralization

DF: The breakdown of organic compounds to their inorganic (i.e., mineral)
forms-e.g., proteins

to nitrates, phosphates, etc.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.:
U.S. Department

of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range
Experiment Station

ES: mineralización

minimum inhibitory concentration

DF: A microbial sensitivity test which measures the lowest concentration of an antimicrobial agent that inhibits the growth of a microorganism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: concentración mínima inhibitoria

minisatellite repeats

DF: Tandem arrays of moderately repetitive, short (10-60 bases) DNA sequences found dispersed throughout the genome, at the ends of chromosomes (telomeres), and clustered near telomeres. Their degree of repetition is two to several hundred at each locus. Loci number in the thousands but each locus shows a distinctive repeat unit.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: repeticiones de minisatélite

minocycline

DF: A tetracycline analog, having a 7-dimethylamino and lacking the 5 methyl and hydroxyl groups, which is effective against tetracycline-resistant Staphylococcus infections.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: minociclina

miscible displacement

DF: The mixing and movement of two or more completely soluble fluids in a porous medium.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desplazamiento miscible

miso

DF: A fermented soybean paste that may also contain rice, barley or wheat.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: miso

missense mutation

DF: A mutation in which a codon is mutated to one directing the incorporation of a different amino acid. This substitution may result in an inactive or unstable product.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: mutación missense

Mississippi Delta region

DF: Region in the Southeastern United States surrounding the lower Mississippi River, including areas of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región del Delta del Mississippi

mite infestations

DF: Infestations with arthropods of the subclass acari, superorder Acariformes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: infestaciones por ácaros

mitochondrial genome

DF: The genetic complement of mitochondria as represented in

their DNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: genoma mitocondrial

mitochondrial membrane

DF: The two lipoprotein layers in the mitochondrion. The outer membrane encloses the entire mitochondrion and contains channels with transport proteins to move molecules and ions in and out of the organelle. The inner membrane folds into cristae and contains many enzymes important to cell metabolism and energy production (mitochondrial ATP synthase).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: membrana mitocondrial

mitochondrial turnover

DF: The cellular processes involved in adjustments to the mitochondrial volume, content, and activity, that depend on the energy demands of the cell.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: recambio mitocondrial

mitogenesis

DF: Induction of mitosis in a cell, mostly via a mitogen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus staff

ES: mitogénesis

mitophagy

DF: Selective degradation of damaged or unwanted mitochondria by autophagy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mitofagia

mitosis

DF: A type of cell nucleus division by means of which the two daughter nuclei normally receive identical complements of the number of chromosomes of the somatic cells of the species.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: mitosis

mixed cropping

DF: The growing of several crops simultaneously in the same field but not in rows.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo mixto

mixed economy

DF: An economic system in which some goods and services are directed and administered by the government and some goods and services are privately owned and are exchanged in a free market.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: economía mixta

mixed infection

DF: Infection with more than one pathogen or parasite at the same time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: infección mixta

model food systems

DF: Simple food or nonfood items used as tools to study food properties or interactions. For example, heated olive oil may be used to observe the migration of food packaging materials.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: modelos de sistemas de alimentos

model uncertainty

DF: Uncertainty due to necessary simplification of real-world processes, misspecification of the model structure, model misuse, or use of inappropriate surrogate variables or inputs.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: incertidumbre del modelo

models

DF: A representation of the relationships that define a situation under study. A model may be a set of mathematical equations, a computer program, or any other type of representation, ranging from verbal statements to physical objects.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department

of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: modelos

moderate resolution imaging spectroradiometer

DF: A high resolution spectroradiometer aboard the Terra and Aqua spacecraft designed to gather spectral data in 36 bands in order to increase the understanding of global

environmental dynamics and processes. Launched in 1999.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: espectrorradiómetro de imágenes de resolución moderada

modified atmosphere packaging

DF: A packaging technique where the gas composition surrounding the product is changed in order to prolong shelf life and reduce natural deterioration, such as gas permeable packaging materials or gas flushing with nitrogen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: envasado bajo atmósfera modificada

modifiers (genes)

DF: Genes that control or change the phenotypic expressions of other genes by interfering with transcription.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: modificadores (genes)

moldings (decorative trim)

DF: Patterned and shaped pieces of wood, plastic or other material that are used as a decorative trim.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: molduras

molds (fungi)

DF: A fungus with visible downy mycelium upon which powdery conidia can be seen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: moho (hongo)

molecular biology

DF: The study of the structure and function of proteins and nucleic acids in biological systems.

DS: USDA Glossary of Agricultural Biotechnology Terms

ES: biología molecular

molecular chaperones

DF: A family of cellular proteins that mediate the correct assembly or disassembly of polypeptides, and their associated ligands. Although they take part in the assembly process, molecular chaperones are not components of the final structures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: chaperones moleculares

molecular cloning

DF: The insertion of recombinant DNA molecules from prokaryotic and/or eukaryotic sources into a replicating vehicle, such as a plasmid or virus vector, and the introduction of the resultant hybrid molecules into recipient cells without altering the viability of those cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: molecular clonación

molecular dynamics

DF: The study of molecular conformations and molecular motions, using computer simulation techniques.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dinámica molecular

molecular epidemiology

DF: The application of molecular biology to the answering of epidemiological questions, including the role of genetic factors in disease occurrences in populations and individuals as well as the molecular detection and identification of infectious pathogens.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: epidemiología celular

molecular farming

DF: Transgenic plants or transgenic animals that are grown to produce proteins and other industrial compounds for a variety of uses, such as pharmaceuticals, vaccines, industrial enzymes, blood thinners, blood clotters, growth hormones, topical contraceptives, bioplastics, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo molecular

molecular imprinting

DF: A methodology for chemically synthesizing polymer molds of specific molecules or recognition sites of specific molecules. Applications for molecularly imprinted polymers (MIPs) include separations, assays and biosensors, and catalysis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: huella molecular

molecular mimicry

DF: The structure or sequence of a molecule (an antigen,

nucleic-acid, protein, etc.) that imitates or simulates the structure or sequence of a different molecule.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: imitacion molecular

molecular models

DF: Models used experimentally or theoretically to study molecular shape, electronic properties, or interactions; includes analogous molecules, computer-generated graphics, and mechanical structures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: modelos moleculares

molecular motor proteins

DF: Proteins that are involved in or cause cell movement such as the rotary structures (flagellar motor) or the structures whose movement is directed along cytoskeletal filaments.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: proteínas motoras moleculares

molecular rotors

DF: A group of fluorescent molecules that can undergo an intramolecular twisting motion upon photoexcitation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rotores moleculares

molecular weight

DF: The sum of the atomic weights of the atoms in a molecule.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: peso molecular

molluscicides

DF: Pesticides that kill snails and slugs.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: molusquicidas

molluscs

DF: Aquatic invertebrate organisms such as oysters and
clams in the phylum Mollusca that typically have a
body enclosed in a firm, calcareous shell.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: moluscos

molting

DF: Periodic casting off feathers; hair; or cuticle. Molting is
a process of sloughing or desquamation, especially the
shedding of an outer covering and the development of a new
one. This phenomenon permits growth in arthropods, skin
renewal in amphibians and reptiles, and the shedding of
winter coats in birds and mammals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: muda

monocarboxylic acid transporters

DF: A family of proteins involved in the transport of
monocarboxylic acids such as lactic acid and pyruvic acid
across cellular membranes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: transportadores de ácidos monocarboxílicos

monocarpic plants

DF: Monocarpic plant flowers and produces seed only once in its lifetime.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas monocárpicas

monoecy

DF: Having staminate and pistillate flowers in separate places on the same plant.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: monoecia

mononuclear leukocytes

DF: Leukocytes found in the systemic circulation having large, non-lobed nuclei and lacking coarse cytoplasmic granules.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leucocitos mononucleares

monophyly

DF: The phylogenetic relationship grouping organisms consisting of all descendants of a single common ancestor, and whose evolutionary history is characterized by shared derived characteristics.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: monofilia

monoploidy

DF: An organism with one basic chromosome set, derived from the truly diploid species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: monoploidía

monopoly

DF: The only seller with control over market sales.

DS: California Energy Commission; Glossary of Energy Terms

ES: monopolio

monopsony

DF: The only buyer with control over market purchases.

DS: California Energy Commission; Glossary of Energy Terms

ES: monopsonio

monosaccharide transport proteins

DF: A large group of membrane transport proteins that shuttle monosaccharides across cell membranes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: proteínas transportadoras de monosacáridos

monosomics

DF: having a diploid set of chromosomes where one homologous chromosome is missing, e.g. $2N-1$.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: monosómicos

monoterpenoids

DF: Terpenoids having a C₁₀ skeleton.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: monoterpenoides

monounsaturated fatty acids

DF: Fatty acids which are unsaturated in only one position.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: ácidos grasos monoinsaturados

monoxenic culture

DF: A culture containing one species growing in the presence of one other species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo monoxénico

montane forests

DF: The biogeographic zone made up of relatively moist cool upland slopes below timberline that is characterized by large evergreen trees as a dominant life form.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: bosques montanos

monuron TCA

DF: Salt of monuron and trichloroacetic acid.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: monurón TCA

mor

DF: A layer of organic material made up of largely unrecognizable plant debris and their decomposition

products overlain by litter and lying on the surface of, and essentially unmixed with, the mineral soil. Earthworms are absent.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: mor

morality

DF: Standards of conduct that distinguish right from wrong.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: moralidad

mordants

DF: A binding agent that forms coordination complexes with certain dyes or stains and helps in attaching these dyes or stains to a substrate (tissue, fabric, wood, leather, etc.).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mordiente

morphine

DF: The principal alkaloid in opium and the prototype opiate analgesic and narcotic. Morphine has widespread effects in the central nervous system and on smooth muscle.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: morfina

morphogenesis

DF: The development of anatomical structures to create the form of a single- or multi-cell organism. Morphogenesis provides

form changes of a part, parts, or the whole organism.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: morfogénesis

morphometry

DF: The measurement of the form or structures of organisms and their parts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: morfometría

mortadella

DF: A large, seasoned, smoked Italian sausage made of ground pork, beef, and pork fat.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mortadela

mortality

DF: All deaths reported in a given population.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: mortalidad

motilin

DF: A peptide of about 22-amino acids isolated from the duodenum. At low pH it inhibits gastric motor activity, whereas at high pH it has a stimulating effect.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: motilina

motor neurons

DF: A neuron conducting impulses outwards from the

brain or spinal cord.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: neuronas motoras

motorcycles

DF: Two-wheeled, engine-driven vehicles.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: motocicletas

moxalactam

DF: Broad- spectrum beta-lactam antibiotic similar in structure to the cephalosporins except for the substitution of an oxazabicyclo moiety for the thiazabicyclo moiety of certain cephalosporins. It has been proposed especially for the meningitides because it passes the blood-brain barrier and for anaerobic infections.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: moxalactam

mucins

DF: High molecular weight mucoproteins that protect the surface of epithelial cells by providing a barrier to particulate matter and microorganisms. Membrane-anchored mucins may have additional roles concerned with protein interactions at the cell surface.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: mucinas

muck soils

DF: Earth made from decaying plant materials.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: suelos de humus

mucoproteins

DF: Conjugated proteins in which mucopolysaccharides are combined with proteins. The mucopolysaccharide moiety is the predominant group with the protein making up only a small percentage of the total weight.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: mucoproteínas

mucosal immunity

DF: Nonsusceptibility to the pathogenic effects of foreign microorganisms or antigenic substances as a result of antibody secretions of the mucous membranes. Mucosal epithelia in the gastrointestinal, respiratory, and reproductive tracts produce a form of IgA that serves to protect these ports of entry into the body.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: inmunidad mucosa

mulches

DF: Any substance spread or allowed to remain on the soil surface to conserve soil moisture and shield soil particles from the erosive forces of raindrops and runoff.

DS: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ES: material de cobertura

mules

DF: The hybrid offspring of a jackass and a mare.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mulas

mulesing

DF: The surgical removal or the physical destruction of skin near the tail and perineal area of sheep in order to reduce the incidence of flystrike.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mulesing (mutilación)

mull

DF: A soil whose upper mineral layer has become intimately mixed (mainly through the action of earthworms) with amorphous organic material, sometimes to a depth of 1.2 to 1.5 meters (4 to 5 feet).

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: mantillo suave

multi-criteria decision making

DF: A process whereby information from multiple conflicting alternatives is analyzed in order to make a better choice of action.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: toma de decisiones multicriterio

multibacillary leprosy

DF: A form of leprosy classified by the World Health Organization for the purpose of treatment, based on clinical manifestations and skin smear results. Patients

with multibacillary leprosy have six or more lesions with or without positive skin smear results for the causative agent *Mycobacterium leprae*. Multibacillary leprosy encompasses borderline lepromatous, midborderline, and lepromatous leprosy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: lepra multibacilar

multienzyme complexes

DF: Systems of enzymes which function sequentially by catalyzing consecutive reactions linked by common metabolic intermediates. They may involve simply a transfer of water molecules or hydrogen atoms and may be associated with large supramolecular structures such as mitochondria or ribosomes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: complejos multienzimáticos

multigene family

DF: A set of genes descended by duplication and variation from some ancestral gene. Such genes may be clustered together on the same chromosome or dispersed on different chromosomes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: familia de multigenes

multilocus sequence typing

DF: Direct nucleotide sequencing of gene fragments from multiple housekeeping genes for the purpose of phylogenetic analysis, organism identification, and typing of species, strain, serovar, or other distinguishable phylogenetic

level.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: tipificación de secuencias multilocus

multiparasitism

DF: Parasitism of a single host by different species
of parasites.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: multiparasitismo

multiple use forestry

DF: any practice of forestry fulfilling two or more
management objectives, such as production of
timber and forest recreation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: silvicultura de uso múltiple

multipliers

DF: In macroeconomics, the proportionate increase in national
income (in the form of consumption of final goods and
services), that occurs from each unit increase in new
spending from some "autonomous" source such as private
investment, the government, or the outside world (through
exports). The sum total of all additional consumption
induced by the initial spending generally exceeds the
amount of the initial spending itself. The quantitative
measure of this additional consumption relative to the
initial increase in investment spending is the multiplier.
Many variants of the basic multiplier can be calculated.

DS: World Bank-IICA Glossary: Annotated Glossary of Terms Used
in the Economic Analysis of Agricultural Projects

ES: multiplicadores

multiprotein complexes

DF: Macromolecular complexes formed from the association of defined protein subunits.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: complejos multiproteicos

multistrata agroforestry systems

DF: An agroforestry system whose components (crops, trees, shrubs, livestock, wildlife, etc.) occupy distinct layers of the vertical structure of the community. An example is the production of coffee intercropped with bananas occupying the lowest strata, shaded by medium-sized fruit trees in the middle vertical strata, with an overstory of tall timber trees in the upper canopy strata.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas agroforestales multiestrato

multivariate analysis

DF: A set of techniques used when variation in several variables has to be studied simultaneously. In statistics, multivariate analysis is interpreted as any analytic method that allows simultaneous study of two or more dependent variables.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: análisis de multivarianza

municipal solid waste

DF: Locally collected garbage, includes residential, commercial, and institutional wastes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desechos sólidos municipales

murine typhus

DF: An infectious disease clinically similar to epidemic louse-borne typhus, but caused by *Rickettsia typhi*, which is transmitted from rat to man by the rat flea, *Xenopsylla cheopis*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: tifus murino

Musa paradisiaca

DF: Interspecific hybrid between *Musa acuminata* x *Musa balbisiana*.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: Musa paradisiaca

muscalure

DF: A synthetic sex pheromone eliciting attraction of the female housefly, *Musca domestica*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: muscalure

muscarine

DF: A toxic alkaloid found in *Amanita muscaria* (fly fungus) and other fungi of the *Inocybe* species. It is the first parasympathomimetic substance ever studied and causes profound parasympathetic activation that may end in convulsions and death. The specific antidote is atropine.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: muscarina

muscarine receptors

DF: Cell surface proteins that bind acetylcholine with high affinity and trigger intracellular changes influencing the behavior of cells. Cholinergic receptors are divided into two major classes, muscarinic and nicotinic, based originally on their affinity for nicotine and muscarine. Each group is further subdivided based on pharmacology, location, mode of action, and/or molecular biology.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: receptores de muscarina

muscle strength

DF: The amount of force generated by muscle contraction. Muscle strength can be measured during isometric, isotonic, or isokinetic contraction, either manually or using a device such as a muscle strength dynamometer.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fuerza muscular

muscular atrophy

DF: Derangement in size and number of muscle fibers occurring with aging, reduction in blood supply, or following immobilization, prolonged weightlessness, malnutrition, and particularly in denervation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: atrofia muscular

muscular dystrophy

DF: A general term for a group of inherited disorders which are characterized by progressive

degeneration of skeletal muscles without the involvement of the nervous system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: distrofia muscular

mushroom bodies

DF: Paired pedunculate masses in the protocerebrum, involved in visual integration and behavior.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cuerpos pedunculados

mushroom compost

DF: A specially formulated and processed compost usually containing manure, straw and other waste materials which is used in mushroom production.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: compost de setas

mushroom poisoning

DF: Poisoning from ingestion of mushrooms, primarily from, but not restricted to, toxic varieties.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: intoxicación por setas

Muslims

DF: People who practice the religion of Islam.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: musulmanes

mustard (condiment)

DF: A flavoring that comes from the ground seeds of the mustard

(Brassica) plant available as a powder or a paste.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mostaza (condimento)

mustard greens

DF: The young, dark green leaves of mustard plants that are used as a cooked vegetable or as a salad green. The leaves have a strong, peppery taste.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: verduras de mostaza

mutagenesis

DF: Process of generating genetic mutations. It may occur spontaneously or be induced by mutagens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: mutagénesis

mutagens

DF: Chemical agents that increase the rate of genetic mutation by interfering with the function of nucleic acids. A clastogen is a specific mutagen that causes breaks in chromosomes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: mutágenos

mutation

DF: Any detectable and heritable change in the genetic material that causes a change in the genotype and which is transmitted to daughter cells and to succeeding generations.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: mutación

mutton

DF: Meat from sheep that are over one year old.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cordero (carne)

mutualism

DF: A type of symbiotic relationship in which both species benefit.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mutualismo

myasthenia gravis

DF: A disorder of neuromuscular transmission characterized by weakness of cranial and skeletal muscles. Autoantibodies directed against acetylcholine receptors damage the motor endplate portion of the neuromuscular junction, impairing the transmission of impulses to skeletal muscles.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: miastenia grave

mycelium

DF: The mass of threadlike filaments constituting the vegetative body of a fungus.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. *Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.* Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: micelio

mycobacillin

DF: A cyclic polypeptide antibiotic isolated from culture filtrates of *Bacillus subtilis* that acts as an antifungal agent.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: micobacilina

mycobacterial diseases

DF: Infections with bacteria of the genus *Mycobacterium*, including leprosy (*M. leprae*), paratuberculosis (*M. paratuberculosis*), tuberculosis, and atypical mycobacterium infections.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfermedades micobacteriales

Mycobacterium avium

DF: A bacterium causing tuberculosis in domestic fowl and other birds. In pigs, it may cause localized and sometimes disseminated disease. The organism occurs occasionally in sheep and cattle. It should be distinguished from the *M. avium* complex, which infects primarily humans.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: *Mycobacterium avium*

mycobiota

DF: The total sum of all kinds of fungi present in a particular area at one time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: micobiota

Mycogone

DF: Genus of fungus that is pathogenic on cultivated mushroom.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Mycogone

mycoherbicides

DF: Formulations of plant pathogenic fungi which control the growth of or kill undesirable plants and weeds.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: micoherbicidas

mycoparasites

DF: A fungus which is parasitic on another fungus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: micoparásitos

mycoplasmosis

DF: Infections with species of the genus Mycoplasma.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: micoplasmosis

mycorrhizae

DF: Symbiotic combination (dual organism) of the mycelium of fungi with the roots of plants (plant roots). The roots of almost all higher plants exhibit this mutually beneficial relationship, whereby the fungus supplies water and mineral salts to the plant, and the plant supplies carbohydrates to the fungus. There are two major types of mycorrhizae: ectomycorrhizae and endomycorrhizae.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: micorrizas

mycoses

DF: Any infection or disease caused by fungi or yeast in animals, including humans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: micosas

mycotoxicosis

DF: Poisoning caused by the ingestion of mycotoxins (toxins of fungal origin).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: micotoxicosis

mycotoxins

DF: Toxic compounds produced by fungi.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: micotoxinas

mycoviruses

DF: A virus that infects and replicates in cells of fungi.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: micovirus

myelin basic protein

DF: An abundant cytosolic protein that plays a critical role in the structure of multilamellar myelin. Myelin basic protein binds to the cytosolic sides of myelin cell membranes and causes a tight adhesion between opposing cell membranes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: proteína básica mielina

myelin sheath

DF: The lipid-rich sheath surrounding axons in both the central and peripheral nervous systems. The myelin sheath is an electrical insulator and allows faster and more energetically efficient conduction of impulses. The sheath is formed by the cell membranes of glial cells (Schwann cells in the peripheral and oligodendroglia in the central nervous system).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: vaina de mielina

myelography

DF: X-ray visualization of the spinal cord following injection of contrast medium into the spinal arachnoid space.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: mielografía

myeloma

DF: A malignancy of mature plasma cells engaging in monoclonal immunoglobulin production. It is characterized by hyperglobulinemia, excess Bence-Jones proteins (free monoclonal immunoglobulin light chains) in the urine, skeletal destruction, bone pain, and fractures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: mieloma

myiasis

DF: The invasion of living tissues of man and other

mammals by dipterous larvae.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: miasis

myoblasts

DF: Embryonic (precursor) cells of the myogenic lineage that develop from the mesoderm. They undergo proliferation, migrate to their various sites, and then differentiate into the appropriate form of myocytes.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: mioblastos

myocardial diseases

DF: Any disease of the myocardium or muscular layer of the heart wall. These diseases are diseases of tissue, as differentiated from heart diseases, which are usually diseases of heart function.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedades miocárdicas

myocardial infarction

DF: Necrosis of the myocardium caused by an obstruction of the blood supply to the heart (coronary circulation).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: infarto del miocardio

myocardial ischemia

DF: A disorder of cardiac function caused by insufficient blood flow to the muscle tissue of the heart. The decreased blood flow may be due to narrowing of the coronary arteries (coronary

arteriosclerosis), to obstruction by a thrombus (coronary thrombosis), or less commonly, to diffuse narrowing of arterioles and other small vessels within the heart. Severe interruption of the blood supply to the myocardial tissue may result in necrosis of cardiac muscle (myocardial infarction).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: isquemia miocárdica

myocardial stunning

DF: Prolonged dysfunction of the myocardium after a brief episode of severe ischemia, with gradual return of contractile activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: aturdimiento miocárdico

myocarditis

DF: Inflammatory processes of the muscular walls of the heart (myocardium) which result in injury to the cardiac muscle cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: miocarditis

myocardium

DF: The muscle tissue of the heart. It is composed of striated, involuntary muscle cells connected to form the contractile pump to generate blood flow.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: miocardio

myocytes

DF: Mature contractile cells, commonly known as myocytes, that form one of three kinds of muscle. The three types of muscle cells are skeletal (muscle fibers, skeletal), cardiac (myocytes, cardiac), and smooth (myocytes, smooth muscle). They are derived from embryonic (precursor) muscle cells called myoblasts.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: miocitos

myofibrils

DF: The long cylindrical contractile organelles of striated muscle cells composed of actin filaments; myosin filaments; and other proteins organized in arrays of repeating units called sarcomeres.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: miofibrillas

myogenic regulatory factors

DF: A family of muscle-specific transcription factors which bind to DNA in control regions and thus regulate myogenesis. All members of this family contain a conserved helix-loop-helix motif which is homologous to the myc family proteins. These factors are only found in skeletal muscle.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: factores reguladores miogénicos

myogenin

DF: A myogenic regulatory factor that controls myogenesis. Myogenin is induced during differentiation of every

skeletal muscle cell line that has been investigated, in contrast to the other myogenic regulatory factors that only appear in certain cell types.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: miogenina

myopia

DF: A refractive error in which rays of light entering the EYE parallel to the optic axis are brought to a focus in front of the retina when accommodation (accommodation, ocular) is relaxed. This results from an overly curved cornea or from the eyeball being too long from front to back. It is also called nearsightedness.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: miopía

myosin

DF: A diverse superfamily of proteins that function as translocating proteins. They share the common characteristics of being able to bind actins and hydrolyze MgATP. Myosins generally consist of heavy chains which are involved in locomotion, and light chains which are involved in regulation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: miosina

myosin heavy chains

DF: The larger subunits of myosins. The heavy chains have a molecular weight of about 230 kD and each heavy chain is usually associated with a dissimilar pair of myosin light chains.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: cadenas pesadas de miosina

myosin light chains

DF: The smaller subunits of myosins that bind near the head groups of myosin heavy chains. The myosin light chains have a molecular weight of about 20 KDa and there are usually one essential and one regulatory pair of light chains associated with each heavy chain.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: cadenas ligeras de miosina

myositis

DF: Inflammation of skeletal muscle. Infectious, autoimmune, and paraneoplastic processes represent some of the more common conditions that may be associated with myositis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: miositis

myostatin

DF: A growth differentiation factor that is a potent inhibitor of skeletal muscle growth. It may play a role in the regulation of myogenesis and in muscle maintenance during adulthood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: miostatina

myotubes

DF: Large, multinucleate single cells, either cylindrical or

prismatic in shape, that form the basic unit of skeletal muscle. They consist of myofibrils enclosed within and attached to the sarcolemma. They are derived from the fusion of skeletal myoblasts (myoblasts, skeletal) into a syncytium, followed by differentiation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: miotubos

N

nafcillin

DF: A semi-synthetic antibiotic related to penicillin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: nafcilina

Nairobi sheep disease

DF: An arbovirus infection of sheep and goats transmitted by ticks. It is characterized by high fever and hemorrhagic gastroenteritis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfermedad de los ovinos de Nairobi

nanocapsules

DF: Nanometer-sized, hollow, spherically-shaped objects that can be utilized to encapsulate small amounts of pharmaceuticals, enzymes, or other catalysts.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: nanocápsulas

nanoclays

DF: A nanomaterial composed of a clay mineral with sheet

thicknesses of one nanometer.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nanoarcillas

nanocomposites

DF: Nanocomposites are materials that are made by the introduction of nanoparticles into a matrix. The resulting nanocomposite may exhibit enhanced physical, mechanical, electrical, and optical properties.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nanocompuestos

nanocrystals

DF: Crystals with the size of approximately 10nm.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nanocristales

nanodiamonds

DF: Diamond particles measuring less than 100 nanometers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nanodiamantes

nanoemulsions

DF: Translucent dispersions of nanosized scale droplets (nanodroplet size range from 1 to 100 nm).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nanoemulsiones

nanofibers

DF: Submicron-sized fibers with diameters typically between 50 and 500 nanometers. The very small dimension of these

fibers can generate a high surface area to volume ratio, which makes them potential candidates for various biomedical and other applications.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: nanofibras

nanofluids

DF: Fluids containing nanometer-sized particles, called nanoparticles.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nanofluidos

nanomaterials

DF: Materials with at least one dimension in the range of 1 to 100 nanometers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nanomateriales

nanomedicine

DF: The branch of medicine concerned with the application of nanotechnology to the prevention and treatment of disease. It involves the monitoring, repair, construction, and control of human biological systems at the molecular level, using engineered nanodevices and nanostructures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: nanomedicina

nanometals

DF: Metal particles in the size range of 1 to 100 nanometers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nanometales

nanoparticles

DF: Nanoparticles are bits of material in which all three dimensions of the particles are within the nanoscale (in the range of 1 to 100 nanometers).

DS: U.S. National Nanotechnology Initiative

ES: nanopartículas

nanopores

DF: Small holes of nanometer dimensions in a membrane, that can be used as single molecule detectors. The pores can be biological or synthetic.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: nanoporos

nanorods

DF: Nanoscale structures that are shaped like long dowels. The structures have a diameter that is measured in the nanoscale with an extended length parameter.

DS: NCI Thesaurus

ES: nanobarras

nanosilver

DF: Nanosized silver particles in a range of 1-100 nm and which contain 20-15,000 silver atoms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nanoplata

nanospheres

DF: Spherical particles, usually ranging between 50nm to 1000nm in size, that have potential as drug carriers and imaging

agents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nanosferas

nanotechnology

DF: The understanding and control of matter at dimensions between approximately 1 and 100 nanometers (a nanometer is one-billionth of a meter), where unique phenomena enable novel applications. Encompassing nanoscale science, engineering, and technology, nanotechnology involves imaging, measuring, modeling, and manipulating matter at this length scale.

DS: U.S. National Nanotechnology Initiative

ES: nanotecnología

nanotubes

DF: Nanostructures having a closed, tubular morphology that can be single-walled or multi-walled. The structures are believed to be defect free, leading to high strength despite their low density; and can be either electrically conductive or semiconductive, depending on their helicity.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: nanotubos

nanowires

DF: Nanometer-scale wires made of materials that conduct electricity. They can be coated with molecules such as antibodies that will bind to proteins and other substances.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: nanoalambres

naphthacenes

DF: Polyacenes with four ortho-fused benzene rings in a straight linear arrangement. This group is best known for the subclass called tetracyclines.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: naftacenos

naphthalenes

DF: Two-ring crystalline hydrocarbons isolated from coal tar. They are used as intermediates in chemical synthesis, as insect repellents, fungicides, lubricants, preservatives, and, formerly, as topical antiseptics.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: naftalenos

narcolepsy

DF: A condition characterized by recurrent episodes of daytime somnolence and lapses in consciousness (microsomnias) that may be associated with automatic behaviors and amnesia. The pathophysiology of this disorder includes sleep-onset rapid eye movement (REM) sleep, which normally follows stage III or IV sleep.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: narcolepsia

narcotics

DF: Agents that induce narcosis. This term is considered outdated due to imprecision but continues to be widely used. Originally, agents that caused somnolence or induced sleep (stupor); now, any derivative, natural or

synthetic, of opium or morphine or any substance that has their effects. Narcotics are potent inducers of analgesia and opioid-related disorders.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: narcóticos

narrative appeal

DF: Persuasive tactic which uses descriptive evidence in the form of stories to communicate a message, usually evoking an emotional response.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: llamado narrativo

nasopharyngitis

DF: Inflammation of the nasopharynx usually caused by a viral infection.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nasofaringitis

nastic movement

DF: The movement of plant parts in response to non-directional stimuli. The stimulus may be external, such as the movement of Mimosa leaves when touch (thigmonasty), or internal, such as the sudden movement of plant parts due to changes in turgor pressure (seismonasty). Nyctinasty is the movement of organs, such as the opening of flowers during the day and closing at night, in response to the diurnal cycle.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nastia

natamycin

DF: Amphoteric macrolide antifungal antibiotic from *Streptomyces natalensis* or *S. chattanoogensis*. It is used for a variety of fungal infections, mainly topically.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: natamicina

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

DF: Standards which define the levels of air quality which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency judges are necessary to provide an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: Normas Nacionales de Calidad del Aire Ambiente

National Environmental Policy Act

DF: An act to declare a National policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment, to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man, to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station
ES: Ley Nacional de Política Ambiental (NEPA)

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

DF: An agency within U.S. Department of Agriculture formerly
known as the Cooperative State Research, Education, and
Extension Service, and renamed to the National Institute of
Food and Agriculture on September 30, 2009.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Instituto Nacional de Alimentos y Agricultura

national parks

DF: An area of land and/or sea usually owned and administered
by a national government and is protected from human
exploitation and development. The area is intended to
provide environmentally and culturally sensitive
scientific, educational and recreational opportunities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: parques nacionales

natriuretic peptides

DF: Peptides that regulate the water-electrolyte balance in the
body, also known as natriuretic peptide hormones.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: péptidos natriuréticos

natto

DF: A Japanese condiment and flavoring which has a
glutinous texture and strong cheeselike flavor and

is made of steamed, fermented and mashed soybeans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: natto

natural capital

DF: The stock of natural resources, land and ecosystems that provides a flow of economically valuable goods or services into the future. Example: A forest (stock) may produce goods such as new trees for timber; and ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, erosion control and wildlife habitat.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: capital natural

natural enemies

DF: Living organisms found in nature that kill, weaken, or reduce the reproductive potential of other organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enemigos naturales

natural gas

DF: Hydrocarbons that exist as a gas or vapor at ordinary pressures and temperatures. Methane is the most important, but ethane, propane, or others may be present.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: gas natural

natural pruning

DF: The natural dying and breaking off of the lower branches of trees due to shading from the upper canopy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: poda natural

natural resource management

DF: The application of scientific and technical principles in the management of natural resources, such as land, water, soil, plants and animals, in order to meet ecological, economic, social and policy objectives.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: manejo de recursos naturales

natural resources

DF: All the parts of the Earth that are not human-made and which people use, like fish, trees, minerals, lakes, or rivers.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: recursos naturales

natural resources conservation

DF: The protection, preservation, or restoration of natural resources such as forests, soil, water and wildlife.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: conservación de la naturaleza

nauplii

DF: A first stage of the larva of some crustaceans which is free-swimming and has three pairs of appendages, a single median eye, and little or no segmentation. The term is commonly found in association with the brine shrimp, *Artemia*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nauplii

Navajo Indians

DF: Peoples indigenous to Southwestern United States. It is the largest tribe of all Native American Indians.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: navajos

navicular disease

DF: Chronic inflammation of the navicular bone and bursa of the front foot in horses, causing lameness and a short stride.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedad navicular

necromass

DF: The mass of dead organisms (microbes, plants, insects etc.) usually expressed per unit of land surface or water volume.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: necromasa

necropsy

DF: A postmortem examination to determine cause of death or to study pathology of a disease.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: necropsia

necrosis

DF: The pathological process occurring in cells that are dying from irreparable injuries. It is caused by the progressive, uncontrolled action of degradative enzymes, leading to

mitochondrial swelling, nuclear flocculation, and cell lysis. Distinguish it from apoptosis which is a normal, regulated cellular process.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: necrosis

necrotizing hepatopancreatitis

DF: A severe bacterial disease of farmed shrimp caused by a gram-negative alpha-proteobacterium.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hepatopancreatitis necrotizante

needs assessment

DF: Systematic identification of a population's needs or the assessment of individuals to determine the proper level of services needed.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: identificación de necesidades

negative sense, single-stranded RNA viruses

DF: A group of RNA viruses whose negative single strand of viral RNA (3' to 5') has base sequence complementary to the positive sense strand (5' to 3'). The negative viral RNA must be converted by RNA polymerase to positive-sense RNA before it can be translated into protein.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: negative sense, single-stranded RNA viruses

nekton

DF: Actively-swimming aquatic organisms which, unlike plankton, are able to navigate against water currents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: necton

nematicides

DF: Pesticides that kill nematodes.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: nematocidas

neomycin

DF: Antibiotic complex produced by *Streptomyces fradiae*. It is composed of neomycins A, B, and C. It acts by inhibiting translation during protein synthesis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: neomicina

neonicotinoid insecticides

DF: The neonicotinoids are a class of insecticides with a common mode of action that affects the central nervous system of insects, causing paralysis and death.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: insecticidas neonicotinoideas

neoplasm antigens

DF: Proteins, glycoprotein, or lipoprotein moieties on surfaces of tumor cells that are usually identified by monoclonal antibodies. Many of these are of either embryonic or viral origin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: antígenos de neoplasias

neoplasm proteins

DF: Proteins whose abnormal expression (gain or loss) are associated with the development, growth, or progression of neoplasms. Some neoplasm proteins are tumor antigens (antigens, neoplasm), i.e. they induce an immune reaction to their tumor. Many neoplasm proteins have been characterized and are used as tumor markers (tumor markers, biological) when they are detectable in cells and body fluids as monitors for the presence or growth of tumors. Abnormal expression of oncogene proteins is involved in neoplastic transformation, whereas the loss of expression of tumor suppressor proteins is involved with the loss of growth control and progression of the neoplasm.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: proteínas de neoplasia

neoplasms

DF: New abnormal growth of tissue. Malignant neoplasms show a greater degree of anaplasia and have the properties of invasion and metastasis, compared to benign neoplasms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: neoplasmas

neoplastic cell transformation

DF: Cell changes manifested by escape from control mechanisms, increased growth potential, alterations in the cell surface, karyotypic abnormalities, morphological and biochemical deviations from the norm, and other attributes conferring the ability to invade, metastasize, and kill.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: transformación celular neoplásica

Neorickettsia

DF: A genus of bacteria that causes disease in humans, horses, dogs and other canids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Neorickettsia

Neospora

DF: A genus of protozoan parasites of the subclass Coccidia.

Its species are parasitic in dogs, cattle, goats, and sheep, among others. *Neospora caninum*, a species that mainly infects dogs, is intracellular in neural and other cells of the body, multiplies by endodyogeny, has no parasitophorous vacuole, and has numerous rhoptries. It is known to cause lesions in many tissues, especially the brain and spinal cord as well as abortion in the expectant mother.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: Neospora

neoteny

DF: The persistence of some larval or juvenile characteristics in adults of the species, as seen in some amphibians, worms, arthropods, plants etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: neotenia

nephelometry

DF: Chemical analysis based on the phenomenon whereby light, passing through a medium with dispersed particles of a different refractive index from that of the medium, is

attenuated in intensity by scattering. In nephelometry, the intensity of the scattered light is measured, usually, but not necessarily, at right angles to the incident light beam.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: nefelometría

nephrosis

DF: Pathological processes of the kidney without inflammatory or neoplastic components. Nephrosis may be a primary disorder or secondary complication of other diseases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: nefrosis

nephrotic syndrome

DF: A condition characterized by severe proteinuria, greater than 3.5 g/day in an average adult. The substantial loss of protein in the urine results in complications such as hypoproteinemia; generalized edema; hypertension; and hyperlipidemias. Diseases associated with nephrotic syndrome generally cause chronic kidney dysfunction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: síndrome nefrótico

nerve agents

DF: Nerve agents are highly toxic chemicals called "organophosphates" that poison the nervous system and disrupt bodily functions which are vital to an individual's survival. They were originally produced in a search for insecticides, but because of their toxicity, they were evaluated for military use.

DS: Nerve Agents Guide, U.S. Occupational Safety & Health

Administration

ES: agentes neurotóxicos

nerve endings

DF: Branch-like terminations of nerve fibers, sensory or motor neurons. Endings of sensory neurons are the beginnings of afferent pathway to the central nervous system. Endings of motor neurons are the terminals of axons at the muscle cells. Nerve endings which release neurotransmitters are called presynaptic terminals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: terminaciones nerviosas

nerve fibers

DF: Slender processes of neurons, including the axons and their glial envelopes (myelin sheath). Nerve fibers conduct nerve impulses to and from the central nervous system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: fibras nerviosas

nervous system diseases

DF: Diseases of the central and peripheral nervous system. This includes disorders of the brain, spinal cord, cranial nerves, peripheral nerves, nerve roots, autonomic nervous system, neuromuscular junction, and muscle.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfermedades del sistema nervioso

nestedness

DF: A measurement or analysis of the patterns of species distribution within naturally fragmented habitats (such as islands). A nested pattern is where the species composition in fragmented habitats is a subset of those habitats with more species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: anidamiento

nestlings

DF: A young bird that is not yet able to fly and stays in the nest.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: polluelos

nestmate recognition

DF: A discrimination behavior exhibited by social insects belonging to different colonies, mediated by odors, chemical signals, or pheromone differences between individual colony members.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reconocimiento de compañeros de nido

net ecosystem exchange

DF: A measurement of the quantity of carbon entering and leaving the ecosystem, usually associated with carbon dioxide flux from the ecosystem to the atmosphere.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: intercambio neto del ecosistema

net ecosystem production

DF: The difference between the amount of organic carbon fixed

in an ecosystem by photosynthesis (gross primary productivity) and total ecosystem respiration. NEP represents the total amount of organic carbon available for storage or loss in the ecosystem. Whether NEP is greater or less than zero determines if an ecosystem is autotrophic or heterotrophic.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: producción neta del ecosistema

net farm income

DF: A measurement of the profit or loss associated with a given year's production. It is an approximation of the net value of agricultural production, regardless of whether the commodities were sold, fed, or placed in inventory during the year. Net farm income equals the difference between gross farm income and total expenses. It includes nonmoney items such as depreciation, the consumption of farm-grown food, and the net imputed rental value of operator dwellings. Additions to inventory are treated as income.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: ingresos netos de finca o rancho

netilmicin

DF: Semisynthetic 1-N-ethyl derivative of sisomycin, an aminoglycoside antibiotic with action similar to gentamicin, but less ear and kidney toxicity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: netilmicina

neural networks

DF: A meshlike structure composed of interconnecting nerve

cells that are separated at the synaptic junction or joined to one another by cytoplasmic processes. In invertebrates, for example, the nerve net allows nerve impulses to spread over a wide area of the net because synapses can pass information in any direction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: redes neuronales

neurilemma

DF: The nerve husk. The outermost part of the myelin sheath covering a myelinated nerve fiber or a bundle of unmyelinated nerve fibers.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: neurilema

neurites

DF: In tissue culture, hairlike projections of neurons stimulated by growth factors and other molecules. These projections may go on to form a branched tree of dendrites or a single axon or they may be reabsorbed at a later stage of development. "Neurite" may refer to any filamentous or pointed outgrowth of an embryonal or tissue-culture neural cell.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: neuritas

neurocysticercosis

DF: Infection of the brain, spinal cord, or perimeningeal structures with the larval forms of the genus *Taenia* (primarily *T. solium* in humans).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: neurocisticercosis

neurodegenerative diseases

DF: Hereditary and sporadic conditions which are characterized by progressive nervous system dysfunction. These disorders are often associated with atrophy of the affected central or peripheral nervous system structures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: enfermedades neurodegenerativas

neuroendoscopy

DF: Procedures that use neuroendoscopes for disease diagnosis and treatment. Neuroendoscopy, generally an integration of the neuroendoscope with a computer-assisted neuronavigation system, provides guidance in neurosurgical procedures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: neuroendoscopia

neurofibrils

DF: The delicate interlacing threads, formed by aggregations of neurofilaments and neurotubules, coursing through the cytoplasm of the body of a neuron and extending from one dendrite into another or into the axon.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: neurofibrilas

neurogenesis

DF: Formation of neurons which involves the differentiation and division of stem cells in which one or both of the daughter

cells become neurons.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: neurogénesis

neuroglia

DF: The non-neuronal cells of the nervous system. They not only provide physical support, but also respond to injury, regulate the ionic and chemical composition of the extracellular milieu, participate in the blood-brain barrier and blood-retinal barrier, form the myelin insulation of nervous pathways, guide neuronal migration during development, and exchange metabolites with neurons. Neuroglia have high-affinity transmitter uptake systems, voltage-dependent and transmitter-gated ion channels, and can release transmitters, but their role in signaling (as in many other functions) is unclear.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: neuroglía

neurohormones

DF: A hormone, e.g. norepinephrine, vasopressin, antidiuretic hormone, or acetylcholine, secreted by neurosecretory cells or acting on a part of the nervous system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: neurohormonas

neurological examination

DF: Assessment of sensory and motor responses and reflexes that

is used to determine impairment of the nervous system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: examen neurológico

neuromuscular disorders

DF: A general term encompassing lower motor neuron disease; peripheral nervous system diseases; and certain muscular diseases. Manifestations include muscle weakness; fasciculation; muscle atrophy; spasm; myokymia; muscle hypertonia, myalgias, and muscle hypotonia.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: trastornos neuromusculares

neurons

DF: The basic cellular units of nervous tissue. Each neuron consists of a body, an axon, and dendrites. Their purpose is to receive, conduct, and transmit impulses in the nervous system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: neuronas

neuropathology

DF: The study of diseases and disorders of the nervous system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: neuropatología

neuropeptides

DF: Peptides released by neurons as intercellular messengers. Many neuropeptides are also hormones released by non-neuronal cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: neuropéptidos

neuroplasticity

DF: The capacity of the nervous system to change its reactivity as the result of successive activations.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: neuroplasticidad

neuroradiography

DF: Radiography of the central nervous system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: neurorradiografía

neuroschistosomiasis

DF: Schistosomiasis of the brain, spinal cord, or meninges caused by infections with trematodes of the genus *Schistosoma*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: neuroesquistosomiasis

neurotransmitter receptors

DF: Cell surface receptors that bind signalling molecules released by neurons and convert these signals into intracellular changes influencing the behavior of cells. Neurotransmitter is used here in its most general sense, including not only messengers that act to regulate ion channels, but also those which act on second messenger systems and those which may act at a distance from their release sites. Included are receptors for neuromodulators, neuroregulators, neuromediators, and neurohumors, whether or not located at synapses.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: receptores de neurotransmisores

neurotrophins

DF: Factors which enhance the growth potentialities of sensory and sympathetic nerve cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: neurotrofinas

neutral oil

DF: An oil obtained by distillation, which is untreated with either acid or alkali.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aceite neutro

neutralizing antibodies

DF: Antibodies that reduce or abolish some biological activity of a soluble antigen or infectious agent, usually a virus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: anticuerpos neutralizantes

neutrons

DF: Electrically neutral elementary particles found in all atomic nuclei except light hydrogen; the mass is equal to that of the proton and electron combined and they are unstable when isolated from the nucleus, undergoing beta decay. Slow, thermal, epithermal, and fast neutrons refer to the energy levels with which the neutrons are ejected from heavier nuclei during their decay.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: neutrones

neutropenia

DF: A decrease in the number of neutrophils found in the blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: neutropenia

neutrophils

DF: Granular leukocytes having a nucleus with three to five lobes connected by slender threads of chromatin, and cytoplasm containing fine inconspicuous granules and stainable by neutral dyes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: neutrófilos

new combination

DF: The transfer of a validly published subspecies to another species, or a validly published species to another genus, or a validly published species to a subspecies of another species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nueva combinación

New England region

DF: Region in Northeast section of the United States, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de Nueva Inglaterra

New Guinea

DF: An island in the west Pacific Ocean divided into Irian Jaya (Indonesia) and Papua New Guinea (independent from 1975, formerly an United Nations trust territory).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Nueva Guinea

Newcastle disease

DF: A highly infectious viral disease of poultry. Symptoms include reduced yield of often soft and misshapen eggs, lack of appetite, troubled breathing, nasal discharges and diarrhea. High mortality amongst young birds is common.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedad de Newcastle

Newcastle disease virus

DF: The most well known avian paramyxovirus in the genus Avulavirus and the cause of a highly infectious pneumoencephalitis in fowl. It is also reported to cause conjunctivitis in humans. Transmission is by droplet inhalation or ingestion of contaminated water or food.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: Newcastle disease virus

news media

DF: The various modes of communicating news to the public.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: medios de noticias

niches

DF: How an organism fits into the ecosystem--where it lives,

what it consumes, what consumes it, and how it interacts with all biotic and abiotic factors.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: nichos

nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase

DF: An enzyme that catalyzes the formation of nicotinamide mononucleotide (NMN) from nicotinamide and 5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate, the rate-limiting step in the biosynthesis of the NAD coenzyme. It is also known as a growth factor for early B-lymphocytes, or an adipokine with insulin-mimetic effects (visfatin).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: nicotidamida fosforribosiltransferasa

nicotinic receptors

DF: One of the two major classes of cholinergic receptors. Nicotinic receptors were originally distinguished by their preference for nicotine over muscarine. They are generally divided into muscle-type and neuronal-type (previously ganglionic) based on pharmacology, and subunit composition of the receptors.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: receptores nicotínicos

nigericin

DF: A polyether antibiotic which affects ion transport and ATPase activity in mitochondria. It is produced by *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: nigericina

night vision

DF: The ability to see in the darkness of night or at low levels of illumination due to photoreception by the retinal rods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: visión nocturna

nisin

DF: A 34-amino acid polypeptide antibiotic produced by *Streptococcus lactis*. It has been used as a food preservative in canned fruits and vegetables, and cheese.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: nisina

nitrilase

DF: Hydrolases act on aromatic nitriles, aliphatic nitriles and acid amides.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nitrilasa

nitro compounds

DF: Compounds having the nitro group, $-NO_2$, attached to carbon. When attached to nitrogen they are nitramines and attached to oxygen they are nitrates.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: nitrocompuestos

nitroaromatic compounds

DF: Organic compounds that consist of at least one nitro group attached to an aromatic ring.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: compuestos nitroaromáticos

nitrobenzoic acids

DF: Benzoic acid or benzoic acid esters substituted with one or more nitro groups.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: ácidos nitrobenzoicos

nitrofurantoin

DF: A urinary anti-infective agent effective against most gram-positive and gram-negative organisms. Although sulfonamides and antibiotics are usually the agents of choice for urinary tract infections, nitrofurantoin is widely used for prophylaxis and long-term suppression.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: nitrofurantoína

nitrogen-fixing trees

DF: Trees that can convert atmospheric nitrogen into usable form through a symbiotic relationship with bacteria that live in root nodules; they have many uses in agroforestry including mulch, nitrogen fertilizer, food and fodder.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: árboles fijadores de nitrógeno

nitrogen cycle

DF: The sequence of biochemical changes undergone by nitrogen, wherein it is used by a living organism, liberated upon the death and decomposition of the organism and converted to its

original state of oxidation.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: ciclo del nitrógeno

nitrogen fixation

DF: The biological or chemical process by which elemental
nitrogen from the air is converted to organic or available
nitrogen.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: fijación del nitrógeno

nitrosamines

DF: A class of compounds that contain a -NH₂ and a -NO radical.
Many members of this group have carcinogenic and mutagenic
properties.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: nitrosaminas

nitrous acid

DF: Nitrous acid (HNO₂). A weak acid that exists only in
solution. It can form water-soluble nitrites and stable
esters.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: ácido nitroso

nixtamalization

DF: Nixtamalization involves cooking and steeping corn

in a lime solution, then washing and grinding the corn to form masa, a dough used to make tortillas, taco shells, corn chips, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nixtamalización

no observed adverse effect level

DF: The highest exposure level at which there are no biologically significant increases in the frequency or severity of adverse effect between the exposed population and its appropriate control; some effects may be produced at this level, but they are not considered adverse or precursors of adverse effects.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: nivel sin efecto adverso observado

nocardiosis

DF: Infections caused by bacteria of the genus Nocardia.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nocardiosis

nociception

DF: Sensing of noxious mechanical, thermal or chemical stimuli by nociceptors. It is the sensory component of visceral and tissue pain (nociceptive pain).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: nocicepción

nocturnal activity

DF: Animal and human activity during the night. Compare "diurnal activity".

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: actividad nocturna

nogalamycin

DF: An anthrocycline from a *Streptomyces nogalater* variant. It is a cytolytic antineoplastic that inhibits DNA-dependent RNA synthesis by binding to DNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: nogalamicina

noise pollution

DF: Any sound which is unwanted or interferes with hearing other sounds.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: contaminación acústica

non-coding RNA

DF: RNA which does not code for protein but has some enzymatic, structural or regulatory function. Although ribosomal RNA (RNA, ribosomal) and transfer RNA (RNA, transfer) are also untranslated RNAs, they are not included in this scope.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: ARN no codificante

non-vascular plants

DF: Plants, such as mosses, liverworts, and hornworts, which do not contain the specialized vascular tissue (xylem and phloem) such as is found in the ferns, gymnosperms, and angiosperms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas no vasculares

nonindustrial private forests

DF: Forest land owned by a private individual, group or corporation not part of the timber industry.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bosques privados no industriales

nonnutritive sweeteners

DF: Sweeteners that do not have any significant energy or nutrient content

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: edulcorantes no nutritivos

nonpoint source pollution

DF: Pollution whose source is general rather than specific in location. It is widely used in reference to agricultural and related pollutants. For example, logging operations production of sediments, agricultural pesticide applications, automobile exhaust pollution, etc.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: contaminación de fuentes no puntuales

nonprofit corporations

DF: A business organization where the income or profit of the corporation is not distributed to corporation members, directors or officers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sociedades sin fines de lucro

nonrenewable resources

DF: Natural resources that cannot be regenerated or grown at a sustainable rate to meet demand, including fossil fuels, metals, and minerals.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: recursos no renovables

nonsense mutation

DF: A mutation in which a sense codon (which codes for an amino acid) is converted to the same sequence as a stop codon. This abnormal occurrence causes premature termination of protein translation resulting in the production of truncated proteins which may be non-functional.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mutación sin sentido

nonsteroidal estrogens

DF: Non-steroidal compounds with estrogenic activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: estrógenos no esteroidales

nontariff trade barriers

DF: Any government measure other than tariffs that restricts trade flows.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: barreras comerciales no arancelarias

norlignans

DF: Groups of plant secondary metabolites containing diphenylpentane skeleton.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: norlignanós

normal distribution

DF: Continuous frequency distribution of infinite range. Its properties are as follows: 1, continuous, symmetrical distribution with both tails extending to infinity; 2, arithmetic mean, mode, and median identical; and 3, shape completely determined by the mean and standard deviation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: distribución normal

normalized difference vegetation index

DF: A transformation of satellite-based measurements computed as the ratio of reflectance in the red and near-infrared portions of the spectrum. Reflectance in the red region decreases with increasing chlorophyll content of the plant canopy, while reflectance in the infrared increases with increasing wet plant biomass. The index value represents greenness, density, and vigor of vegetation.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: índice de vegetación de diferencia normalizada

normoxia

DF: A state of normal oxygen levels, where the ambient oxygen pressure is equal to the partial pressure of oxygen of air at sea level.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: normoxia

Northern blotting

DF: Detection of RNA that has been electrophoretically separated and immobilized by blotting on nitrocellulose or other type of paper or nylon membrane followed by hybridization with labeled nucleic acid probes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: técnica de Northern blot

notifiable disease

DF: A disease required to be reported to federal, state, or local health authorities because of infectivity, severity, or prevalence.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedad de declaración obligatoria

novel foods

DF: Foods produced from ingredients that have not traditionally been used for human consumption in the area of the world in question, or that are produced by a new or extensively modified process.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos nuevos

novobiocin

DF: An antibiotic compound derived from *Streptomyces niveus*. It has a chemical structure similar to coumarin. Novobiocin binds to DNA gyrase, and blocks adenosine triphosphatase (ATPase) activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: novobiocina

noxious weeds

DF: A weed arbitrarily defined by laws as being especially undesirable. The definition of this term will vary according to legal interpretations.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: maleza nociva

nucellus

DF: The tissue of an ovule, in which the female gametophyte (embryo sac) develops, the megasporangium.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: nucela

nuclear family

DF: A family composed of spouses and their children.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: familia nuclear

nuclear inclusions

DF: Circumscribed masses of foreign or metabolically inactive materials, within the cell nucleus. Some are viral inclusion bodies.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: inclusiones nucleares

nuclear localization signals

DF: Short, predominantly basic amino acid sequences identified as nuclear import signals for some proteins. These sequences are believed to interact with specific receptors at the nuclear pore.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: señales de localización nuclear

nuclear matrix

DF: The residual framework structure of the cell nucleus that maintains many of the overall architectural features of the cell nucleus including the nuclear lamina with nuclear pore complex structures, residual cell nucleoli and an extensive fibrogranular structure in the nuclear interior.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: matriz nuclear

nuclear membrane

DF: The membrane system of the cell nucleus that surrounds the nucleoplasm. It consists of two concentric membranes separated by the perinuclear space. The structures of the envelope where it opens to the cytoplasm are called the nuclear pores.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: envoltorio nuclear

nuclear power

DF: Energy that comes from breaking apart the center (nucleus) of an atom.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: energía nuclear

nuclear transplantation

DF: Moving a cell nucleus from one cell to another enucleated cell, usually an oocyte which is then stimulated to develop into an embryo which is then transferred to a recipient female.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transplante nuclear

nucleic acid conformation

DF: The spatial arrangement of the atoms of a nucleic acid or polynucleotide that results in its characteristic 3-dimensional shape.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: conformación de ácido nucleico

nucleocapsid

DF: A unit of basic viral structure consisting of the viral genome and surrounding capsid.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nucleocápside

nucleocytoplasmic interaction

DF: The reciprocal interaction of the cytoplasmic environment and nuclear gene expression.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: interacción nucleocitoplásmica

nucleocytoplasmic transport

DF: Active transport mechanisms for movement across the nuclear membrane into the cytoplasm.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transporte nucleocitoplásmico

nucleolus organizer region

DF: The chromosome region which is active in nucleolus formation and which functions in the synthesis of ribosomal RNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: región organizadora del nucléolo

nucleoporins

DF: Proteins that form the structure of the nuclear pore. They are involved in active, facilitated and passive transport of molecules in and out of the cell nucleus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: nucleoporinas

nucleoside-triphosphate phosphatase

DF: An enzyme which catalyzes the hydrolysis of nucleoside triphosphates to nucleoside diphosphates. It may also catalyze the hydrolysis of nucleotide triphosphates, diphosphates, thiamine diphosphates and FAD. The nucleoside triphosphate phosphohydrolases I and II are subtypes of the enzyme which are found mostly in viruses.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: nucleósido-trifosfato fosfatasa

nucleosides

DF: Purine or pyrimidine bases attached to a ribose or deoxyribose.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: nucleósidos

nucleosomes

DF: The repeating structural units of chromatin, each consisting of approximately 200 base pairs of DNA wound around a protein core. This core is composed of the histones H2A, H2B, H3, and H4.

DS: MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)

ES: nucleosomas

nucleotide aptamers

DF: Nucleotide sequences, generated by iterative rounds of SELEX aptamer technique, that bind to a target molecule specifically and with high affinity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: aptámeros de nucleótidos

nucleotide motifs

DF: Commonly observed base sequence or nucleotide structural components which can be represented by a consensus sequence or a sequence logo.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: motivos nucleótidos

nucleotide sequences

DF: The sequence of purines and pyrimidines in nucleic acids and polynucleotides.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: secuencias de nucleótidos

nucleotides

DF: A subunit of DNA or RNA consisting of a nitrogenous base (adenine, guanine, thymine, or cytosine in DNA; adenine, guanine, uracil, or cytosine in RNA), a phosphate molecule, and a sugar molecule (deoxyribose in DNA and ribose in RNA). Many of nucleotides are linked to form a DNA or RNA molecule.

DS: USDA Glossary of Agricultural Biotechnology Terms

ES: nucleótidos

nuclides

DF: A general term used to describe the full range of elements and their isotopes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nucleidos

null alleles

DF: Mutant forms of a gene producing no gene product or expressing a nonfunctional gene product, therefore lacking normal gene function.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alelos nulos

nullisomics

DF: having a diploid set of chromosomes where one homologous pair is missing, e.g. 2N-2.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nulisómicos

nurse plants

DF: Plants that provide shelter for younger or more valuable

trees, crops or other plants by protecting them from damage by frost, wind, sunlight, predators, pests, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas nodrizas

nursing homes

DF: Facilities which provide nursing supervision and limited medical care to persons who do not require hospitalization.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hogares de ancianos

nutatation

DF: Movement of plant parts caused by irregular growth, such as the circular movement detected in growing seedlings and the "searching" movement of growing young tendrils.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nutación

nutrient availability

DF: The availability of nutrients to be taken up and used by living biological organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: disponibilidad de nutrientes

nutrient management

DF: Managing the amount, source, placement, form, and timing of the application of nutrients and soil amendments to ensure adequate soil fertility for plant production and to minimize the potential for environmental degradation, particularly water

quality impairment.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: manejo de nutrientes

nutrient offtake

DF: Nutrient removal from the soil system through the harvest of crops.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: extracción de nutrientes

nutrient resorption (physiology)

DF: An organism's assimilation of nutrients that had been previously released.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reabsorción de nutrientes (fisiología)

nutrients

DF: Any substance that contributes to the growth and health of a living organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nutrientes

nutrigenomics

DF: The study of the relationship between nutritional physiology and genetic makeup. It includes the effect of different food components on gene expression and how variations in genes effect responses to food components.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: nutrigenómica

nutrition-genotype interaction

DF: Nutrient regulation of gene expression.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: interacción nutrición-genotipo

nutrition assessment

DF: Evaluation and measurement of nutritional variables in order to assess the level of nutrition or the nutritional status of the individual. Nutrition surveys may be used in making the assessment.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: evaluación de la nutrición

Nutrition Evidence Library

DF: USDA's Nutrition Evidence Library (NEL) specializes in conducting systematic reviews to inform nutrition policy and programs. The Library evaluates, synthesizes, and grades research using rigorous and transparent methodology to define the state of food and nutrition-related science. NEL provides ongoing support to the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific review process for developing recommendations for the Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

DS: USDA

ES: Biblioteca de Evidencia en Nutrición

nutrition monitoring

DF: The collection and analysis of patient data in order to monitor the health status of the population and prevent or minimize malnourishment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: supervisión de la nutrición

nutrition risk assessment

DF: The qualitative or quantitative evaluation of the likelihood of adverse effects related to nutritional status, nutrient intake, or nutritionally-related medical conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: valoración del riesgo nutricional

nutrition surveys

DF: A systematic collection of factual data pertaining to the nutritional status of a human population within a given geographic area. Data from these surveys are used in preparing nutrition assessments.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: encuestas sobre nutrición

nutritional intervention

DF: A clinical trial of diets or dietary supplements customized to one or more specific risk groups, such as cancer patients, pregnant women, Down syndrome children, populations with nutrient deficiencies, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: intervención nutricional

nutritive value

DF: An indication of the contribution of a food to the nutrient content of the diet. This value depends on the quantity of a food which is digested and absorbed and the amounts of the essential

nutrients (protein, fat, carbohydrate, minerals, vitamins) which it contains.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: valor nutritivo

nystatin

DF: Macrolide antifungal antibiotic complex produced by *Streptomyces noursei*, *S. aureus*, and other *Streptomyces* species. The biologically active components of the complex are nystatin A1, A2, and A3.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: nistatina

O

oases

DF: Fertile or green spots in a desert or wasteland, made so by the presence of the water due to the water table reaching the surface.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: oases

obesity

DF: Increase in body weight as the result of an excessive accumulation of fat in the body. Often defined as a Body Mass Index greater than or equal to 30.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: obesidad

obesogenic diet

DF: Diets that lead to excessive body weight gain.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dieta obesogénica

observational studies

DF: A research method in which investigators watch attentively to gather data without manipulation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estudios de observación

obsessive-compulsive disorder

DF: An anxiety disorder characterized by recurrent, persistent obsessions or compulsions. Obsessions are the intrusive ideas, thoughts, or images that are experienced as senseless or repugnant. Compulsions are repetitive and seemingly purposeful behavior which the individual generally recognizes as senseless and from which the individual does not derive pleasure although it may provide a release from tension.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: trastorno obsesivo compulsivo

obstetric labor

DF: The repetitive uterine contraction during childbirth which is associated with the progressive dilation of the uterine cervix (cervix uteri). Successful labor results in the expulsion of the fetus and placenta. Obstetric labor can be spontaneous or induced.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: trabajo de parto

occludins

DF: A MARVEL domain protein that plays an important role in the formation and regulation of the tight junction paracellular permeability barrier.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: ocludinas

occupational accidents

DF: An unforeseen incident, especially one causing injury or death, occurring in the workplace or while performing job duties.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: accidentes ocupacionales

occupational diseases

DF: Diseases due to factors involved in one's employment.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfermedades ocupacionales

occupational exposure

DF: Contact with a physical, chemical or biological agent in the workplace.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: exposición ocupacional

occupational health and safety

DF: The promotion of a safe and healthy environment to support the physical and mental well-being among humans in the workplace.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: salud y seguridad ocupacionales

occupational therapy

DF: Skilled treatment that helps individuals achieve independence in all facets of their lives. It assists in the development of skills needed for independent living.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: terapia ocupacional

occupations

DF: General categories of job or work specializations, as characterized by duties, skill levels, status, pay, responsibility levels, or other distinguishing factors.

DS: ERIC Thesaurus

ES: ocupaciones

occurrence

DF: The frequency of an event or characteristic without distinguishing between prevalence and incidence.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ocurrencia

ocean acidification

DF: Increased concentrations of carbon dioxide in sea water causing an increase in acidity of ocean waters (i.e., a reduction in ocean pH). Decrease in pH in coastal waters can be caused by dissolved inorganic carbon, dissolved and particulate organic carbon, and nutrients from riverine and estuarine sources.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: acidificación del océano

octanes

DF: Eight-carbon saturated hydrocarbon group of the methane series. Include isomers and derivatives.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: octanos

octreotide

DF: A potent, long-acting synthetic somatostatin octapeptide analog that inhibits secretion of growth hormone and is used to treat hormone-secreting tumors; diabetes mellitus; hypotension, orthostatic; hyperinsulinism; hypergastrinemia; and small bowel fistula.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: octreotide

ocular physiology

DF: Biological action and events that support the functions of the eye and vision, ocular.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: fisiología ocular

odds ratio

DF: The ratio of two odds. The exposure-odds ratio for case control data is the ratio of the odds in favor of exposure among cases to the odds in favor of exposure among noncases. The disease-odds ratio for a cohort or cross section is the ratio of the odds in favor of disease among the exposed to the odds in favor of disease among the unexposed. The prevalence-odds ratio refers to an odds ratio derived cross-sectionally from studies of prevalent

cases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: cociente de las probabilidades

ohmic heating

DF: Heating that results from the flow of current through a medium with electrical resistance.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: calentamiento óhmico

oil fields

DF: The surface area overlying an oil reservoir or reservoirs. The term usually includes not only the surface area, but also the reservoir, the wells, and the production equipment.

DS: U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration

ES: campos petroleros

oil sands

DF: Oil sands are a combination of clay, sand, water, and bitumen, a heavy black viscous oil. Oil sands can be mined and processed to extract the oil-rich bitumen, which is then refined into oil. The bitumen in oil sands cannot be pumped from the ground in its natural state; instead oil sand deposits are mined, usually using strip mining or open pit techniques, or the oil is extracted by underground heating with additional upgrading.

DS: The United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior

ES: arenas de alquitrán

oil shale

DF: A kerogen-bearing, finely laminated brown or black sedimentary rock that will yield liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons on distillation. Oil shale, despite the name, does not actually contain oil, but rather a type of organic matter called kerogen, a precursor of oil that is converted to a type of crude oil when heated to about 450 - 500° C.

DS: The United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior

ES: pizarra de aceite

oilseed cakes

DF: The solid byproduct or residue obtained after extracting oil from oilseeds.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: residuos de oleaginosas

oilseed crops

DF: Primarily soybeans, and other crops such as peanuts, cottonseed, sunflower seed, flaxseed, safflower seed, rapeseed, sesame seed, castor beans, canola, rapeseed, and mustard seeds used to produce edible and/or inedible oils, as well as high-protein animal meal.

DS: USDA Glossary of Agricultural Terms

ES: plantas de semillas oleaginosas

ointments

DF: Semisolid preparations used topically for protective emollient effects or as a vehicle for local administration of medications. Ointment bases are various mixtures of fats, waxes, animal and plant oils and solid and liquid hydrocarbons.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: pomadas

old-growth forests

DF: Stands of forest trees of either seral or climax species growing singly or in association with other tree species. The stands are usually well past the age of maturity as defined by the culmination of mean annual increment and often exhibit characteristics of decadence. These characteristics may include, but are not limited to: low growth rates, dead and dying trees, snags, and down woody material. The stands are usually characterized by large diameter trees relative to species and site potential, multi-layered canopies, a range in tree diameter sizes, and the presence of understory vegetation. The specific attributes of an old-growth stand are primarily dependent on plant associations and forest cover type.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: bosques primarios prístinos

Older Americans Act Nutrition Program

DF: El programa de nutrición para la tercera edad, autorizado en virtud del Título III de la Ley de Protección para Estadounidenses de Edad Avanzada, brinda subsidios a agencias estatales sobre la vejez, a fin de apoyar la entrega de comidas en comedores o a domicilio a personas mayores de 60 años. Está diseñado para abordar problemas de insuficiencia alimentaria y aislamiento social entre las

personas mayores.

DS: Congressional Research Service Report for Congress, 2004.

ES: Older Americans Act Nutrition Program

oleandomycin

DF: Antibiotic macrolide produced by *Streptomyces antibioticus*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: oleandomicina

oleoresins

DF: A solution of resin in an essential oil that occurs in or exudes from many plants, especially softwoods. The oleoresin from pine is a solution of pine resin (rosin) in turpentine.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: oleoresinas

oligodendroglia

DF: A class of large neuroglial (macroglial) cells in the central nervous system. Oligodendroglia may be called interfascicular, perivascular, or perineuronal (not the same as satellite cells, perineuronal of ganglia) according to their location. They form the insulating myelin sheath of axons in the central nervous system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: oligodendroglía

oligodeoxyribonucleotides

DF: A group of deoxyribonucleotides (up to 12) in which the phosphate residues of each deoxyribonucleotide act as bridges in forming diester linkages between the deoxyribose moieties.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: oligodesoxirribonucleótidos

oligomerization

DF: A chemical reaction in which a few monomeric compounds (amino acids or nucleotides or monosaccharides) are linked together to form oligomers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: oligomerización

oligomycin

DF: A closely related group of toxic substances elaborated by various strains of Streptomyces. They are 26-membered macrolides with lactone moieties and double bonds and inhibit various ATPases, causing uncoupling of phosphorylation from mitochondrial respiration. Used as tools in cytochemistry. Some specific oligomycins are rutamycin, peliomycin, and botrycidin (formerly venturicidin X).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: oligomicina

oligonucleotide probes

DF: Synthetic or natural oligonucleotides used in hybridization studies in order to identify and study specific nucleic acid fragments, e.g., DNA segments near or within a specific gene locus or

gene. The probe hybridizes with a specific mRNA,
if present.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: sondas de oligonucleótidos

oligopeptides

DF: Peptides composed of two to twelve amino acids joined
together by peptide (amide) bonds between adjacent amino
acids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: oligopeptidas

oligopoly

DF: A market in which a few sellers exert control over a large
number of buyers. It is opposite of an oligopsony.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: oligopolio

oligopsony

DF: A market in which a few number of buyers exert power over a
large number of sellers. It is opposite of an oligopoly.

DS: NAL Thesaurus

ES: oligopsonio

oligoribonucleotides

DF: A group of ribonucleotides (up to 12) in which the
phosphate residues of each ribonucleotide act as bridges in
forming diester linkages between the ribose moieties.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: oligorribonucleótidos

olive cake

DF: The solid byproduct or residue derived from olive pressing, that consists of pulp and pit of the olive fruit.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: orujillo de aceituna

omega-3 fatty acids

DF: A group of fatty acids, often of marine origin, which have the first unsaturated bond in the third position from the omega carbon.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: ácidos grasos omega-3

omega-6 fatty acids

DF: Fatty acids which have the first unsaturated bond in the sixth position from the omega carbon.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: ácidos grasos omega-6

omnivores

DF: An organism that feeds on both animal and plant substances.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: omnívoros

on-farm food safety

DF: Strategies and practices performed at the site of

the production of food commodities in order to decrease the risk of foodborne illness.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: inocuidad alimentaria en granjas

oncogene proteins

DF: Proteins coded by oncogenes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: proteínas oncogénicas

oncogenes

DF: Genes whose gain-of-function alterations lead to neoplastic cell transformation. They include, for example, genes for activators or stimulators of cell proliferation such as growth factors, growth factor receptors, protein kinases, signal transducers, nuclear phosphoproteins, and transcription factors. A prefix of "v-" before oncogene symbols indicates oncogenes captured and transmitted by retroviruses; the prefix "c-" before the gene symbol of an oncogene indicates it is the cellular homolog (proto-oncogenes) of a v-oncogene.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: oncogenes

oncospheres

DF: The motile first larval stages of cyclophyllidean cestodes, morphologically characterized by hooks which aid in migration through the host intestine.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: oncosferas

One Health initiative

DF: One Health is the concept that the health of animals, the health of people, and the viability of ecosystems are linked. It focuses on delivering collaborative, multidisciplinary solutions to complex problems at the animal, human, and environmental interface (AHEI). This approach brings together the strengths of multiple health science professionals including veterinarians, physicians, public health professionals, epidemiologists, ecologists, social scientists, toxicologists, and others - working locally, nationally, and globally - to attain optimal health for people, domestic animals, wildlife, plants and our environment.

DS: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA

ES: iniciativa "Un Mundo, una Salud"

online courses

DF: Educational lessons delivered via the Internet to students. Students and instructor may not meet face to face but interact through web-based software and email.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cursos en línea

oocysts

DF: Zygote-containing cysts of sporozoan protozoa. Further development in an oocyst produces small individual infective organisms called sporozoites. Then, depending on the genus, the entire oocyst is called a sporocyst or the oocyst contains multiple sporocysts encapsulating the sporozoites.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: oocistos

open free stalls

DF: Open air stalls in which dairy animals are free to enter and leave, as opposed to being confined in stanchions. The free stalls are usually covered by a roof, but are exposed to the weather and are typically used in regions where there are mild winter temperatures.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estabulación libre abierta

open range

DF: All suitable range of an area upon which grazing is permitted.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: pradera abierta

open space

DF: Any relatively unobstructed area which may intentionally be left undeveloped or unimproved, such as for amenity or conservation purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: espacio abierto

operating leases

DF: A type of leasing contract in which the renter has temporary use of an asset and is not considered as the

owner of the asset.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: arrendamientos operativos

operations research

DF: The use of analytic methods adopted from mathematics for solving operational problems.

Among the common scientific techniques used in operations research are mathematical programming, statistical theory, information theory, game theory, Monte Carlo methods, and queueing theory.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: investigación operativa

operator regions

DF: Regulatory elements of an operon to which activators or repressors bind to effect the transcription of genes in the operon.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: regiones del operador

operon

DF: In bacteria, a group of metabolically related genes, with a common promoter, whose transcription into a single polycistronic messenger RNA is under the control of an operator region.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: operón

ophthalmology

DF: A surgical specialty concerned with the structure and function of the eye and the medical and surgical treatment of its defects and diseases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: oftalmología

opisthorchiasis

DF: Infection with flukes of the genus *Opisthorchis*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: opistorquiasis

opium alkaloids

DF: Alkaloids found in opium from *Papaver* that induce analgesic and narcotic effects by action upon opioid receptors.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: alcaloides del opio

opportunity costs

DF: The economic outcome of giving up an opportunity, often associated with investments.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: costo de oportunidad

opsin

DF: Photosensitive proteins in the membranes of photoreceptor cells such as the rods and the cones. Opsins have varied light absorption properties and are members of the

G-protein-coupled receptors family. Their ligands are vitamin A-based chromophores.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: opsina

optics

DF: Branch of physical science concerned with the transmission, generation, manipulation, and detection of electromagnetic radiation in the wavelength range from vacuum ultraviolet to the far infrared.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: óptica

optogenetics

DF: The combination of genetic and optical methods in controlling specific events with temporal precision in targeted cells of a functioning intact biological system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: optogenética

oral contraceptives

DF: Compounds, usually hormonal, taken orally in order to block ovulation and prevent the occurrence of pregnancy. The hormones are generally estrogen or progesterone or both.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: anticonceptivos orales

oral exposure

DF: Contact between a potentially harmful physical, chemical or biological agent (e.g., pesticide, microbe, heavy metal,

drug etc.) and an organism by ingestion.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: exposición oral

organ culture

DF: Maintenance or growth of animal and plant organs in vitro, originating from three-dimensional cultures of undisaggregated cells in a manner that retains some or all of the histological features of the tissue in vivo.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo de órganos

organ transplantation

DF: Transference of an organ between individuals of the same species or between individuals of different species.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: transplante de órganos

organelles

DF: A cell structure which has specific function.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: organelas

organic cation transporters

DF: A family of proteins involved in the transport of organic cations. They play an important role in the elimination of a variety of endogenous substances, xenobiotics, and their metabolites from the body.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: transportadores de cationes orgánicos

organic foods

DF: Organic food is produced without: antibiotics; growth hormones; most conventional pesticides; petroleum-based fertilizers or sewage sludge-based fertilizers; bioengineering; or ionizing radiation. USDA certification is required before a product can be labeled "organic". Companies, including restaurants, that handle or process organic food must be certified also.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos ecológicos

organic production

DF: A concept and practice of agricultural production that focuses on production without the use of synthetic inputs and does not allow the use of transgenic organisms. USDA's National Organic Program has established a set of national standards for certified organic production.

DS: USDA Glossary of Agricultural Biotechnology Terms

ES: producción orgánica

organic soils

DF: A soil that contains a high percentage (greater than 20 or 30 percent) of organic matter in the upper layers (where living roots are primarily found).

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: suelos orgánicos

organogenesis

DF: Formation of differentiated cells and complicated tissue organization to provide specialized functions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: organogénesis

organotin compounds

DF: Organic compounds which contain tin in the molecule. Used widely in industry and agriculture.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: compuestos de organoestaño

Oriental traditional medicine

DF: Medical practice or discipline that is based on the knowledge, cultures, and beliefs of the people in East Asia.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: medicina oriental tradicional

oriented strandboards

DF: An engineered structural wood-based panel composed of wood strands, flakes or wafers bonded under heat and pressure with a waterproof resin. The external layers are aligned in the panel direction and the inner layers are either cross-aligned or randomly-oriented. Common uses are sheathing in walls, floors, and roofs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: láminas de chapa orientadas

Orientia

DF: A genus of bacteria that is vectored by mites and causes scrub typhus in humans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Orientia

ornamental trees

DF: A tree cultivated for its beauty rather than for use. It is usually a small flowering tree used for understory or massed in the open for color and texture.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: árboles ornamentales

ornithine

DF: An amino acid produced in the urea cycle by the splitting off of urea from arginine.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: ornitina

oropharyngeal neoplasms

DF: Cancer or tumours of the oropharynx.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: neoplasias orofaríngeas

oropharynx

DF: The middle portion of the pharynx that lies posterior to the mouth, inferior to the soft palate, and superior to the base of the tongue and epiglottis. It has a digestive function as food passes from the mouth into the oropharynx

before entering esophagus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: orofaringe

Orthobunyavirus

DF: A genus of the family Bunyaviridae containing over 150 viruses, most of which are transmitted by mosquitoes or flies. They are arranged in groups defined by serological criteria, each now named for the original reference species (previously called serogroups).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: Orthobunyavirus

orthodontics

DF: A dental specialty concerned with the prevention and correction of dental and oral anomalies (malocclusion).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: ortodoncia

orthophotography

DF: The practice of removing positional distortions (due to camera tilt, topographical relief, etc.) from an aerial photograph to produce an accurate image of the Earth's surface and equalize the distances represented on the image.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ortofotografía

oseltamivir

DF: An acetamido cyclohexene that is a structural homolog of sialic acid and inhibits neuraminidase.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: oseltamivir

osmotic pressure

DF: The pressure required to prevent osmosis through a semipermeable membrane separating two solutions of differing solute concentrations.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: presión osmótica

osmotic stress

DF: A change in osmotic pressure causing a rapid passage of water or other solvent across a membrane by osmosis; in living cells this may result in rupture of the cell membrane and lysis of the cell.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estrés osmótico

osteoarthritis

DF: A progressive, degenerative joint disease, the most common form of arthritis, especially in older persons. The disease is thought to result not from the aging process but from biochemical changes and biomechanical stresses affecting articular cartilage. In the foreign literature it is often called osteoarthrosis deformans.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: osteoartritis

osteoblasts

DF: Bone-forming cells which secrete an extracellular matrix.

Hydroxyapatite crystals are then deposited into the matrix
to form bone.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: osteoblastos

osteochondrosis

DF: Any of a group of bone disorders involving one or more
ossification centers (epiphyses). It is characterized by
degeneration or necrosis followed by revascularization and
reossification.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: osteocondritis

osteomalacia

DF: A condition marked by softening of the bones (due
to impaired mineralization, with excess
accumulation of osteoid), with pain, tenderness,
muscular weakness, anorexia, and loss of weight,
resulting from deficiency of vitamin D and
calcium.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: osteomalacia

osteomyelitis

DF: An infectious inflammation of the bone usually
caused by a bacteria. It may remain localized or
may spread through the bone.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: osteomiелitis

otitis

DF: Inflammation of the ear, which may be marked by pain (earache), fever, hearing disorders, and vertigo. Inflammation of the external ear is otitis externa; of the middle ear, otitis media; of the inner ear, labyrinthitis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: otitis

otoliths

DF: Structures of the inner ear which function in orientation and equilibrium sensing of vertebrates. Otoliths contain calcium concretions useful for species identification and age determination of fish, and provide information about their life history and ecology.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: otolitos

outbreak investigation

DF: In epidemiology, the collection of data concerning the diagnosis, time and place, and most significantly the source of a disease outbreak.

DS: NAL Thesaurus

ES: investigación de brotes

outbreeding depression

DF: The reduction in the fitness of progeny from crosses between genetically different populations.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: depresión por alogamia

outcrossing

DF: Mating individuals that belong to different

strains or families within the same breed or variety.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cruzamiento exogámico

outreach

DF: Efforts to increase the awareness, availability and utilization of information or services through interaction with a target population.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alcance

ova

DF: The female germ cell (gamete).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: óvulos

overfishing

DF: Extensive fisheries activities that are beyond the capacity for the population to replenish their stocks. Overfishing upsets the aquatic ecosystem and leads to depletion of biological resources.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sobreexplotación pesquera

overland flow

DF: The rain storm or snow melt runoff water which flows over the ground surface as a thin layer - as opposed to the channelized (concentrated) runoff which occurs in rills and gulleys.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: flujo superficial

overstory

DF: That portion of the foliage of plants and trees forming the
upper or uppermost layer of a plant community.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estrato superior

overweight

DF: Weight in excess of the body weight required to
maintain overall health. Often defined as a Body
Mass Index greater or equal to 25 but less than
30.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sobrepeso

ovicides

DF: Chemical agents that kill the egg stage of a pest
or parasite.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ovicidas

oviducts

DF: Ducts that serve exclusively for the passage of eggs from
the ovaries to the exterior of the body. In non-mammals,
they are termed oviducts. In mammals, they are highly
specialized and known as fallopian tubes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: oviductos

ovine pulmonary adenomatosis

DF: A contagious, neoplastic, pulmonary disease of sheep characterized by hyperplasia and hypertrophy of pneumocytes and epithelial cells of the lung. It is caused by Jaagsiekte sheep retrovirus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: neumonía intersticial atípica de los bovinos

ovipary

DF: Producing eggs that develop and hatch outside the mother's body.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ovíparo

oviposition

DF: The process of laying or shedding fully developed eggs (ova) from the female body. The term is usually used for certain insects or fishes with an organ called ovipositor where eggs are stored or deposited before expulsion from the body.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: oviposición

ovolarvipary

DF: Producing eggs that are hatched within the female, and the larvae developed or protected within the uterus until the correct time for their emergence, found in certain nematodes and other

invertebrates.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ovolarvíparo

ovomucin

DF: A heterogeneous mixture of glycoproteins responsible for the gel structure of egg white. It has trypsin-inhibiting activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: ovomucina

ovovivipary

DF: Bearing live young which have hatched from eggs retained within the mother's body.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ovovivíparo

ownership

DF: The exclusive right to occupy, sell, bequeath or mortgage property.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: propiedad

oxacillin

DF: An antibiotic similar to flucloxacillin used in resistant staphylococci infections.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: oxacilina

oxazolidinones

DF: Derivatives of oxazolidin-2-one. They represent an important class of synthetic antibiotic agents.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: oxazolidinonas

oxbow lakes

DF: Small, U-shaped lakes formed when a meander bend is cut off from the main stream channel of a river or stream.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lagos en forma de herradura

oxen

DF: Domesticated and castrated male bovines that are used for work, as opposed to steers that are used for meat.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bueyes

oxidation

DF: A reaction in which electrons are removed from a reactant. Sometimes, more specifically the combination of a reactant with oxygen.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: oxidación

oxidative phosphorylation

DF: The biochemical process in which ATP is synthesized from ADP and inorganic phosphate in cell metabolism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fosforilación oxidante

oxygen evolving complex

DF: The oxygen evolving complex (OEC) is a protein complex in Photosystem II.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: complejo productor de oxígeno

oxylipins

DF: Eighteen-carbon cyclopentyl polyunsaturated fatty acids derived from alpha-linolenic acid via an oxidative pathway analogous to the eicosanoids in animals. Biosynthesis is inhibited by salicylates. A key member, jasmonic acid of plants, plays a similar role to arachidonic acid in animals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: oxilipinas

oxysterols

DF: Oxygenated derivatives of cholesterol or its sterol precursors. They are generated from sterol metabolism and the interaction of cholesterol with reactive oxygen species.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: oxiesteroles

oxytetracycline

DF: A tetracycline analog isolated from the actinomycete *Streptomyces rimosus* and used in a wide variety of clinical conditions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: oxitetraciclina

Ozarks

DF: An area of low mountains in northwestern Arkansas, southeastern Missouri and northeastern Oklahoma.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Meseta de Ozark

ozonolysis

DF: Ozone treatment which splits a double bond in a hydrocarbon chain, such as in the cleavage of alkenes or alkynes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ozonólisis

ozonosphere

DF: The general stratum of the upper atmosphere in which there is an appreciable ozone concentration and in which ozone plays an important part in the radiation balance of the atmosphere. This region lies roughly between 10 and 50 kilometers, with maximum ozone concentration at about 20 to 25 kilometers. Used for ozone layer.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: ozonosfera

P

p-anisidine value

DF: A measurement of the aldehyde content in a fat or oil. As aldehydes are secondary oxidation products produced during lipid oxidation, the p-anisidine value measures the oxidative status of the fat or oil, correlating with its flavor quality.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: valor p-anisidina

pachytene stage

DF: The stage in the first meiotic prophase, following zygotene stage, when crossing over between homologous chromosomes begins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fase paquiteno

Pacific Islanders

DF: People who identify themselves as having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: habitantes de las Islas del Pacífico

Pacific Rim

DF: The coastal regions bordering the Pacific Ocean.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Países de la cuenca del Pacífico

pain

DF: An unpleasant sensation induced by noxious stimuli which are detected by nerve endings of nociceptive neurons.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: dolor

paints

DF: Any pigmented liquid, liquifiable, or mastic composition designed for application to a substrate in a thin layer

that converts to an opaque solid film after application.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: pinturas

paleoanthropology

DF: The study of fossil hominids (Hominidae) or human ancestors.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: paleoantropología

paleobiogeography

DF: The scientific study of the geographic distribution of fossils.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: paleobiogeografía

paleobotany

DF: Branch of paleontology concerned with the study of fossil plants and plant life in the geologic past.

DS: Science Topics, U.S. Geological Survey

ES: paleobotánica

paleoclimatology

DF: The study of climates in the geologic past, involving fossil, glacial, isotropic, or other data.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: paleoclimatología

paleontology

DF: The study of prehistoric life through fossil remains.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: paleontología

pallets

DF: A low wood or metal platform on which material can be stacked to facilitate mechanical handling, moving, and storage.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: paletas

palm kernel oil

DF: The oil from the kernel or "nut" of the palm.

Compare with palm oils.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aceite de palmito

palm oils

DF: Oils pressed from the pulp of the fruit of various palms (Arecaceae). The African palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) is a common source for palm oil. Palm oils are high in saturated fat and carotene, and used in foods, soaps, cosmetics, candles. Compare with palm kernel oil.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aceite de palma

palmitoylation

DF: Covalent attachment of fatty acids or lipids to other molecules.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: palmitoilación

palynology

DF: The branch of science in studying spores and pollen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: palionología

Pampas region

DF: An extensive, flat and fertile grassland of temperate South America east of the Andes and mostly in Argentina and extending into Uruguay. The vast plains are some of the richest grazing areas in the world. The temperate climate and fertile soils are conducive for cultivation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de las Pampas

pancreatic hormones

DF: Peptide hormones secreted into the blood by cells in the islets of Langerhans of the pancreas. The alpha cells secrete glucagon; the beta cells secrete insulin; the delta cells secrete somatostatin; and the PP cells secrete pancreatic polypeptide.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hormonas pancreáticas

pancreatic insulinitis

DF: An inflammation in the islets of Langerhans characterized by edema and the lymphocytic infiltration.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: insulitis pancreática

pancreatic polypeptide

DF: A 36-amino acid pancreatic hormone that is secreted mainly by endocrine cells found at the periphery of the islets of Langerhans and adjacent to cells containing somatostatin and glucagon. Pancreatic polypeptide (PP), when administered peripherally, can suppress gastric secretion, gastric emptying, pancreatic enzyme secretion, and appetite. A lack of pancreatic polypeptide (PP) has been associated with obesity in rats and mice.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: polipéptido pancreático

pancreatin

DF: A mammalian pancreatic extract composed of proteinase, amylase, and lipase activities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pancreatina

pandemic

DF: Widespread outbreak of a disease, throughout a country or population.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pandemia

paneer

DF: A fresh soft white cheese, originating from India, which is

used in Indian, Afghan and Iranian cookery

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: paneer

Pantanal

DF: An immense freshwater wetland system of South America situated along the Paraguay River and its tributaries.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Pantanal

paper chromatography

DF: An analytical technique for resolution of a chemical mixture into its component compounds. Compounds are separated on an adsorbent paper (stationary phase) by their varied degree of solubility/mobility in the eluting solvent (mobile phase).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: cromatografía en papel

paperboard

DF: The distinction between paper and paperboard is not sharp, but broadly speaking, the thicker (greater than 0.3 mm (0.012 in.)), heavier, and more rigid grades of paper are called paperboard.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: cartulina

papilloma

DF: A circumscribed benign epithelial tumor projecting from the surrounding surface; more precisely, a benign epithelial neoplasm consisting of villous or arborescent outgrowths of fibrovascular stroma covered by neoplastic cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: papiloma

paracrine signaling

DF: Cellular signaling in which a factor secreted by a cell affects other cells in the local environment. This term is often used to denote the action of intercellular signaling peptides and proteins on surrounding cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: señalización paracrina

paragonimiasis

DF: Infection with Trematoda of the genus Paragonimus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: paragonimosis

parallel evolution

DF: The development of similar characteristics in species that are not closely related due to adaptation to similar environmental pressures.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: evolución paralela

parameter uncertainty

DF: Uncertainty in a parameter due to lack of reasonable knowledge of its relationship, or due to lack of accuracy

with which it can be described or estimated.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: incertidumbre del parámetro

paraphyly

DF: The phylogenetic relationship grouping organisms that include some but not all descendants of their most recent common ancestor.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: parafilia

parasexual cycle

DF: Genetic recombination in some fungi other than by typical sexual reproduction.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ciclo parasexual

parasite load

DF: Measure of the number of the parasites present in a host organism.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: carga parasitaria

parasitemia

DF: The presence of parasites (especially malarial parasites) in the blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: parasitemia

parasites

DF: Invertebrate organisms that live on or in another organism

(the host), and benefit at the expense of the other.

Traditionally excluded from definition of parasites are pathogenic bacteria; fungi; viruses; and plants; though they may live parasitically.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: parásitos

parasympatholytics

DF: Agents that inhibit the activity of the parasympathetic nervous system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: parasimpatolíticos

parasympathomimetics

DF: Drugs that mimic the effects of parasympathetic nervous system activity. Included here are drugs that directly stimulate muscarinic receptors and drugs that potentiate cholinergic activity, usually by slowing the breakdown of acetylcholine (cholinesterase inhibitors).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: parasimpaticomiméticos

paratenic hosts

DF: An intermediate host in which no development of the parasite occurs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: huéspedes paraténicos

paratransgenesis

DF: A method to control vector-borne diseases by genetic

manipulation of endosymbiotic microorganisms of insects (disease vectors). Genetically modified symbionts express anti-parasitic molecules or other effector proteins within the insect vectors that interfere with disease transmission.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: paratransgénesis

parenchyma (plant tissue)

DF: Short cells having simple pits and functioning primarily in the metabolism and storage of plant food materials. They remain alive longer than the tracheids, fibers, and vessel elements, sometimes for many years. Two kinds of parenchyma cells are recognized—those in vertical strands, known more specifically as axial parenchyma, and those in horizontal series in the rays, known as ray parenchyma.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: parénquima

parent education

DF: Instructions, trainings or services offered to parents on effective parenting.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: educación para padres

parent rock

DF: The rock from which the parent materials of soils are formed.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: roca madre

parentage

DF: The kinship relation between an offspring and its parents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: parentesco

parenteral feeding

DF: The administering of nutrients for assimilation and
utilization by a patient who cannot maintain adequate
nutrition by enteral feeding alone. Nutrients are
administered by a route other than the alimentary canal
(e.g., intravenously, subcutaneously).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: alimentación parenteral

parenthood education

DF: An organized program that teaches children or teenagers
about child care and development, and the role of parents.
It provides information, knowledge, awareness and skills
for effective parenthood.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: educación para la paternidad

parity (economics)

DF: A level for agricultural commodity prices
maintained by governmental support and intended to

give farmers the same purchasing power they had during a selected base period.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: paridad (economía)

parity (reproduction)

DF: The number of times a female has given birth.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: paridad (reproducción)

parkland agroforestry systems

DF: A type of agroforestry system in which large canopy trees are widely spaced in croplands or grasslands. The trees may be either planted or from natural regeneration.

DS: Eduardo Somarriba, CATIE

ES: agroforesteria de parques

parr

DF: Juvenile salmonid fish which have dispersed from the freshwater spawning site and are characterized by vertical striped markings ("parr marks") on the body.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: parr

parthenocarpy

DF: The development of fruit without viable seed. It may be induced artificially, as by some foreign pollen, or with hormones.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of

Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: partenocarpía

parthenogenesis

DF: Reproduction in which young are produced by unfertilized females.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: partenogénesis

participatory management

DF: A management practice in which employees participate in management decision making within an organization.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gestión participativa

particleboards

DF: Structural panel products made of wood fragments, such as chips or shavings, that are mechanically pressed into sheet form and bonded together with resin under heat and pressure.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tableros de partículas

parturition

DF: The process of giving birth to one or more offspring.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: partos

pasteurellosis

DF: Infections with bacteria of the genus Pasteurella.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: pasteurellosis

pasteurization

DF: Process of heating milk or other liquids to destroy microorganisms that can cause disease or spoilage while minimizing chemical changes that affect taste or aroma.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pasteurización

pastoralism

DF: A way of life based on the raising and herding of livestock, such as sheep, goats, or horses.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pastoralismo

pasture management

DF: The application of practices to keep pasture plants growing actively over as long a period as possible so that they will provide palatable feed of high nutritive value; to encourage the growth of desirable grasses and legumes while crowding out weeds, brush, and inferior grasses.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: manejo de pasto

pastures

DF: An area devoted to the production of forage (introduced or native) and harvested by grazing.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: pastizales

patch-clamp technique

DF: An electrophysiologic technique for studying cells, cell membranes, and occasionally isolated organelles. All patch-clamp methods rely on a very high-resistance seal between a micropipette and a membrane; the seal is usually attained by gentle suction. The four most common variants include on-cell patch, inside-out patch, outside-out patch, and whole-cell clamp. Patch-clamp methods are commonly used to voltage clamp, that is control the voltage across the membrane and measure current flow, but current-clamp methods, in which the current is controlled and the voltage is measured, are also used.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: técnica de patch-clamp

patch cutting

DF: A clearcutting system variation in which the logging operation removes all merchantable timber in patches of about 40 to 200 acres, separated for as long as practicable (preferably until the regeneration is adequately shading the forest floor) by living forest, so as to both secure

the optimum dispersal of seed and to avoid the high hazard of large continuous areas of logging debris.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Exp. Stn. 252 p.

ES: corta en parches

paternity

DF: The kinship relation between an offspring and its male parent.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: paternidad

pathogen-associated molecular patterns

DF: Pathogens' molecules with specific sequence patterns that are recognized by pattern recognition receptors. They include microbial DNA, double-stranded RNA, surface glycoproteins, lipopolysaccharides, peptidoglycans, and lipoteichoic acid.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: patrones moleculares asociados a patógenos

pathogen characterization

DF: A step in exposure characterization that examines the characteristics of a pathogen which affects its transmission and pathogenicity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: caracterización del patógeno

pathogen occurrence

DF: A step in exposure characterization describing the frequency of appearance of a pathogen in the environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ocurrencia de patógenos

pathogen survival

DF: A population statistic used in an epidemiological context that refers to the number of pathogenic microorganisms that survive.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sobrevivencia de agentes patógenos

pathogenesis

DF: The development of a disease or disease process.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: patogénesis

pathogenesis-related proteins

DF: A group of plant proteins induced in pathological or stress related situations. They are mostly acidic, of low molecular mass and highly resistant to proteolysis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proteínas asociadas a la patogénesis

pathogenicity

DF: Ability of infectious agents (i.e., viruses, bacteria, fungi), parasitic nematodes, protozoa or helminths to cause disease.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: patogenicidad

pathogenicity islands

DF: Clusters of genetic elements in an organism's genome encoding genes conferring virulence.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: islas de patogenicidad

pathogens

DF: Microorganisms, viruses and parasites that can cause disease.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: patógenos

pathotypes

DF: Populations of the same species which differ by their pathogenic capability.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: patotipos

patients

DF: A person or animal receiving medical care due to illness, injury or health-related concern.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pacientes

paucibacillary leprosy

DF: A form of leprosy classified by the World Health Organization for the purpose of treatment, based on clinical manifestations and skin smear results. Patients with paucibacillary leprosy have fewer than six skin lesions with no causative agent *Mycobacterium leprae* on any

slit-skin smear testing. Paucibacillary leprosy encompasses indeterminate, borderline tuberculoid, and tuberculoid leprosy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: lepra paucibacilar

peat

DF: Partially decomposed organic matter of a vegetative nature formed under wet conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: turba

peat soils

DF: Soil type derived from dead organic matter in a wet area. The reduced available oxygen results in slower decomposition of the organic material so that the plant residues are recognizable.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: suelos turbosos

peatlands

DF: Peatland is a generic term for an extensive tract of wetland where peat has formed. They develop more extensively in northern areas where water drainage is blocked, precipitation is retained, and organic matter decomposition is slowed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: turberas

pecan husks

DF: The green fleshy tissue that covers and encases the

developing pecan nut.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hollejos de pacana

pedigree

DF: The record of descent or ancestry, particularly of a particular condition or trait, indicating individual family members, their relationships, and their status with respect to the trait or condition.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: linaje

peduncle

DF: A stalk bearing a flower, flower cluster, or a fructification.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: pedúnculo

pelagic fish

DF: Fish living in the open ocean near the surface, as opposed to coastal areas or the ocean floor.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: peces pelágicos

penetrance

DF: The percent frequency with which a dominant or homozygous recessive gene or gene combination

manifests itself in the phenotype of the carriers.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: penetrancia

penicillamine

DF: 3-Mercapto-D-valine. The most characteristic degradation product of the penicillin antibiotics. It is used as an antirheumatic and as a chelating agent in Wilson's disease.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: penicilamina

penicillanic acid

DF: A building block of penicillin, devoid of significant antibacterial activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: ácido penicilánico

penicillic acid

DF: A mycotoxin with antibiotic and carcinogenic activity produced by various strains of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*. It has been found in tobacco, sausages, and corn.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: ácido penicílico

penicillin V

DF: A broad-spectrum penicillin antibiotic used orally in the treatment of mild to moderate infections by susceptible gram-positive organisms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: penicilina V

penicillins

DF: A group of antibiotics that contain 6-aminopenicillanic acid with a side chain attached to the 6-amino group. The penicillin nucleus is the chief structural requirement for biological activity. The side-chain structure determines many of the antibacterial and pharmacological characteristics.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: penicilinas

pentagastrin

DF: A synthetic polypeptide that has effects like gastrin when given parenterally. It stimulates the secretion of gastric acid, pepsin, and intrinsic factor, and has been used as a diagnostic aid.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: pentagastrina

pentane

DF: Five-carbon saturated hydrocarbon group of the methane series. Include isomers and derivatives.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: pentano

pentaploidy

DF: A cell, tissue, or organism having five sets of chromosomes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pentaploidía

people with special needs

DF: People who are identified as needing special

assistance, special physical environment, special training, special technology, or etc. which is beyond what is typically required by most of the population. People with special needs may include the disabled, financially disadvantaged, limited English-speakers, people with emotional problems, or homeless people.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: personas con necesidades especiales

peptic ulcers

DF: Ulcers occurring in those portions of the digestive tract that come into contact with gastric juice containing pepsin and acid. They occur when the amount of acid and pepsin secreted is sufficient to overcome the gastric mucosal barrier.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: úlcera péptica

peptide antibiotics

DF: Antibiotics whose structure contains two or more moieties derived from amino acids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: antibióticos péptidos

peptide hormones

DF: Hormones synthesized from amino acids. They are distinguished from intercellular signaling peptides and proteins in that their actions are systemic.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: hormonas peptídicas

peptide libraries

DF: A collection of cloned peptides, or chemically synthesized peptides, frequently consisting of all possible combinations of amino acids making up an n-amino acid peptide.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: biblioteca de péptidos

peptide mapping

DF: Analysis of peptides that are generated from the digestion or fragmentation of a protein or mixture of proteins, by electrophoresis; chromatography; or mass spectrometry. The resulting peptide fingerprints are analyzed for a variety of purposes including the identification of the proteins in a sample, genetic polymorphisms, patterns of gene expression, and patterns diagnostic for diseases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: mapeo de péptidos

peptides

DF: Compounds composed of two or more amino acids joined together by peptide (amide) bonds between adjacent amino acids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: péptidos

peptones

DF: Derived proteins or mixtures of cleavage products produced by the partial hydrolysis of a native protein either by an

acid or by an enzyme. Peptones are readily soluble in water, and are not precipitable by heat, by alkalis, or by saturation with ammonium sulfate.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: peptonas

percentage ingredient labeling

DF: Quantitative declarations of ingredients that appear on products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: etiquetado nutricional con porcentajes

perched water table

DF: The upper surface of a local zone of soil water saturation held above the main body of groundwater by an impermeable layer or stratum, (usually clay) and separated from the main body of groundwater by an unsaturated zone.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: napa freática suspendida

perianth

DF: A collective term for the floral envelopes, usually the combined calyx and corolla, or tepals of a flower.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of

Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: periantio

pericarp

DF: A wall of a fruit, developed from the ovary or carpel wall.

DS: Plant Ontology, Plantontology.org

ES: pericarpio

periodicity

DF: The tendency of a phenomenon to recur at regular intervals; in biological systems, the recurrence of certain activities (including hormonal, cellular, neural) may be annual, seasonal, monthly, daily, or more frequently (ultradian).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: periodicidad

periodontal diseases

DF: Pathological processes involving the periodontium including the gum (gingiva), the alveolar bone (alveolar process), the dental cementum, and the periodontal ligament.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: enfermedades periodontales

periodontitis

DF: Inflammation and loss of connective tissues supporting or surrounding the teeth. This may involve any part of the periodontium. Periodontitis is currently classified by disease progression (chronic periodontitis; aggressive periodontitis) instead of age of onset.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: periodontitis

periparturient diseases and disorders

DF: Diseases, disorders and complications that occur shortly before, during, or after birth.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trastornos y enfermedades puerperales

peripheral nerves

DF: The nerves outside of the brain and spinal cord, including the autonomic, cranial, and spinal nerves. Peripheral nerves contain non-neuronal cells and connective tissue as well as axons. The connective tissue layers include, from the outside to the inside, the epineurium, the perineurium, and the endoneurium.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: nervios periféricos

peripheral nervous system diseases

DF: Diseases of the peripheral nerves external to the brain and spinal cord, which includes diseases of the nerve roots, ganglia, plexi, autonomic nerves, sensory nerves, and motor nerves.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: neuropatía

periphyton

DF: Underwater plants and animals that are firmly attached to solid surfaces such as rocks, logs, pilings, leaves and stems of aquatic plants, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: perifiton

perishable foods

DF: Foods that are subject to loss of quality, usually by destruction, decay or spoilage.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos percederos

peritoneum

DF: A membrane of squamous epithelial cells, the mesothelial cells, covered by apical microvilli that allow rapid absorption of fluid and particles in the peritoneal cavity. The peritoneum is divided into parietal and visceral components. The parietal peritoneum covers the inside of the abdominal wall. The visceral peritoneum covers the intraperitoneal organs. The double-layered peritoneum forms the mesentery that suspends these organs from the abdominal wall.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: peritoneo

peritonitis

DF: Inflammation of the peritoneum.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: peritonitis

permafrost

DF: Permanently frozen ground; generally refers to a layer at some depth below the soil surface. Any layer above it, which thaws in summer, is termed the active layer.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords.

Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.
Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: hielo permanente

permanent grasslands

DF: Land used for five years or longer to grow grasses or
herbaceous forage, either naturally or
through cultivation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pastizales permanentes

permissible exposure limit

DF: Occupational Safety and Health Administration's permissible
exposure limit expressed as a time-weighted average; the
concentration of a substance to which most workers can be
exposed without adverse effect averaged over a normal 8-h
workday or a 40-h workweek.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: límite de exposición permisible

peroxides

DF: Chemical compounds containing a peroxy group in which two
oxygen atoms are bound to each other by a single covalent
bond and carry two unpaired electrons and two negative
charges.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: peróxidos

peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors

DF: Transcription factors that are activated by ligands and

heterodimerize with retinoid X receptors and bind to peroxisome proliferator response elements in the promoter regions of target genes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: receptores activados por los proliferadores peroxisomales

Persian Gulf States

DF: A term commonly applied to a number of states on the east coast of the Arabian Peninsula.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Estados del Golfo Pérsico

persuasion

DF: A mode of communication concerned with inducing or urging the adoption of certain beliefs, theories, or lines of action by others.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: persuasión

pertussis toxin

DF: One of the virulence factors produced by *Bordetella pertussis*. It is a multimeric protein composed of five subunits S1-S5. S1 contains mono ADPribose transferase activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: toxina pertussis

pervaporation

DF: Pervaporation is a process in which a liquid stream containing two or more components is placed in contact with one side of a non-porous polymeric membrane while a vacuum

or gas purge is applied to the other side. The components in the liquid stream sorb into the membrane, permeate through the membrane, and evaporate into the vapor phase (hence the word pervaporate). The vapor, referred to as "the permeate", is then condensed. Due to different species in the feed mixture having different affinities for the membrane and different diffusion rates through the membrane, a component at low concentration in the feed can be highly enriched in the permeate.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: pervaporación

pest resistance

DF: Resistance or tolerance of a host to a pest.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resistencia a las plagas

pesticide law

DF: Laws, legislation and regulations governing the manufacture, transport, distribution, sale, labeling, packaging, composition, disposal, safety, use and registration of pesticides.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ley de pesticidas

pesticides

DF: A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: plaguicidas

pests

DF: A general term for organisms which may cause illness or damage to humans or to crops, livestock, or materials important to humans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plagas

petrochemicals

DF: Chemicals derived from petroleum (crude oil) or from natural gas.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: petroquímicos

petrolatum

DF: A colloidal system of semisolid hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum. It is used as an ointment base, topical protectant, and lubricant.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: petrolato

petroleum

DF: Naturally occurring complex liquid hydrocarbons which, after distillation, yield combustible fuels, petrochemicals, and lubricants.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: petróleo

Peyer's patches

DF: Lymphoid tissue on the mucosa of the small intestine.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: folículos linfáticos agregados

pH

DF: A measure of the hydrogen-ion activity in solution, expressed on a scale 0 (highly acid) to 14 (highly basic); 7.0 pH is a neutral solution, neither acid nor basic.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: pH

phage therapy

DF: The therapeutic use of specific bacteriophages (bacterial viruses) to treat specific bacterial infections.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fagoterapia

phagocytosis

DF: The engulfing and degradation of microorganisms; other cells that are dead, dying, or pathogenic; and foreign particles by phagocytic cells (phagocytes).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: fagocitosis

phagosomes

DF: Membrane-bound cytoplasmic vesicles formed by invagination of phagocytized material. They fuse

with lysosomes to form phagolysosomes in which the hydrolytic enzymes of the lysosome digest the phagocytized material.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fagosomas

Phakopsora pachyrhizi

DF: Fungal causal agent of soybean rust disease in Glycine max.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Phakopsora pachyrhizi

phalanges

DF: The bones of the fingers or toes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: falanges

phalloidine

DF: Very toxic polypeptide isolated mainly from Amanita phalloides (Agaricaceae) or death cup; causes fatal liver, kidney and CNS damage in mushroom poisoning; used in the study of liver damage.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: faloidina

phanerophytes

DF: One of Raunkiaer's life-form categories, being a plant whose perennating buds are borne on branches that are 25 cm above the soil level.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fanerófitos

Phanerozoic eon

DF: An eon of visible life that began 570 million years ago and continues today.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Fanerozoico

pharmaceutical industry

DF: That segment of commercial enterprise devoted to the design, development, and manufacture of chemical products for use in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, disability, or other dysfunction, or to improve function.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: industria farmacéutica

pharmacogenomics

DF: A branch of genetics which deals with the genetic variability in individual responses to drugs and drug metabolism (biotransformation).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: farmacogenómica

pharmacognosy

DF: The science of drugs prepared from natural sources, including plants, minerals, animals and other organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: farmacognosia

pharmacokinetics

DF: Dynamic and kinetic mechanisms of exogenous chemical and drug absorption; biological transport;

tissue distribution; biotransformation; elimination; and toxicology as a function of dosage, and rate of metabolism. It includes toxicokinetics, the pharmacokinetic mechanism of the toxic effects of a substance. ADME and ADMET are short-hand abbreviations for absorption, distribution, metabolism, elimination and toxicology.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: farmacocinética

pharmacometrics

DF: Pharmacometrics is an emerging science defined as the science that quantifies drug, disease, and trial information to aid efficient drug development and/or regulatory decisions.

DS: U.S. Food and Drug Administration

ES: farmacometría

pharyngeal neoplasms

DF: Cancer or tumours of the pharynx.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: neoplasias faríngeas

pharyngitis

DF: Inflammation of the pharynx usually caused by allergens, irritants or infections.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: faringitis

phaseolotoxin

DF: Bacterial toxin formed by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. phaseolicola, the causal agent of halo blight in beans, consisting of the tripeptide ornithine, alanine, and homoarginine and an inorganic group (N-sulfodiaminophosphinyl) attached to the N-5 amino group of ornithine which acts as an inhibitor of ornithine carbamoyltransferase, blocking arginine biosynthesis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: faseolotoxina

phenology

DF: The study of periodic biological phenomena with relation to climate, particularly seasonal changes. These phenomena can be used to interpret local seasons and the climatic zones.

DS: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center Glossary, Department of Energy

ES: fenología

phenomics

DF: The use of large scale approaches to study how genetic instructions from a single gene or the whole genome translate into the full set of phenotypic traits of an organism.

DS: NIFA-NSF Phenomics Workshop Report, 2011

ES: fenómica

phenotype

DF: The outward appearance of the individual. It is the product of interactions between genes, and

between the genotype and the environment.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fenotipo

phenotypic plasticity

DF: The capacity of an organism of a given genotype to change its phenotype in response to changes in the environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plasticidad fenotípica

phenotypic variation

DF: Changes in the outward appearance of an individual.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: variación fenotípica

phenylpropanolamine

DF: A sympathomimetic that acts mainly by causing release of norepinephrine but also has direct agonist activity at some adrenergic receptors. It is most commonly used as a nasal vasoconstrictor and an appetite depressant.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: fenilpropanolamina

philopatry

DF: Behavior manifested by an individual returning to, or remaining in, its birthplace or home area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: filopatría

phloem

DF: The tissues of the inner bark, characterized by the

presence of sieve tubes and serving for the transport of elaborate foodstuffs.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: floema

phoresy

DF: A commensal relationship in which one organism is transported by a larger organism of another species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: foresia

phosphatidate phosphatase

DF: A phosphomonoesterase involved in the synthesis of triacylglycerols. It catalyzes the hydrolysis of phosphatidates with the formation of diacylglycerols and orthophosphate.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: fosfatidato fosfatasa

phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase

DF: An enzyme that catalyzes the oxidation of 3-phosphoglycerate to 3-phosphohydroxypyruvate. It takes part in the L-serine biosynthesis pathway.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: fosfoglicerato deshidrogenasa

phosphoric monoester hydrolases

DF: A group of hydrolases which catalyze the hydrolysis of monophosphoric esters with the production of one mole of orthophosphate. EC 3.1.3.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: hidrolasas monoéster fosforicas

phosphoric triester hydrolases

DF: A class of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of one of the three ester bonds in a phosphotriester-containing compound.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: hidrolasas de triéster fosfórico

photoaffinity labeling

DF: A labeling technique that uses photoactive molecules in order to identify binding sites on proteins.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: etiquetado por fotoafinidad

photoaging

DF: Physiological aging resulting from chronic exposure to ultraviolet radiation, especially to sunlight. In skin, the effects of UVA and UVB rays change its structure and elasticity over time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: envejecimiento solar

Photobacterium damsela subsp. *piscicida*

DF: Bacterial causal agent of fish pasteurellosis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: *Photobacterium damsela* subsp. *piscicida*

photobiology

DF: The branch of biology that deals with the effects of light on living organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotobiología

photobioreactors

DF: A closed system of plastic or glass containers which allows for the input of light, nutrients, and carbon dioxide to cultivate phototrophic microorganisms, such as microalgae. The growth environment can be more easily controlled compared to open pond cultivation, preventing water evaporation and increasing biomass productivity. However, photobioreactors often require high material and energy costs, making scalability problematic.

DS: Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy: Glossary

ES: fotobiorreactores

photobleaching

DF: Light-induced change in the chemical group that gives rise to color in a molecule, resulting in the loss of its absorption of light of a particular wave length.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotoblanqueo

photocatalysis

DF: The acceleration of a photochemical reaction in the presence of a catalyst.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotocatalísis

photocatalysts

DF: A catalyst that enhances photochemical reaction.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotocatalizador

photochemistry

DF: The study of the effects of light on chemical reactions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotoquímica

photochemotherapy

DF: Therapy using oral or topical photosensitizing agents with subsequent exposure to light.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: fotoquimioterapia

photogrammetry

DF: The science of deducing precise measurements from photographs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotogrametría

photography

DF: A process for recording visual images by exposing a light-sensitive substance to radiation such as visible light, infrared radiation, or x-rays.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: fotografía

photoheterotrophs

DF: Organisms that depend on light for energy and complex organic matter for carbon.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotoheterotrofos

photoinhibition

DF: The reduction in photosynthesis rate at high light intensities when the light energy exceeds the saturation point (maximum photosynthetic rate) and the normal electron flow is interrupted.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotoinhibición

photoluminescence

DF: Luminescence produced by the absorption of radiant flux, distinguished from ordinary reflection by a time delay and usually, an upward shift in a wavelength.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: fotoluminiscencia

photolysis

DF: Chemical bond cleavage reactions resulting from absorption of radiant energy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: fotólisis

photometry

DF: Science of measurement of different properties of light.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotometría

photomorphogenesis

DF: Biological development, growth and differentiation which is regulated by light.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotomorfogénesis

photonics

DF: The science and technology involved with the generation, detection, transmission and manipulation of photons (quantum units of light), particularly in the visible and near infrared light spectrum.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotónica

photons

DF: Discrete concentrations of energy, apparently massless elementary particles, that move at the speed of light. They are the unit or quantum of electromagnetic radiation. Photons are emitted when electrons move from one energy state to another.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: fotones

photoperiodism

DF: The physiological and behavioral response of an organism to the relative duration of light and darkness.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotoperiodismo

photophosphorylation

DF: ATP formation from ADP and phosphate in chloroplasts using light energy during photosynthesis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotofosforilación

photorespiration

DF: The consumption of oxygen, due to the oxidation of carbohydrates, and the output of carbon dioxide during photosynthesis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotorespiración

photosensitivity

DF: Characterized by sensitivity or responsiveness to light or other radiant energy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotosensibilidad

photosensitivity disorders

DF: Abnormal responses to sunlight or artificial light due to extreme reactivity of light-absorbing molecules in tissues. It refers almost exclusively to skin photosensitivity, including sunburn, reactions due to repeated prolonged exposure in the absence of photosensitizing factors, and reactions requiring photosensitizing factors such as photosensitizing agents and certain diseases. With restricted reference to skin tissue, it does

not include photosensitivity of the eye to light,
as in photophobia or photosensitive epilepsy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: trastornos por fotosensibilidad

photosensitizing agents

DF: Drugs that are pharmacologically inactive but when exposed to ultraviolet radiation or sunlight are converted to their active metabolite to produce a beneficial reaction affecting the diseased tissue. These compounds can be administered topically or systemically and have been used therapeutically to treat psoriasis and various types of neoplasms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: agentes fotosensibilizantes

photostability

DF: The ability of a chemical, material or product to withstand exposure to light without adverse effects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotoestabilidad

photosynthates

DF: The resulting chemical products of photosynthesis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotosintatos

photosynthesis

DF: The synthesis of carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water by chlorophyll using light as energy and

producing oxygen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotosíntesis

photosynthetic reaction centers

DF: A protein complex which receives the light energy trapped by chlorophyll, bacteriochlorophyll and accessory pigments and initiates the electron transfer process that transduces the light energy to ATP.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: centros de reacción fotosintética

photosynthetically active radiation

DF: That portion of the electromagnetic spectrum that is the energy source utilized for photosynthesis and generally coincides with the visible light spectrum (approximately 400-700 nm). PAR is characterized by the greater absorption of the blue light and red light wavelengths by pigments.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: radiación fotosintéticamente activa

phototherapy

DF: Treatment of a disease or a disorder by exposure to light.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fototerapia

phototoxicity

DF: The adverse condition due to overexposure to light.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fototoxicidad

phototoxins

DF: Photosensitive agents, chemical substances that cause extreme skin sensitivity to the ultraviolet rays of the sun.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fototoxinas

phototropism

DF: The directional growth of organisms in response to light. In plants, aerial shoots usually grow towards light. The phototropic response is thought to be controlled by auxin, a plant growth substance

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: fototropismo

photovoltaic cells

DF: An electronic device consisting of layers of semiconductor materials fabricated to form a junction (adjacent layers of materials with different electronic characteristics) and electrical contacts and being capable of converting incident light directly into electricity (direct current).

DS: U.S. Energy Information Administration Glossary,
Department of Energy

ES: células fotovoltaicas

photoyellowing

DF: Discoloration of products due to light.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fotoamarillamiento

phreatophytes

DF: Deep-rooted plants whose roots extend into or below the capillary zone to obtain water from the water table.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: freatofitos

phycobilin

DF: A water-soluble proteinaceous pigment that aids photosynthesis and is found in red algae and cyanobacteria.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ficobilina

phycobiliprotein

DF: Water-soluble, light harvesting proteins present in phycobilisomes of certain cyanobacteria and algae.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ficobiliproteína

phycobilisome

DF: A small, spherical light-harvesting structure in red algae and cyanobacteria composed mainly of phycobilin. Phycobilisomes contain the pigments that transfer light energy to chlorophyll A.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ficobilisoma

phycocyanin

DF: The metal-free blue phycobilin pigment in a conjugated chromoprotein of blue-green algae. It functions as

light-absorbing substance together with chlorophylls.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: ficocianina

phycoerythrin

DF: The metal-free red phycobilin pigment in a conjugated chromoprotein of red algae. It functions as a light-absorbing substance together with chlorophylls.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: ficoeritrina

phyllody

DF: Abnormal development of floral parts into leaf-like structures.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: filodia

phylloplane

DF: The microenvironment on the surface of a leaf.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: filoplano

phyllosphere

DF: The three-dimensional microenvironment surrounding a leaf.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: filosfera

phyllotaxy

DF: The arrangement of leaves on a stem.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: filotaxia

phylogeny

DF: The relationships of groups of organisms as reflected by their genetic makeup.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: filogenia

phylogeography

DF: The study of the evolutionary spatial distribution of organisms based on genotype.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: filogeografía

physical chromosome mapping

DF: Mapping of the linear order and distance of genes on a chromosome using methods other than genetic recombination.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mapeamiento físico de cromosomas

physical control

DF: The management, eradication or exclusion of pests by nonchemical, abiotic methods or physical barriers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: control físico

physiological transport

DF: The movement of materials (including biochemical substances and drugs) across cell membranes and epithelial layers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transporte fisiológico

phytochrome

DF: A bluish conjugated plant pigment protein that exists in two forms, Pr and Pfr, that absorbs red light and then initiates physiological responses such as germination, growth and flowering.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fitocroma

phytodesalination

DF: The cultivation of salt-resistant plants on salt-affected soil to improve the productivity of soil and vegetation cover.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fitodesalinización

phytopharmaceuticals

DF: Any non-mineral, non-vitaminic, bioactive plant constituent that researchers regard as possibly useful in health promotion or in the prevention or treatment of disease.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fitofármacos

phytoplankton

DF: Free-floating, mainly microscopic, photosynthetic organisms, such as algae, dinoflagellates, and diatoms, in aquatic systems.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fitopláncton

phytoremediation

DF: The use of plants to uptake, store, degrade, immobilize, transform, or volatilize harmful substances in order to mitigate damage to human health or the environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fitoremediación

phytosiderophores

DF: Chelating compounds in plants, common in grasses, that sequester iron.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fitosideróforos

phytosociology

DF: The branch of plant ecology concerning the composition, distribution, characteristics and interrelationships of plant species living in plant communities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fitosociología

phytosterols

DF: General term for the sterols found in plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fitosteroles

phytotherapy

DF: Use of plants or herbs to treat diseases or to alleviate pain.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: fitoterapia

pica (eating disorder)

DF: The persistent eating of nonfood items.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pica

pickling

DF: A method of preserving and flavoring foods by
soaking them in brine or vinegar, often spiced.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: encurtido (proceso)

Picornaviridae

DF: A family of small RNA viruses comprising some important
pathogens of humans and animals. Transmission usually
occurs mechanically.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: Picornaviridae

piedmont

DF: Land area at or near the base of a mountain or
mountain range.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: piamonte

pineal body

DF: A light-sensitive neuroendocrine organ attached to the roof
of the third ventricle of the brain. The pineal gland
secretes melatonin, other biogenic amines, and
neuropeptides.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: glándula pineal

pinelectomy

DF: The surgical removal of the pineal gland.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pinealectomía

pioneer species

DF: The first members of a population to arrive in a new area, usually a bare, barren, uncolonized or disturbed environment. Pioneer species begin the process of ecological succession and are usually replaced by successional species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especies pioneras

piperacillin

DF: Semisynthetic, broad-spectrum, ampicillin derived ureidopenicillin antibiotic proposed for Pseudomonas infections. It is also used in combination with other antibiotics.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: piperacilina

pirlimycin

DF: A clindamycin derivative.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pirlimicina

piscivores

DF: An organism that mainly feeds on fish.

DS: NAL Thesaurus staff

ES: piscívoros

pistil

DF: The female organs of a flower comprising the ovary, stigma and style.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pistilo

pith

DF: The small, soft core occurring near the center of a tree trunk, branch, twig, or log.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: médula

pith flecks

DF: A narrow streak, resembling pith on the surface of a piece; usually brownish, up to several centimeters long; results from burrowing of larvae in the growing tissues of the tree.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 1999. Wood handbook—Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-113. Madison, WI: U.S.D.A, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory. 463 p.

ES: moteado de la resina

pituitary gland

DF: A small, unpaired gland situated in the sella

turcica tissue. It is connected to the hypothalamus by a short stalk.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: hipófisis

pituitary hormone-releasing hormones

DF: Peptides, natural or synthetic, that stimulate the release of pituitary hormones.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hormonas liberadoras de hormona hipofisaria

placebos

DF: Any dummy medication or treatment. Although placebos originally were medicinal preparations having no specific pharmacological activity against a targeted condition, the concept has been extended to include treatments or procedures, especially those administered to control groups in clinical trials in order to provide baseline measurements for the experimental protocol.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: placebos

placental growth factor

DF: An angiogenic protein belonging to the Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor family of growth factors originally isolated and cloned from human placental cDNA library. There are four isoforms of PLGF 1-4 which result from alternative splicing. Placenta Growth Factor is secreted as a glycosylated homodimer which acts as a mitogen for endothelial cells, and its expression is markedly upregulated during hypoxia and in tissue inflammation and

cancer.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: factor de crecimiento placentario

placental hormones

DF: Hormones produced in the placenta during pregnancy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hormonas placentarias

plague

DF: An acute infectious disease caused by *Yersinia pestis* that affects humans, wild rodents, and their ectoparasites. This condition persists due to its firm entrenchment in sylvatic rodent-flea ecosystems throughout the world. Bubonic plague is the most common form.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: peste bubónica

plankton

DF: Community of tiny aquatic plants and animals, and photosynthetic bacteria, that are either free-floating or suspended in the water, with little or no power of locomotion.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: plancton

planning

DF: The determination of the objectives or goals of an enterprise and the selection, through a

systematic consideration of alternatives, of the policies, programs and procedures for achieving them.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: planificación

plant-based foods

DF: Foods originating from plant sources.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos basados en vegetales

plant-incorporated protectants

DF: Pesticidal substances derived from exogenous genetic materials which are synthesized by transgenic plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: protectores incorporadas en las plantas

plant available water

DF: The portion of water in a soil that can be absorbed by plant roots, that is, water held at a tension of less than 1500 kPa in the soil.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agua disponible para la vegetación

plant communities

DF: The various plant populations (species) that live in the same habitat or environment, typically with one or more dominant species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: comunidades vegetales

plant competition

DF: The simultaneous demand of two or more plant individuals or species for a necessary resource in their environment (e.g., nutrients, water, space).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: competición vegetal

plant gums

DF: A comprehensive term for nonvolatile viscous plant exudates, which either dissolve or swell up in contact with water. Many substances referred to as gums, such as pine and spruce gum, are actually oleoresins.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: gomas

plant hormones

DF: Any of the chemical substances produced in a plant in minute quantities which affect physiological processes, growth and development.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hormonas vegetales

plant litter

DF: The accumulation of leaves, twigs, bark, needles, stems, fruits, branches and other plant parts on the surface of

the soil.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hojarasca

plant micronutrients

DF: Mineral nutrients required in minute quantities by plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: micronutrientes de la planta

plant morphology

DF: The form, shape and 3D spatial relationships (structure) of plant parts and whole plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: morfología de las plantas

plant nutrition

DF: The nutritional elements, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and sulfur, essential for normal plant growth, development, and reproduction. They are usually derived from the soil.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: nutrición de las plantas

plant pests

DF: Organisms that may directly or indirectly cause disease, spoilage, or damage to plants, plant parts or processed plant materials. Common examples include certain insects,

mites, nematodes, fungi, molds, viruses, and bacteria.

DS: USDA Glossary of Agricultural Biotechnology Terms

ES: plagas de plantas

plant poisoning

DF: Poisoning by the ingestion of plants or its leaves, berries, roots or stalks. The manifestations in both humans and animals vary in severity from mild to life threatening. In animals, especially domestic animals, it is usually the result of ingesting moldy or fermented forage.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: intoxicación por plantas

plant proteins

DF: Proteins originating from plant materials.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proteínas de las plantas

plant source protein

DF: Dietary proteins originating from plant material.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proteína de fuente vegetal

plant strata

DF: The vertical structure of plant communities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estrato vegetal

plant viruses

DF: viruses that infect plant hosts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: virus de las plantas

plantations

DF: Agricultural land, usually of large size, in which one or more major crop(s) or stand of plants (such as cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, oil palms, forest trees, etc.) is established either by sowing or planting.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantaciones

plantibodies

DF: Recombinant antibodies produced in transgenic plants. The plants serve as bioreactors to produce the antibodies for medical use or industrial processes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: fitoanticuerpos

plantlets

DF: Young plants or small plants, usually vegetatively produced from a parent.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plántulas

plasma cells

DF: Specialized forms of antibody-producing B-lymphocytes. They synthesize and secrete immunoglobulin. They are found only in lymphoid organs and at sites of immune responses and normally do not circulate in the blood or lymph.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: células plasmáticas

plasmid curing

DF: The treatment of cells with a substance that interferes with plasmid replication.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: curado de plásmidos

plasmids

DF: Extrachromosomal, usually circular DNA molecules that are self-replicating and transferable from one organism to another. They are found in a variety of bacterial, archaeal, fungal, algal, and plant species. They are used in genetic engineering as cloning vectors.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: plásmidos

plasminogen activator inhibitors

DF: Important modulators of the activity of plasminogen activators. The inhibitors belong to the serpin family of proteins and inhibit both the tissue-type and urokinase-type plasminogen activators.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: inhibidores del activador del plasminógeno

plasmodesmata

DF: Cytoplasmic bridges between neighboring cells in plant tissues.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plasmodesmos

plasmolysis

DF: Shrinkage or contraction of the cytoplasm away from the wall of a living plant or bacterial cell, due to outward osmotic flow of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plasmolisis

plastics

DF: Non-metallic chemoreactive compounds molded into rigid or pliable construction materials, fabrics, etc.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: plásticos

plasticulture

DF: The use of plastics in crop production and cultivation protection, including plastic film mulches, row covers, tunnels, and greenhouses.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plasticultura

plastid genome

DF: The genetic complement of plastids as represented in their DNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: genoma de plastidios

plastids

DF: Any of various cytoplasmic, membrane-bound organelles of plant and algal cells and certain protists, that contain pigments, starch, oil, or protein.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plastidios

Platanus acerifolia

DF: A probable interspecific hybrid between *Platanus orientalis*
× *Platanus occidentalis*.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: *Platanus acerifolia*

plate count

DF: The number of bacterial or fungal colonies that develop in
culture media in a petri dish with a known amount of
inoculum.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: conteo sobre placa

plate waste

DF: Food that is uneaten, left remaining on the consumer's
plate after a meal, and usually discarded.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sobras de comida

plateaus

DF: A plateau is a topographical feature consisting of
a relatively level, elevated area of land.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mesetas

platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha

DF: A PDGF receptor that binds specifically to both PDGF-A
chains and PDGF-B chains. It contains a protein-tyrosine
kinase activity that is involved in signal transduction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: receptor alfa del factor de crecimiento derivado de plaquetas

platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta

DF: A PDGF receptor that binds specifically to the PDGF-B chain. It contains a protein-tyrosine kinase activity that is involved in signal transduction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: receptor beta del factor de crecimiento derivado de plaquetas

platelet-derived growth factor receptors

DF: Specific receptors on cell membranes that react with platelet-derived growth factor, its analogs, or antagonists. The alpha PDGF receptor (receptor, platelet-derived growth factor alpha) and the beta PDGF receptor (receptor, platelet-derived growth factor beta) are the two principle types of PDGF receptors. Activation of the protein-tyrosine kinase activity of the receptors occurs by ligand-induced dimerization or heterodimerization of PDGF receptor types.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: receptores del factor de crecimiento derivado de plaquetas

platelet activation

DF: A series of progressive, overlapping events, triggered by exposure of the platelets to subendothelial tissue. These events include shape change, adhesiveness, aggregation, and release reactions. When carried through to completion,

these events lead to the formation of a stable hemostatic plug.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: activación plaquetaria

platelet aggregation

DF: The attachment of platelets to one another. This clumping together can be induced by a number of agents (e.g., thrombin; collagen) and is part of the mechanism leading to the formation of a thrombus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: agregación plaquetaria

pleckstrin

DF: A protein found in blood platelets having a molecular weight of 47 kD and which acts as a substrate for protein kinase C.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pleckstrin

pleiotropy

DF: Phenomenon whereby a particular gene affects multiple traits.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pleiotropía

pleurisy

DF: Inflammation of pleura, the lining of the lung. When parietal pleura is involved, there is pleuritic chest pain.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: pleuresía

pleuropneumonia

DF: Inflammation of the lung parenchyma that is associated with pleurisy, inflammation of the pleura.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: pleuroneumonía

ploidy

DF: The degree of replication of the chromosome set in the karyotype.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: ploidía

plus trees

DF: A tree which in its outward appearance (phenotype) is superior to the average tree of the same species grown at a similar site. Visibly superior characteristics may include morphology, vigor, pest or disease resistance, growth, etc., but these characteristics have not been clonally or progeny tested.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: árboles plus

plywood

DF: A glued wood panel made up of relatively thin layers of veneer with the grain of adjacent layers at right angles or of veneer in combination with a core of lumber or of reconstituted wood. The usual constructions have an odd number of layers.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as

an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.
Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: contrachapado

pneumatophores

DF: A specialized structure developed from the root in certain
plants that grow upward and function as the site of oxygen
intake.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: neumatóforos

pneumocytes

DF: Epithelial cells that line the pulmonary alveoli.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: neumocitos

pneumonia

DF: Inflammation of any part, segment or lobe, of the lung
parenchyma.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: neumonía

pneumonic pasteurellosis

DF: Bovine respiratory disease found in animals that
have been shipped or exposed to cattle recently
transported. The major agent responsible for the
disease is Mannheimia haemolytica and less
commonly, Pasteurella multocida or
Haemophilus somnus. All three agents are
normal inhabitants of the bovine nasal

pharyngeal mucosa but not the lung. They are considered opportunistic pathogens following physiological stress, and/or a viral infection. The resulting bacterial fibrinous bronchopneumonia is often fatal.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: pasteurelosis neumónica

podophyllotoxin

DF: A lignan (lignans) found in podophyllin resin from the roots of Podophyllum plants. It is a potent spindle poison, toxic if taken internally, and has been used as a cathartic. It is very irritating to skin and mucous membranes, has keratolytic actions, has been used to treat warts and keratoses, and may have antineoplastic properties, as do some of its congeners and derivatives.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: podofilotoxina

point-of-care systems

DF: Laboratory and other services provided to patients at the bedside. These include diagnostic and laboratory testing using automated information entry.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: sistemas de puntos de atención

point-of-care testing

DF: Allows patient diagnoses in the physician's office, in other ambulatory setting or at bedside. The results of care are timely, and allow rapid treatment to the patient.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: prueba en el punto de atención

point mutation

DF: A mutation caused by the substitution of one nucleotide for another. This results in the DNA molecule having a change in a single base pair.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: mutación puntual

point source pollution

DF: Point source pollution refers to the pollution that comes from a specific, identifiable source, such as a pipe, channel, tank, pit or ditch.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: contaminación de origen puntual

poisoning

DF: A condition or physical state produced by the ingestion, injection or inhalation of, or exposure to a deleterious agent.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: envenenamiento

Poisson distribution

DF: A distribution function used to describe the occurrence of rare events or to describe the sampling distribution of isolated counts in a continuum of time or space.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: distribución de Poisson

polarimetry

DF: An analytical method used to measure and interpret polarizing electromagnetic waves (such as radio or light waves) in order to identify substances or their quantity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: polarimetría

polarized light microscopy

DF: Microscopy using polarized light in which phenomena due to the preferential orientation of optical properties with respect to the vibration plane of the polarized light are made visible and correlated parameters are made measurable.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: microscopia de luz polarizada

polarography

DF: An electrochemical technique for measuring the current that flows in solution as a function of an applied voltage. The observed polarographic wave, resulting from the electrochemical response, depends on the way voltage is applied (linear sweep or differential pulse) and the type of electrode used. Usually a mercury drop electrode is used.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: polarografía

polders

DF: An area of lowland reclaimed from a body of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: polders

politics

DF: Activities concerned with governmental policies, functions,

etc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: política

polled trait

DF: characteristic of those animals, especially
cattle, that normally do not develop horns.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: caracter sin cuernos

pollen

DF: The fertilizing element of plants that contains the male
gametophytes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: polen

pollen rain

DF: The fall of pollen grains and spores on to a particular
area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lluvia de polen

pollination

DF: The transfer of pollen grains (male gametes) to the plant
ovule (female gamete).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: polinización

pollutants

DF: Any substance introduced into environment that has adverse
effects on biological systems or organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: contaminantes (polución)

polluter pays principle

DF: The requirement that the cost of environmental damage, pollution control or remediation be borne by the person, organization or business responsible for the pollution-causing activity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: principio de quien contamina paga

pollution

DF: The presence in the environment of one or more contaminants, nuisances, and the like in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as to be injurious or irritating to human, plant, or animal life, to health, or to property, or to unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: polución

pollution load

DF: The quantity of pollutants present in an environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: carga contaminante

polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis

DF: Electrophoresis in which a polyacrylamide gel is used as the diffusion medium.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: electroforesis en gel de poliacrilamida

polyamides

DF: Any polymer in which the repeating units in the molecular chain are held together by amide groups.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: poliamidas

polyculture (aquaculture)

DF: The rearing or cultivation of two or more types of aquatic species in the same physical space at the same time, for food or other purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: policultivo (acuicultura)

polycyclic compounds

DF: Compounds consisting of two or more fused ring structures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: compuestos policíclicos

polycystic kidney diseases

DF: Hereditary diseases that are characterized by the progressive expansion of a large number of tightly packed cysts within the kidneys. They include diseases with autosomal dominant and autosomal recessive inheritance.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: enfermedades renales poliquísticas

polycystic ovary syndrome

DF: A complex disorder characterized by infertility, hirsutism; obesity; and various menstrual disturbances such as oligomenorrhea; amenorrhea; anovulation. Polycystic ovary syndrome is usually associated with bilateral enlarged ovaries studded with atretic follicles, not with cysts. The term, polycystic ovary, is misleading.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: síndrome de ovario poliquístico

polycythemia

DF: An increase in the total red cell mass of the blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: policitemia

Polydnaviridae

DF: A family of insect viruses isolated from endoparasitic hymenopteran insects belonging to the families Ichneumonidae and Braconidae.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: Polydnaviridae

polyembryony

DF: Development of more than one embryo from a single ovule or seed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: formación de varios embriones

polyenes

DF: Hydrocarbons with more than one double bond. They are a

reduced form of polyynes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2105

ES: polienos

polyesters

DF: Polymers of organic acids and alcohols, with ester linkages, usually polyethylene terephthalate; can be cured into hard plastic, films or tapes, or fibers which can be woven into fabrics, meshes or velours.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: poliésteres

polyethism

DF: division of labor among members of an insect colony.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: polietismo

polyethylene film

DF: Plastic film made from polyethylene.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: película de polietileno

polyethylene terephthalates

DF: Polyester polymers formed from terephthalic acid or its esters and ethylene glycol. They can be formed into tapes, films or pulled into fibers that are pressed into meshes or woven into fabrics.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: tereftalatos de polietileno

polyethyleneimine

DF: Strongly cationic polymer that binds to certain proteins; used as a marker in immunology, to precipitate and purify enzymes and lipids.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: polietileneimina

polyethylenes

DF: Synthetic thermoplastics that are tough, flexible, inert, and resistant to chemicals and electrical current. They are often used as biocompatible materials for prostheses and implants.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: polietilenos

polyglutamic acid

DF: A peptide that is a homopolymer of glutamic acid.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: acid poliglutámico

polyketides

DF: Natural compounds containing alternating carbonyl and methylene groups (beta-polyketones), bioenergetically derived from repeated condensation of acetyl coenzyme A via malonyl coenzyme A, in a process similar to fatty acid synthesis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: policétidos

polymer nanocomposites

DF: Nanostructured materials produced by the reinforcement of

polymer matrices with nanoscale fillers. The polymer nanocomposites show enhanced physical, chemical and mechanical properties.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nanocompuestos poliméricos

polymerase chain reaction

DF: In vitro method for producing large amounts of specific DNA or RNA fragments of defined length and sequence from small amounts of short oligonucleotide flanking sequences (primers).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: reacción en cadena de la polimerasa

polymerization

DF: A chemical reaction in which the molecules of a monomer are linked together to form large molecules whose molecular weight is a multiple of that of the original substance. When two or more different monomers are involved, the process is called copolymerization.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: polimerización

polymers

DF: A compound formed by the reaction of simple molecules having functional groups that permit their combination to proceed to high molecular weights under suitable conditions. Polymers may be formed by polymerization

(addition polymer) or polycondensation (condensation polymer). When two or more different monomers are involved, the product is called a copolymer.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: polímeros

polymorphism

DF: The occurrence of different forms of individuals in a single species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: polimorfismo

polymyositis

DF: Diseases characterized by inflammation involving multiple muscles. This may occur as an acute or chronic condition associated with medication toxicity; infections; malignant neoplasms; and other disorders. The term polymyositis is frequently used to refer to a specific clinical entity characterized by subacute or slowly progressing symmetrical weakness primarily affecting the proximal limb and trunk muscles. The illness may occur at any age, but is most frequent in the fourth to sixth decade of life. Weakness of pharyngeal and laryngeal muscles, interstitial lung disease, and inflammation of the myocardium may also occur. Muscle biopsy reveals widespread destruction of segments of muscle fibers and an inflammatory cellular response.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: polimiositis

polymyxin B

DF: A mixture of polymyxins B1 and B2, obtained from *Bacillus polymyxa* strains. They are basic polypeptides of about eight amino acids and have cationic detergent action on cell membranes. Polymyxin B is used for infections with gram-negative organisms, but may be neurotoxic and nephrotoxic.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: polimixina B

polymyxins

DF: Basic lipopeptide antibiotic group obtained from *Bacillus polymyxa*. They affect the cell membrane by detergent action and may cause neuromuscular and kidney damage. At least eleven different members of the polymyxin group have been identified, each designated by a letter.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: polimixinas

Polynesia

DF: One of the three main divisions of Pacific Ocean Islands, in the central and south Pacific Ocean. The principal island groups include the Hawaiian islands, Samoa, and the islands of French Polynesia.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Polinesia

polyphenism

DF: A phenomenon where two or more distinct phenotypes are

expressed from one genotype in response to an environmental cue, such as temperature or nutrition.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: polifenismo

polyphyly

DF: The phylogenetic relationship grouping organisms with an evolutionary history descending from more than one common ancestor.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: polifilia

polyploidy

DF: The chromosomal constitution of a cell containing multiples of the normal number of chromosomes; includes triploidy (symbol: 3N), tetraploidy (symbol: 4N), etc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: poliploidia

polyproteins

DF: Proteins which are synthesized as a single polymer and then cleaved into several distinct proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: poliproteínas

polyps (pathological conditions)

DF: Discrete abnormal tissue masses that protrude into the lumen of the digestive tract or the respiratory tract. Polyps can be spheroidal, hemispheroidal, or irregular mound-shaped structures attached to the mucous membrane of

the lumen wall either by a stalk, pedunculus, or by a broad base.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: pólipos (condiciones patológicas)

polyribosomes

DF: A multiribosomal structure representing a linear array of ribosomes held together by messenger RNA; They represent the active complexes in cellular protein synthesis and are able to incorporate amino acids into polypeptides both in vivo and in vitro.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: polirribosomas

polysorbates

DF: Sorbitan mono-9-octadecanoate poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivatives; complex mixtures of polyoxyethylene ethers used as emulsifiers or dispersing agents in pharmaceuticals

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: polisorbatos

polyunsaturated fatty acids

DF: Unsaturated fatty acids containing more than one double bond between carbon atoms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ácidos grasos polisaturados

pomace

DF: The pulpy residue remaining after the juice has been pressed from fruit.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: orujo (pulpa)

population

DF: A group of individuals defined by a particular set of characteristics, e.g., organisms of a particular species living in a given region or area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: población

population dynamics

DF: The pattern of any process, or the interrelationship of phenomena, which affects growth or change within a population.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: dinámica poblacional

population ecology

DF: The field of ecology dealing with the dynamics of populations within species, and the patterns in space and time of the interactions of these populations with environmental factors.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ecología poblacional

population viability

DF: The probability that enough individuals in a population will survive to reproductive age to prevent extirpation of the population.

DS: U.S. Geological Survey; Genetics and Genomics Glossary

ES: viabilidad de población

population viability analysis

DF: The general term for the application of models that account for multiple threats facing the persistence of a population to assess the likelihood of the population's persistence over a given period of time. PVA helps identify the threats faced by a species, plan research and data collection, prioritize management options, and predict the likely response of species to management actions (e.g., reintroduction, captive breeding, or prescribed burning).

DS: U.S. Geological Survey; Genetics and Genomics Glossary

ES: análisis de viabilidad de población

porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome

DF: A syndrome characterized by outbreaks of late term abortions, high numbers of stillbirths and mummified or weak newborn piglets, and respiratory disease in young unweaned and weaned pigs. It is caused by Porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome virus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: síndrome respiratorio y de la reproducción porcina

pork bellies

DF: The source of bacon. The pork belly is the lower side of a hog remaining after the loin and spareribs have been removed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: panceta de cerdo

porphyria

DF: A diverse group of metabolic diseases characterized by errors in the biosynthetic pathway of heme in the liver, the bone marrow, or both. They are classified by the deficiency of specific enzymes, the tissue site of enzyme defect, or the clinical features that include neurological (acute) or cutaneous (skin lesions). Porphyrrias can be hereditary or acquired as a result of toxicity to the hepatic or erythropoietic marrow tissues.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: porfiria

position effect (genetics)

DF: Change in the phenotypic expression of a gene due to a change in the physical location of the gene with respect to neighboring genes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: efecto de posición (genética)

positive sense, single-stranded RNA viruses

DF: A group of RNA viruses whose positive single strand of viral RNA (5' to 3') contains the coding triplets, like mRNA, that can be directly translated into viral protein.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: positive sense, single-stranded RNA viruses

positron-emission tomography

DF: An imaging technique using compounds labelled with short-lived positron-emitting radionuclides (such as carbon-11, nitrogen-13, oxygen-15 and fluorine-18) to measure cell metabolism. It has been useful in study of soft tissues such as cancer; cardiovascular system; and

brain.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tomografía por emisión de positrones

post-translational modification

DF: Any of various enzymatically catalyzed post-translational modifications of peptides or proteins in the cell of origin. These modifications include carboxylation; hydroxylation; acetylation; phosphorylation; methylation; glycosylation; ubiquitination; oxidation; proteolysis; and crosslinking and result in changes in molecular weight and electrophoretic motility.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: modificación post-translational

posterior cruciate ligament

DF: A strong ligament of the knee that originates from the anterolateral surface of the medial condyle of the femur, passes posteriorly and inferiorly between the condyles, and attaches to the posterior intercondylar area of the tibia.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: ligamento cruzado posterior

posterior pituitary

DF: Neural tissue of the pituitary gland, also known as the neurohypophysis. It consists of the distal axons of neurons that produce vasopressin and oxytocin in the supraoptic nucleus and the paraventricular nucleus. These axons travel down through the median eminence, the hypothalamic infundibulum of the pituitary stalk, to the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: neurohipófisis

postharvest food safety

DF: Ensuring the fitness of food for human consumption during all steps once the food product leaves the farm.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: seguridad alimentaria postcosecha

postharvest treatment

DF: The preparation of gathered or harvested commodities, such as food crops, feed crops or wood, for fresh market or processing. This may include, postharvest pest or disease control, various types of preservation techniques, packing, grading, curing (crops) or ripening initiation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tratamiento postcosecha

postlarvae

DF: A stage in development past the larval form but not yet a juvenile form, most often seen in fish, bivalves and crustaceans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: poslarvas

postoperative complications

DF: Pathologic processes that affect patients after a surgical procedure. They may or may not be related to the disease for which the surgery was done, and they may or may not be direct results of the

surgery.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: complicaciones postoperatorias

postprandial state

DF: The physiological condition occurring after a meal.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estado postprandial

potamodromous fish

DF: Potamodromous fish are species that are spawned in upstream freshwater habitats then migrate downstream (still in freshwater) as juveniles to grow into adults before migrating back upstream to spawn.

DS: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ES: peces potádromos

potassium-hydrogen antiporter

DF: Membrane proteins that allow the exchange of hydrogen ions for potassium ions across the cellular membrane. The action of these antiporters influences intracellular pH and potassium ion homeostasis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: antiportador de hidrógeno potásico

Potato spindle tuber viroid

DF: Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTV) can cause a destructive disease of potato and receives particular attention for certified seed production. It is often transmitted through breeders' progenies mechanically, as well as through pollen and true seed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Potato spindle tuber viroid

potentially hazardous foods

DF: A natural or synthetic food that requires temperature control because it is in a form capable of supporting the rapid and progressive growth of infectious or toxigenic microorganisms; the growth and toxin production of *Clostridium botulinum*; or, in raw shell eggs, the growth of *Salmonella enteritidis*.

DS: Food and Drug Administration

ES: alimentos potencialmente peligrosos

poults

DF: Young fowl, especially turkeys, of either sex usually not more than two months of age.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pavos jóvenes

pound cakes

DF: A creamy, moist cake that is characterized with firm texture and creamy mouthfeel upon mastication. It contains equal portions of wheat flour, eggs, sugar and butter or margarine.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bizcocho

pour point

DF: The lowest temperature at which a fluid will pour or flow, often indicative as a measure of the flow characteristics of oils.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: punto de fluidez

poverty

DF: A standard of living below the minimum needed for maintenance of life and health.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: pobreza

powdery mildew

DF: A fungus forming a white powdery coating on leaves and stems.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: moho en polvo

power take-offs

DF: Mechanism on a tractor which enables the engine power to be used to operate attached tools, such as a pump or saw.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tomas de fuerza

Prairie Pothole region

DF: A wetland region encompassing the Northern Great Plains region from the upper Midwest and extending into Canada. The region has large shallow depressions that were created by retreating glaciers and has wetlands that are either

temporary, seasonal, or permanent in nature.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de los Prairie Potholes

prairies

DF: Characterized by fertile soil, a mesic climate, and covered originally with coarse grasses, a prairie is an extensive, level or rolling, predominantly treeless grassland.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: praderas

prebiotics

DF: Non-digestible food components which selectively stimulate the growth or activities, or both, of beneficial intestinal microorganisms, thereby improving health.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: prebióticos

Precambrian time

DF: The geological time from the formation of the Earth (4.55 billion years ago) to the start of the Cambrian period (about 570 million years ago).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Precámbrico

precaution advocacy

DF: A type of risk communication that aims to increase concern for a real hazard in order to motivate preventative action.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: promoción de la precaucion

precautionary principle

DF: An approach to decision making in risk management which justifies preventive measures or policies despite scientific uncertainty about detrimental effects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: principio precautorio

precision

DF: The agreement between the numerical values of two or more measurements that have been made in an identical fashion.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: precisión

precision agriculture

DF: A management strategy that utilizes site-specific information to precisely and economically manage and optimize production inputs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agricultura de precisión

precooling

DF: To reduce the temperature of a product before packaging, shipping or other processing.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: preenfriamiento

predators

DF: An organism that preys on other organisms that are usually weaker.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: predadores

predatory bacteria

DF: Predatory bacteria are Gram-negative bacteria that can attack and grow within susceptible bacteria. They have been considered as novel therapeutic agents against controlling drug-resistant bacterial infections.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bacterias depredadoras

prediction

DF: The prediction or projection of the nature of future problems or existing conditions based upon the extrapolation or interpretation of existing scientific data or by the application of scientific methodology.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: predicción

predictive microbiology

DF: Predictive microbiology uses mathematical models to define growth kinetics of food microorganisms and to predict microbial behavior under various environmental conditions. It is used to assess the risks of food processing and handling from farm to table; and, to implement control measures to protect the microbiological quality of foods,

important for both food safety and product quality.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: microbiología predictiva

prednisolone

DF: A glucocorticoid with the general properties of the corticosteroids. It is the drug of choice for all conditions in which routine systemic corticosteroid therapy is indicated, except adrenal deficiency states.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: prednisolona

pregnancy outcome

DF: Results of conception and ensuing pregnancy, including live birth, stillbirth, spontaneous abortion, induced abortion.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: resultado de la gestación

pregnancy proteins

DF: Proteins produced by organs of the mother or the placenta during pregnancy. These proteins may be pregnancy-specific (present only during pregnancy) or pregnancy-associated (present during pregnancy or under other conditions such as hormone therapy or certain malignancies.)

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: proteínas gestacionales

pregnancy rate

DF: The percentage of a population that becomes pregnant.

Pregnancy rate is generally used for groups of individuals that share a common characteristic or belong to the same population.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: índice de gestación

prejuveniles

DF: A developmental stage resembling the juvenile form but lacking certain characteristics.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: prejuvenil

premenopause

DF: The period before menopause. In premenopausal women, the climacteric transition from full sexual maturity to cessation of ovarian cycle takes place between the age of late thirty and early fifty.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: premenopausia

prenatal care

DF: Care provided the pregnant woman in order to prevent complications, and decrease the incidence of maternal and prenatal mortality.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: cuidado prenatal

prepared foods

DF: Food products that have been manufactured, often with the intention of making food preparation and meal delivery easier for food industry and private consumers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos preparados

prepatent period

DF: Period between infection with a parasite and the production of eggs by a female; equivalent to the incubation period of microbial infections, but biologically different because the parasite is going through developmental stages in the host.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: período prepatente

prescribed burning

DF: Planned use of carefully controlled fire to achieve predetermined management goals, such as wildlife management, fire hazard reduction, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: quema recomendada

pressure ulcers

DF: An ulceration caused by prolonged pressure on the skin and tissues when one stays in one position for a long period of time, such as lying in bed. The bony areas of the body are the most frequently affected sites which become ischemic under sustained and constant pressure.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: úlceras de presión

prevalence

DF: The portion of a population with a specific characteristic,

as in the total number of cases at a given time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: prevalencia

prey species

DF: Any animal that is killed or hunted by another animal
(predator) for food, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especie presa

primary contact

DF: Initial exposure to a biological, chemical or physical
agent.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: contacto primario

primary energy

DF: Primary energy should be used to designate those sources
that only involve extraction or capture, with or without
separation from contiguous material, cleaning or grading,
before the energy embodied in that source can be converted
into heat or mechanical work.

DS: United Nations, Concepts and Methods in Energy Statistics,
1982.

ES: energía primaria

primary productivity

DF: The total quantity of fixed carbon (organic
matter) per unit area over time produced by
photosynthesis in an ecosystem.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: productividad primaria

primary sector

DF: That part of a country's or region's economy that makes direct use of natural resources, including agriculture, forestry, fishing and the fuel, metal and mining industries.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: sector primario

primary succession

DF: The natural development of the vegetation on a newly produced bare area (e.g., sand dunes, lava flows, river banks) that have not previously borne vegetation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sucesión primaria

primary transmission

DF: Initial transfer of a pathogen to a susceptible organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transmisión primaria

primocanes

DF: A biennial stem typical of Rubus. In the first year of growth, the stem is called a primocane, since it is not capable of flowering and precedes the floricanes. In the second year of growth, the stem is called a floricanes, which flowers, bears fruit and dies in this second year.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: primocanes

principal component analysis

DF: Mathematical procedure that transforms a number of possibly correlated variables into a smaller number of uncorrelated variables called principal components.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: análisis de componentes principales

prion diseases

DF: A group of genetic, infectious, or sporadic degenerative human and animal nervous system disorders associated with abnormal prions. In humans, these conditions generally feature dementia, ataxia, and a fatal outcome. Diseases in this category include Creutzfeldt-Jakob Syndrome; scrapie; bovine spongiform encephalopathy; chronic wasting disease of mule deer and elk; and transmissible mink encephalopathy. Pathologic features include a spongiform encephalopathy without evidence of inflammation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedades por prión

prions

DF: Small proteinaceous infectious particles which resist inactivation by procedures that modify nucleic acids and contain an abnormal isoform of a cellular protein which is a major and necessary component. The abnormal (scrapie) isoform is PrP^{Sc}; the cellular isoform is PrP^C. The primary amino acid sequence of the two isoforms is identical. Among diseases caused by prions are

scrapie, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Syndrome.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: priones

prioritization

DF: The ranking of activities in order of importance based on
the capacity to accomplish them in a timely manner; the
establishment of priority.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: priorización

pristinamycin

DF: An antibiotic mixture originally isolated from *Streptomyces*
pristinaspinalis. It is a mixture of compounds from
streptogramin group A: pristinamycin IIA and IIB and from
streptogramin group B: pristinamycin IA, pristinamycin IB,
pristinamycin IC.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: pristinamicina

private enterprises

DF: Organizations engaged in the production, distribution
and/or sale of goods or services and owned and operated by
a single or group of private persons or institutions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: empresas privadas

private forestry

DF: Forest operations on land owned by a private individual,
group, or corporation and is not owned by a body of

government.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: silvicultura privada

private sector

DF: That distinct portion of the institutional, industrial, or economic structure of a country that is controlled or owned by non-governmental, private interests.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: sector privado

privatization

DF: Process of shifting publicly controlled services and/or facilities to the private sector.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: privatización

pro-apoptotic proteins

DF: A large group of proteins that control apoptosis. This family of proteins includes many oncogene proteins as well as a wide variety of classes of intracellular signaling peptides and proteins such as caspases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: proteínas proapoptóticas

probabilistic risk assessment

DF: Risk evaluation involving the calculation and expression of risks using multiple risk descriptors to provide the likelihood of various risk levels. Probabilistic risk results approximate a full range of possible outcomes and

the likelihood of each, which often is presented as a frequency distribution graph, thus allowing uncertainty or variability to be expressed quantitatively.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: valoración probabilística del riesgo

probability

DF: The study of chance processes or the relative frequency characterizing a chance process.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: probabilidad

probability distribution

DF: The probability of each value of a discrete random variable or the probability of the value of a continuous random variable falling within a particular interval.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: distribución de probabilidad

probiotics

DF: Live, nonpathogenic, nontoxic microbial organisms which, when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit on the host.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: probióticos

process design

DF: Activities involved in determining the design requirements for performing a particular process, such as instrumentation, equipment, specifications, workflow, facilities, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: diseño de procesos

process energy

DF: Energy used in industry-specific processes, such as chemical reactors, steel furnaces, glass melters, casting, concentrators, distillation columns, etc. Categories of process energy include process heating (e.g., kilns, ovens, furnaces, strip heaters), process cooling and refrigeration, machine drive (e.g., motors, pumps associated with process equipment), electro-chemical processes (e.g., reduction process), and other direct process uses.

DS: Advanced Manufacturing Office, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, 2012

ES: energía de proceso

processed cheeses

DF: Blends of several types of cheese mixed and melted together with added emulsifiers and preservatives, sometimes sold in individually wrapped thin slices.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: quesos fundidos

processed foods

DF: Foods that are manufactured, usually on a large scale, using any of a wide variety of processing techniques, most often with the goal of preserving food for market.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos procesados

proctoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the rectum.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: proctoscopia

procyclic forms

DF: Morphologic stage in the life cycle of trypanosomes during infection of the arthropod vector.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: formas procíclicas

producer responsibility

DF: Policy measure requiring manufacturers to be responsible for design, management, and financing programs that improve end-of-life/postconsumer management for their product and related packaging.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: responsabilidad del productor

producer surplus

DF: In economics, the difference between the price that a producer sells a good or service at and the amount that he would be willing to accept in exchange for the good or service.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: superávit del productor

product authenticity

DF: The degree to which a product meets the standards for quality, composition and manufacture.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: autenticidad del producto

product category rule

DF: A product category rule is a set of detailed rules, requirements, and guidelines for developing environmental declarations for a class of products. PCRs set the methods and life-cycle assessment boundary conditions that underpin an environmental product declaration.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: regla de categoría de producto

product flow

DF: The series of actions where products leave one product system and enter another product system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: flujo de productos

product life cycle

DF: All stages of a product's development, from extraction of fuel for power to production, marketing, use and disposal.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: ciclo de vida de los productos

product pathogen pathway analysis

DF: An evaluation of the entire process from start to finish that examines the risk of adverse effects within a

population and models specific combinations of pathogens and products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: análisis secuencial de un producto patógeno

product system

DF: In life cycle assessment, the entire set of processes (unit operations) undergone by a product from production to disposal.

DS: NAL Thesaurus

ES: sistema de productos

production costs

DF: The sum, measured in dollars, of all purchased inputs and other expenses necessary to produce farm products. Cost of production statistics may be expressed as an average per animal, per acre, or per unit of production (bushel, pound, or hundredweight) for all farms in an area or in the country.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: costos de producción

production functions

DF: A mathematical relationship (frequently presented as a graph) which shows how inputs of various physical factors are related to changes of output - e.g., the effect of different amounts of fertilizer or thinning on the rate of timber production.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: funciones de la producción

products and commodities

DF: A transportable resource product with commercial value; all
resource products which are
articles of commerce.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: productos y mercancías

proestrus

DF: A phase of the estrous cycle that precedes estrus.
During proestrus, the Graafian follicles undergo
maturation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proestro

profilins

DF: A family of low molecular weight proteins that bind actin
and control actin polymerization. They are found in
eukaryotes and are ubiquitously expressed.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: profilinas

progeny testing

DF: Evaluation of the genotype of individuals by studying the progeny derived from it by controlled breeding.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: prueba de progenie

progestational hormones

DF: Compounds that interact with progesterone receptors in target tissues to bring about the effects similar to those of progesterone. Primary actions of progestins, including natural and synthetic steroids, are on the uterus and the mammary gland in preparation for and in maintenance of pregnancy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: hormonas progestacionales

prognosis

DF: A prediction of the probable outcome of a disease based on a individual's condition and the usual course of the disease as seen in similar situations.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: pronóstico

program eligibility

DF: Requirements that a person or group must meet in order to receive goods or services.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cumplir requisitos

prokaryotic cells

DF: Cells, such as those of bacteria and blue green

algae, which lack a nuclear membrane so that the nuclear material is either scattered in the cytoplasm or collected in a nucleoid region.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: células procarióticas

proliferating cell nuclear antigen

DF: Nuclear antigen with a role in DNA synthesis, DNA repair, and cell cycle progression. PCNA is required for the coordinated synthesis of both leading and lagging strands at the replication fork during DNA replication. PCNA expression correlates with the proliferation activity of several malignant and non-malignant cell types.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: antígeno nuclear de célula proliferativa

promoter regions

DF: DNA sequences which are recognized (directly or indirectly) and bound by a DNA-dependent RNA polymerase during the initiation of transcription. Highly conserved sequences within the promoter include the Pribnow box in bacteria and the TATA BOX in eukaryotes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: regiones promotoras (genética)

prop roots

DF: An adventitious root that grows from and supports the trunk above the ground in plants, such as mangroves.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: raíces fúlcreas

propagation materials

DF: A plant part such as a bud, tuber, root, or shoot used to reproduce (propagate) an individual plant vegetatively.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: materiales de propagación

propanediol dehydratase

DF: An enzyme that catalyzes the dehydration of 1,2-propanediol to propionaldehyde.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: propanediol deshidratasa

property rights

DF: The sum total of the rights pertaining to property ownership. In the case of real property it embraces the right to quiet enjoyment, the right to sell, to mortgage, to lease, to bequeath, to regain possession at the end of a lease, to build and remove improvements, and to control the property's use within the law. In short, it describes the scope of legal protections granted to property ownership.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Exp. Stn. 252 p.

ES: derechos de propiedad

prophase

DF: The first phase of cell nucleus division, in which the chromosomes become visible, the cell nucleus starts to lose its identity, the mitotic spindle apparatus appears, and the centrioles migrate toward opposite poles.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: profase

propidium

DF: Quaternary ammonium analog of ethidium; an intercalating dye with a specific affinity to certain forms of DNA and, used as diiodide, to separate them in density gradients; also forms fluorescent complexes with cholinesterase which it inhibits.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: propidio

propolis

DF: A resinous substance obtained from beehives that is used traditionally as an antimicrobial. It is a heterogeneous mixture of many substances.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: propóleos

proprioception

DF: The mechanism involved in the self-regulation of posture and movement through stimuli originating in the receptors.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: propiocepción

prospective studies

DF: A study in which groups with and without an intervention of interest are followed over time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estudios prospectivos

prostaglandins

DF: A group of compounds derived from unsaturated 20-carbon fatty acids, primarily arachidonic acid, via the cyclooxygenase pathway. They are extremely potent mediators of a diverse group of physiological processes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: prostaglandinas

prostate-specific antigen

DF: A glycoprotein that is a kallikrein-like serine proteinase and an esterase, produced by epithelial cells of both normal and malignant prostate tissue. It is an important marker for the diagnosis of prostate cancer.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: antígeno prostático específico

prostheses

DF: Artificial substitutes for body parts, and materials inserted into tissue for functional, cosmetic, or therapeutic purposes. Prostheses can be functional, as in the case of artificial arms and legs, or cosmetic, as in the case of an artificial eye. Implants, all surgically inserted or grafted into the body, tend to be used

therapeutically.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: prótesis

protandry

DF: Maturation first of the male gonads, then of the female gonads in a hermaphroditic organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: protandria

proteasome endopeptidase complex

DF: A large multisubunit complex that plays an important role in the degradation of most of the cytosolic and nuclear proteins in eukaryotic cells. It contains a 700-kDa catalytic sub-complex and two 700-kDa regulatory sub-complexes. The complex digests ubiquitinated proteins and protein activated via ornithine decarboxylase antizyme.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: complejo proteosomo endopeptidasa

proteasome inhibitors

DF: Compounds that inhibit the function or proteolytic action of the proteasome.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: inhibidores de la proteasoma

protected designation of origin

DF: Geographical indications on foods and other agricultural products, based upon European Union regulations, ensuring that only products originating in a given region are commercially identifiable as such.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: denominación de origen protegida

protein binding

DF: The process in which substances, either endogenous or exogenous, bind to proteins, peptides, enzymes, protein precursors, or allied compounds.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: unión de proteínas

protein conformation

DF: The three-dimensional shape or form of a polypeptide chain. The polypeptide folds into a protein structure which is determined by the lowest energy state attainable. This lowest energy level is determined by the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide chain.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: conformación de proteínas

protein degradation

DF: General breakdown of protein structures in products or organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: degradación de proteínas

protein denaturation

DF: Disruption of the non-covalent bonds and/or disulfide bonds responsible for maintaining the three-dimensional shape and activity of the native protein.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: desnaturalización de las proteínas

protein deposition

DF: Protein laid down in tissues when protein synthesis exceeds protein degradation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: deposición proteica

protein efficiency ratio

DF: An assessment of dietary protein quality by calculating weight gain divided by intake of a specific protein during a given period.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: relación de eficiencia proteica

protein energy malnutrition

DF: The lack of sufficient energy or protein to meet the body's metabolic demands, as a result of either an inadequate dietary intake of protein, intake of poor quality dietary protein, increased demands due to disease, or increased nutrient losses.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: desnutrición proteico-calórica

protein engineering

DF: Procedures by which protein structure and function are changed or created in vitro by altering existing or synthesizing new structural genes that direct the synthesis of proteins with sought-after properties. Such procedures may include the design of molecular models of proteins

using computer graphics or other molecular modeling techniques; site-specific mutagenesis of existing genes; and directed molecular evolution techniques to create new genes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: ingeniería de proteínas

protein folding

DF: The biochemical process by which a protein assumes its three-dimensional conformation. It begins even before a protein has been completely synthesized and proceeds through discrete intermediate structures (primary, secondary, and tertiary) before the final structure (quaternary structure) is formed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plegamiento de proteínas

protein hydrolysates

DF: A solution of amino acids and peptides prepared from protein by acid, alkali or enzymatic hydrolysis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hidrolizados de proteína

protein products

DF: For discussions of the naturally-occurring protein component(s) of plants or animals, which may have undergone processing, such as protein isolates.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: productos proteínicos

protein quaternary structure

DF: The three dimensional structure of a protein made up of two or more subunits; the manner in which the subunits fit together.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estructura cuaternaria de las proteínas

protein refolding

DF: Conformational transitions of a protein from unfolded states to a more folded state.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: replegamiento de proteínas

protein secondary structure

DF: The level of protein structure in which regular hydrogen-bond interactions within contiguous stretches of polypeptide chain give rise to alpha helices, beta strands (which align to form beta sheets) or other types of coils. This is the first folding level of protein conformation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: estructura secundaria de las proteínas

protein sources

DF: Foods in the diet that provide protein.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fuentes proteicas

protein subunits

DF: Single chains of amino acids that are the units of multimeric proteins. Multimeric proteins can be composed of

identical or non-identical subunits.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: subunidades de las proteínas

protein synthesis

DF: The biosynthesis of peptides and proteins on ribosomes, directed by messenger RNA, via transfer RNA that is charged with standard proteinogenic amino acids.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: síntesis proteica

protein tagging

DF: A technique of genetically fusing short peptide sequences onto a recombinant protein. It is used for protein isolation, protein detection etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: etiquetado de proteínas

protein tertiary structure

DF: The three-dimensional conformation of a polypeptide chain of a globular protein in its native folded state. The tertiary structure is determined by four interactions: hydrogen bonding, electrostatic interactions (ionic), hydrophobic interactions and covalent cross-linkages.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estructura terciaria de las proteínas

protein transport

DF: The process of moving proteins from one cellular compartment (including extracellular) to another by various

sorting and transport mechanisms such as gated transport,
protein translocation, and vesicular transport.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: transporte proteico

protein unfolding

DF: Conformational transitions of the shape of a protein to
various unfolded states.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: despliegue de proteínas

proteinuria

DF: A pathological condition of having too much protein in the
urine.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proteinuria

proteolytic bacteria

DF: Protease producing bacteria that breakdown proteins into
smaller peptides or amino acids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bacterias proteolíticas

proteome

DF: The complete set of the proteins produced from the
genetic code inside the cell.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proteoma

proteomics

DF: That branch of genetics which studies organisms in

terms of their proteome, that is, by the complete set of the proteins produced from the genetic code inside the cell.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proteómica

prothoracicotropic hormone

DF: hormone produced by neurosecretory cells that stimulates the prothoracic gland to produce ecdysteroids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hormona de la glándula protorácica

proto-oncogenes

DF: Normal cellular genes homologous to viral oncogenes. The products of proto-oncogenes are important regulators of biological processes and appear to be involved in the events that serve to maintain the ordered procession through the cell cycle. Proto-oncogenes have names of the form c-onc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: proto-oncogenes

protogyny

DF: Maturation first of the female gonad, then the male gonad in an hermaphroditic organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: protoginia

proton-coupled folate transporter

DF: A symporter protein that couples the transport of folic acid with hydrogen ions. The transporter functions most effectively under acidic conditions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: transportador de folatos acoplado a protones

proton-motive force

DF: Energy that is generated by the transfer of protons or electrons across an energy-transducing membrane and that can be used for chemical, osmotic, or mechanical work. Proton-motive force can be generated by a variety of phenomena including the operation of an electron transport chain, illumination of a purple membrane, and the hydrolysis of ATP by a proton ATPase.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: fuerza motriz de protones

proton pump

DF: A membrane protein that transports protons (hydrogen ions) across a membrane against a concentration gradient.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bomba de protones

protonemata

DF: The filamentous structure which grows following spore germination in mosses, ferns and some liverworts, eventually developing into a mature plant.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: protonemas

protoplasts

DF: Plant, fungal or bacterial cells that have had the cell wall removed, leaving the cytoplasm, nucleus and plasma membrane intact.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: protoplastos

protozoan antibodies

DF: Immunoglobulins produced in a response to protozoan antigens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: anticuerpos protozoarios

protozoan vaccines

DF: Suspensions of attenuated or killed protozoa administered for the prevention or treatment of infectious protozoan disease.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: vacunas antiprotozoos

provenance

DF: Geographic origin, such as of organisms, seed, nursery stock or inoculum.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: procedencia

proventriculitis

DF: Inflammation of the proventriculus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proventriculitis

proviruses

DF: Duplex DNA sequences in eukaryotic chromosomes, corresponding to the genome of a virus, that are transmitted from one cell generation to the next without causing lysis of the host. Proviruses are often associated with neoplastic cell transformation and are key features of retrovirus biology.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: proviruses

PrPC proteins

DF: Normal cellular isoform of prion proteins (prions) encoded by a chromosomal gene and found in normal and scrapie-infected brain tissue, and other normal tissue. PrPC are protease-sensitive proteins whose function is unknown. Posttranslational modification of PrPC into PrPSc leads to infectivity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: proteínas priónicas celulares (PrPc)

PrPSc proteins

DF: Abnormal isoform (PrPSc) of prions resulting from a posttranslational modification of the cellular prion protein (PrPC protein). PrPSc proteins are disease-specific proteins seen in certain human and animal neurodegenerative diseases (prion diseases).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: proteínas PrPSc

pseudogenes

DF: Genes bearing close resemblance to known genes at different loci, but rendered non-functional by additions or deletions in structure that prevent normal transcription or translation. When lacking introns and containing a poly-A segment near the downstream end (as a result of reverse copying from processed nuclear RNA into double-stranded DNA), they are called processed genes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: pseudogenes

pseudohermaphroditism

DF: Congenital condition in which a person has internal gonads (testes or ovaries) of one sex and external physical characteristics of the other sex.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pseudohermafroditismo

pseudopodia

DF: A dynamic actin-rich extension of the surface of an animal cell used for locomotion or prehension of food.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: seudópodos

psittacosis

DF: Infection with *Chlamydophila psittaci* (formerly *Chlamydia psittaci*), transmitted to man by inhalation of dust-borne contaminated nasal secretions or excreta of infected birds. This infection results in a febrile illness characterized by pneumonitis and systemic manifestations.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: psitacosis

psychology

DF: The science dealing with the study of mental processes and behavior in man and animals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: psicología

psychophysics

DF: The science dealing with the correlation of the physical characteristics of a stimulus, e.g., frequency or intensity, with the response to the stimulus, in order to assess the psychologic factors involved in the relationship.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: psicofísica

psychrometers

DF: An instrument for measuring the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere. It has both a dry-bulb and wet-bulb thermometer. The bulb of the wet-bulb thermometer is kept moistened and is, therefore, cooled by evaporation to a temperature lower than that shown by the dry-bulb thermometer. Because evaporation is greater in dry air, the difference between the two thermometer readings will be greater when the air is dry than when it is moist.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: psicrómetros

psychrophilic bacteria

DF: Bacteria that live or thrive at low temperatures.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bacterias psicrófilas

psychrotrophic bacteria

DF: Bacteria that can grow at low temperatures but
grow optimally between 15° and 20°C.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bacterias psicotrópicas

ptaquiloside

DF: A norsesquiterpene from bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*);
not a pteridine; can be activated to alkylate DNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: ptaquilosida

public-private partnerships

DF: A formal partnership between government (state, local or
federal) and one or more private sector companies to pursue
a specific objective of interest to the government.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alianzas público-privadas

public health

DF: Branch of medicine concerned with the prevention and
control of disease and disability, and the promotion of
physical and mental health of the population on the
international, national, state, or municipal level.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: salud pública

public housing

DF: Housing which is typically provided to low-income persons or families, and is owned and operated by a government.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vivienda pública

public lands

DF: Land for which the title and control rests with a government - Federal, state, regional, county, or municipal.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: tierras públicas

public ownership

DF: Property that is exclusively controlled by a governing entity, whereby the governing entity has the right to sell, mortgage, occupy that property.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: propiedad pública

public policy

DF: A course or method of action selected, usually by a government, from among alternatives to guide and determine present and future decisions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: política pública

public sector

DF: The area of a nation's economy that is
tax-supported and under government control.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: sector público

public services and goods

DF: Services and products provided to the general
public.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bienes y servicios públicos

pullets

DF: Young female chickens.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pollitas

pulmonary gas exchange

DF: The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between
alveolar air and pulmonary capillary blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: intercambio gaseoso pulmonar

pulpwood

DF: wood destined or suited for pulp manufacture,
including standing or felled trees, logging
residues, sawmill wastes, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: madera para pasta

pulsed-field gel electrophoresis

DF: Gel electrophoresis in which the direction of the electric field is changed periodically. This technique is similar to other electrophoretic methods normally used to separate double-stranded DNA molecules ranging in size up to tens of thousands of base-pairs. However, by alternating the electric field direction one is able to separate DNA molecules up to several million base-pairs in length.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: electroforesis en gel de campo pulsado

pulvinus

DF: A mass of large thin-walled cells forming a cushionlike swelling at the base of petiole or petiolule and functioning in turgor movements of leaves or leaflets.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pulvinus

pumice

DF: A volcanic glass full of cavities and very light in weight.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: piedra pómez

pupariation

DF: Formation of the puparium.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pupariación

puparium

DF: The hardened integument within which the pupa is formed from the skin of the last larval instar, as in dipteran flies.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: puparium

pupation

DF: The act of becoming a pupa.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pupación

purebreds

DF: Animals of known ancestry within a recognized breed that are eligible for registry in the official herdbook of that breed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pura sangre

purinergic receptors

DF: Cell surface proteins that bind purines with high affinity and trigger intracellular changes which influence the behavior of cells. The best characterized classes of purinergic receptors in mammals are the P1 receptors, which prefer adenosine, and the P2 receptors, which prefer ATP or ADP.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: receptores purinérgicos

pycnidia

DF: A rounded or flask-shaped asexual fruiting body containing conidia or spores found in certain fungi, e.g. rust or smut fungi.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: picnidia

pycniospores

DF: Spores produced in pycnium of certain fungi.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: picniosporas

pyometra

DF: Accumulation of pus in the uterus, normally caused by severe bacterial infection.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: piómetra

pyranometers

DF: A pyranometer is an instrument for measuring the solar reflectance, or albedo, of materials.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: piranómetros

pyrimidine nucleosides

DF: Pyrimidines with a ribose attached that can be phosphorylated to pyrimidine nucleotides.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: pirimidina nucleósidos

pyrolysis

DF: A chemical change brought about by heat alone (exposure to high temperatures) in the absence of oxygen. Can lead to substances of smaller molecular weight or larger molecular weight than the original compound.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pirólisis

pyrrolidones

DF: A group of compounds that are derivatives of oxo-pyrrolidines. A member of this group is 2-oxo pyrrolidine, which is an intermediate in the manufacture of polyvinylpyrrolidone.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: pirrolidonas

Q

Q fever

DF: An acute infectious disease caused by *Coxiella burnetti*. It is characterized by a sudden onset of fever, headache, malaise, and weakness. In humans, it is commonly contracted by inhalation of infected dusts derived from infected domestic animals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: fiebre Q

qualitative risk assessment

DF: A risk assessment based on data which, although insufficient for numerical risk estimations, allows risk ranking or separation into descriptive categories of risk

and identification of inherent uncertainty.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: evaluación cualitativa del riesgo

quality-adjusted life year

DF: A unit of health care outcomes that adjusts gains (or losses) in years of life subsequent to a health care intervention by the quality of life during those years.

QALYs can provide a common unit for comparing cost-utility across different interventions and health problems.

DS: National Information Center on Health Services Research and Health Care Technology, NIH

ES: año de vida ajustado por calidad

quality of life

DF: A generic concept reflecting concern with the modification and enhancement of life attributes, e.g., physical, political, moral and social environment; the overall condition of a human life.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: calidad de vida

quantitative genetics

DF: The area of genetics concerned with the inheritance of continuously-varying traits. Most practical improvement programs involve the application of quantitative genetics.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: genética cuantitativa

quantitative polymerase chain reaction

DF: Methods used for detecting the amplified DNA products from the polymerase chain reaction as they accumulate instead of at the end of the reaction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: reacción en cadena de la polimerasa cuantitativa

quantitative reference (life cycle assessment)

DF: The baseline to which the size of the exchanges in the process relate.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: referencia cuantitativa (análisis de ciclo de vida)

quantitative risk assessment

DF: A risk assessment that uses numerical expressions of risk and indication of inherent uncertainty.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: evaluación cuantitativa del riesgo

quantity food preparation

DF: Cooking methods, planning and preparation needed when preparing food for a large number of people.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: preparación de alimentos en grandes cantidades

quantum dots

DF: Nanometer-sized fragments (30 nm to 1 micron) of semiconductor crystalline material which hold a discrete number of electrons and emit photons. The wavelength is based on the quantum confinement size of the dot and the number of electrons can be altered by modifying the electrostatic environment of the dot.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: puntos cuánticos

quarg

DF: A soft, unripened, fresh cheese that is about the consistency of yogurt.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: quarg

quartz

DF: Quartz (SiO₂). A glassy or crystalline form of silicon dioxide. Many colored varieties are semiprecious stones.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: cuarzo

questionnaires

DF: Predetermined sets of questions used to collect data - clinical data, social status, occupational group, etc. The term is often applied to a self-completed survey instrument.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: cuestionarios

quorum sensing

DF: Quorum sensing is a bacterial cell-to-cell communication process in which bacterial cells coordinate their gene expression by producing and releasing signal molecules, autoinducers, in response to cell density fluctuation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: detección de quorum

R

radar

DF: A method, system or technique of using beamed, reflected, and timed radio waves for detecting, locating, or tracking objects (such as rockets), for measuring altitude, etc., in any of various activities, such as air traffic control or guidance. The electronic equipment or apparatus used to generate, transmit, receive, and usually, to display radio scanning or locating waves, a radar set. Used for radio detection and ranging.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: radar

radiation hybrid mapping

DF: A method for ordering genetic loci along chromosomes. The method involves fusing irradiated donor cells with host cells from another species. Following cell fusion, fragments of DNA from the irradiated cells become integrated into the chromosomes of the host cells. Molecular probing of DNA obtained from the fused cells is used to determine if two or more genetic loci are located within the same fragment of donor cell DNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: mapeo híbrido por radiación

radiation resistance

DF: Ability of an organism, especially pathogenic microorganisms, to withstand irradiation without death, severe injury or adverse effect.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resistencia a la radiación

radiation use efficiency

DF: A measurement that relates dry matter production to the photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) energy that is intercepted.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: eficiencia de uso de la radiación

radiative forcing

DF: A change in the balance between incoming solar radiation and outgoing infrared radiation. Without any radiative forcing, solar radiation coming to the Earth would continue to be approximately equal to the infrared radiation emitted from the Earth. The addition of greenhouse gases traps an increased fraction of the infrared radiation, radiating it back toward the surface and creating a warming influence (i.e., positive radiative forcing because incoming solar radiation will exceed outgoing infrared radiation).

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: forzamiento radiativo

radiative transfer

DF: The phenomenon of transfer of energy in the form of electromagnetic radiation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transferencia radiativa

radio control

DF: Remote control of a pilotless airplane, rocket, or spacecraft by means of radio signals that activate controlling devices.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: radiocontrol

radio transmitters

DF: Devices for producing radio-frequency power, for purposes of radio transmission.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: radiotransmisores

radioactivity

DF: The spontaneous transformation of a nuclide into one or more different nuclides, accompanied by either the emission of particles from the nucleus, nuclear capture or ejection of orbital electrons, or fission.

DS: Medical Subject Headings, 2017

ES: radioactividad

radiocarbon dating

DF: The determination of the age of an organic substance by measuring the loss rate of radiocarbon (carbon-14). The method is based on the principle that all living plants and animals take in small amounts of radiocarbon, and the intake ends when they die.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: datación por carbono radiactivo

radiography

DF: The practice of producing an image on a radiosensitive surface using radiation other than visible light.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: radiografía

radiology

DF: The scientific study of the medical use of radiation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: radiología

radiometers

DF: A device that measures radiant energy and electromagnetic radiation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: radiómetros

radiometry

DF: The science of measuring radiation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: radiometría

radioprotective agents

DF: Drugs used to protect against ionizing radiation. They are usually of interest for use in radiation therapy but have been considered for other, e.g. military, purposes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: agentes radioprotectores

rain gauges

DF: An instrument that measures the amount of rain that has fallen in a particular place.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: medidores de lluvia

rain intensity

DF: The rate at which rain is falling at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: intensidad de lluvias

rainfed farming

DF: A system of producing crops without the use of irrigation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo de temporal

Raman spectroscopy

DF: Analysis of the intensity of Raman scattering of monochromatic light as a function of frequency of the scattered light.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: espectroscopía de Raman

ranchers

DF: People who raise livestock on rangeland.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rancheros

ranching

DF: Practice of raising livestock on large tracts of land.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ganadería de rancho

range management

DF: The art and science of planning and directing range use to obtain sustained maximum animal production, consistent with perpetuation of the natural resources.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: manejo de pastizal

rangelands

DF: Land on which the historic climax plant community is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs. Includes lands revegetated naturally or artificially when routine management of that vegetation is accomplished mainly through manipulation of grazing.

Rangelands include natural grasslands, savannas, shrublands, most deserts, tundra, alpine communities, coastal marshes, and wet meadows.

DS: National Range and Pasture Handbook, NRCS, USDA

ES: tierras de pasto

rapid amplification of cDNA ends

DF: A rapid method for cloning full-length cDNA when the sequence is only partially known. cDNA copies of a region within an RNA transcript are sequenced from a small known sequence to the 5' or 3' end of the transcript.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: amplificación rápida de los extremos de ADNc

rapid resource appraisal

DF: A set of activities that can be used by locally- led resource planning committees to rapidly learn about their watersheds.

DS: Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA

ES: estimación rápida de los recursos

rapid rural appraisal

DF: A quick multidisciplinary approach to obtain new information and to formulate new hypotheses about rural life.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estimación rural rápida

rare species

DF: A rare species, or subspecies, is one that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is in such small numbers, throughout its range, that it may be endangered if its environment worsens.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: especie rara

raster data

DF: A type of spatial data that is represented in a two-dimensional matrix where the value stored for each cell corresponds to a specific characteristic of the location.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: datos de ráster

ratites

DF: Large flightless birds having small or rudimentary wings and breastbones lacking a keel. Some species are domesticated and raised for food or feathers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ratites

ratooning

DF: Production of a subsequent crop that results from the regrowth from roots of the previous harvested crop, as in sugarcane, pineapple, and banana.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: utilización de renuevas de la raíz

raw milk

DF: Fresh, unprocessed milk as it comes from a cow, goat or other mammal.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leche cruda

rayon

DF: A manufactured, semi-synthetic fiber composed of regenerated cellulose which is produced from naturally-occurring polymers. It is used in fabrics for its high luster, silk-like quality.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rayón

reaction wood

DF: Wood with more or less distinctive anatomical characters, formed typically in parts of leaning or crooked stems and in branches. In hardwoods, this consists of tension wood, and in softwoods, compression wood.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: madera de reacción

reactive dyes

DF: Class of dyes that bond to fiber molecules and are fixed by reacting chemically, especially used in dyeing cellulosic, protein, and nylon fibers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: colorantes reactivos

reactive nitrogen species

DF: Nitrogenous products of nitric oxide synthases, ranging from nitric oxide to nitrates. These reactive nitrogen intermediates also include the inorganic peroxyntrous acid and the organic S-nitrosothiols.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: especies reactivas del nitrógeno

reactive oxygen species

DF: Reactive oxygen species are molecules containing oxygen with unpaired and unstable electron configurations which are highly reactive with other molecules.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especies de oxígeno reactivo

ready-to-cook foods

DF: Foods that are processed and/or prepared to be ready to cook with very little additional effort.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos listos para cocinar

recalcitrant seeds

DF: Seeds that do not acquire desiccation tolerance during their development and are shed at relatively high moisture contents. These seeds rapidly lose water and their viability.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: semillas recalcitrantes

reciprocal crosses

DF: A pair of crosses where the first cross is the progeny of breeding a male from population A with a female from population B, and the second cross is the progeny of breeding a male from population B with the female from population A.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cruzamientos recíprocos

recombinant DNA

DF: A molecule of DNA formed by joining different DNA segments using recombinant DNA technology.

DS: USDA Glossary of Agricultural Biotechnology Terms

ES: ADN recombinante

recombinant fusion proteins

DF: Recombinant proteins produced by the genetic translation of fused genes formed by the combination of nucleic acid regulatory sequences of one or more genes with the protein coding sequences of one or more genes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: proteínas recombinantes de fusión

recombined milk

DF: Recombined milk is the product obtained from the blend of skimmed milk, milk fat and water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leche recombinada

Recommended Dietary Allowances

DF: The dietary intake level that is sufficient to meet the nutrient requirements of nearly all individuals in the group.

DS: National Academy of Sciences, Food and Nutrition Board

ES: Raciones Dietéticas Recomendadas

reconstituted foods

DF: Foods which were concentrated or condensed and have been brought to their original strength by

adding water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos reconstituidos

reconstituted milk

DF: Reconstituted milk is the product obtained by the addition of potable water to dried milk.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leche reconstituida

recreation

DF: Leisure time activity such as swimming, picnicking, boating, hunting and fishing.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: recreación

recreation areas

DF: A relatively small, distinctly defined area where concentrated public use for the more traditional recreation purposes predominates - e.g., campgrounds, picnic areas, swimming areas.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: áreas de recreación

recreational vehicles

DF: Any vehicle used for traveling, temporary camping or for pleasure, such as a motor home, dune buggy, camper, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vehículos de recreación

recycled wood

DF: Any wood or wood fuel which is derived from such products or processes as pallets, skids, spools, packaging materials, bulky wood waste or scraps from newly built wood products, provided such wood is not treated wood.

DS: Glossary of Recycling and Solid Waste; Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

ES: madera reciclada

red light

DF: Red light is the 625-740 nm wavelengths of the visible light spectrum (approximately 400-700 nm) which appears red to the eye.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: luz roja

red rice

DF: An unmilled, long-grain rice with red bran.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: arroz rojo

reducing agents

DF: Materials that add an electron to an element or compound,
that is, decrease the positiveness of its valence.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: agentes reductores

reefs

DF: long ridges of rock or sand at or near the water's
surface.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: arrecifes

refeeding syndrome

DF: A condition of metabolic imbalance that is caused by
complications of initially feeding a severely malnourished
patient too aggressively. Usually occurring within the
first 5 days of refeeding, this syndrome is characterized
by water-electrolyte imbalance; glucose intolerance;
cardiac arrhythmias; and diarrhea.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: síndrome de realimentación

Reference Daily Intakes

DF: Formerly referred to as the U.S. Recommended Daily
Allowances, these guidelines for dietary intake of
certain essential vitamins and minerals are
independent of total caloric intake.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Consumos Diarios de Referencia

reference flow (life cycle assessment)

DF: Quantity of outputs from processes in a given product

system required to fulfill the function expressed by the functional unit.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: flujo de referencia (evaluación del ciclo de vida)

reference product (life cycle assessment)

DF: Product of an activity for which a change in demand will affect the production volume of the activity (also known as the determining products in consequential modelling).

DS: Weidema B P, Bauer C, Hischer R, Mutel C, Nemecek T, Reinhard J, Vadenbo C O, Wernet G. (2013). Overview and methodology. Data quality guideline for the ecoinvent database version 3. Ecoinvent Report 1(v3). St. Gallen: The ecoinvent Centre.

ES: producto de referencia (análisis de ciclo de vida)

reference standards

DF: A basis of value established for the measure of quantity, weight, extent or quality, e.g. weight standards, standard solutions, methods, techniques, and procedures.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: estándares de referencia

refined grains

DF: Grain products whose natural chemical and nutrient composition has been altered by processing, such as with milling, debranning or germ removal. Refined grain products generally have a finer texture than whole grains.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: granos refinados

reforestation

DF: The natural or intentional restoration of a forest, woodland or stand of trees that had been lost due to fire, cutting or other method of deforestation.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: reforestación

refractory wood

DF: Wood that is difficult to dry, treat with preservatives or process using conventional methods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: madera refractaria

refugees

DF: Persons fleeing to a place of safety, especially those who flee to a foreign country or power to escape danger or persecution in their own country or habitual residence because of race, religion, or political belief.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: refugiados

refuse derived fuels

DF: Fuel prepared from combustible components of municipal, industrial or commercial solid waste or refuse.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: combustibles derivados de residuos

regeneration (biological)

DF: The renewal or regrowth of an anatomical part, such as one which has been injured or completely lost.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: regeneración (biológica)

regolith

DF: The layer or mantle of loose, non-cohesive or cohesive rock material, of whatever origin, that nearly everywhere forms the surface of the land and rests on bedrock. It comprises rock waste of all sorts; volcanic ash; glacial drift; alluvium; wind-blown deposits; and accumulations of vegetation, such as peat and soil.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: regolito

regression analysis

DF: Procedures for finding the mathematical function which best describes the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: análisis de regresión

regressive evolution

DF: Gradual reduction or loss of structures, traits, behaviors and/or genes in lineages over time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: evolución regresiva

regulator genes

DF: Genes which control the activity of other genes by coding for proteins (repressors or activators) or RNAs which regulate gene expression or a physiological process in an organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: genes reguladores

regulon

DF: In eukaryotes, a genetic unit consisting of a noncontiguous group of genes under the control of a single regulator gene. In bacteria, regulons are global regulatory systems involved in the interplay of pleiotropic regulatory domains and consist of several operons.

DS: 2013 Medical Subject Headings

ES: regulón

relapse

DF: The return of a sign, symptom, or disease after a remission.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: recaída

relative humidity

DF: Ratio of the amount of water vapor present in the air to that which the air would hold at saturation at the same temperature. It is usually considered on the basis of the weight of the vapor but, for accuracy, should be considered on the basis of vapor pressures.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest

Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: humedad relativa

relative risk

DF: The measure of the difference in risk between two groups,
typically expressed as a ratio.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: riesgo relativo

relay cropping

DF: The seeding of one crop into another standing
crop, e.g., winter wheat into standing soybeans.
A practice of starting one crop in another.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo de rotación

release assessment

DF: Evaluation of the probability of introduction of an agent
from its origin until the point of entry into a country or
area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: evaluación de la liberación

reliability

DF: The degree to which a test, experiment, or
measurement instrument gives the same results over time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: confiabilidad (estadística)

relief (geological)

DF: The difference in elevation between the high and low points

of a land surface.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: relieve (geológico)

remediation

DF: The return to the original uncontaminated state.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reparación

remission

DF: Spontaneous diminution or abatement of the
symptoms of a disease.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: remisión

remote control

DF: Control of an operation from a distance, especially by
means of electricity or electronics; a controlling switch,
lever, or other device used in this kind of control.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: control remoto

remote sensing

DF: The practice of obtaining information about the Earth's
surface land and water features from images acquired at a
distant vantage point. Includes aerial photography,
satellite imaging and radar sensing methods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: teledetección

renal calculi

DF: Stones in the kidney, usually formed in the urine-collecting area of the kidney (kidney pelvis). Their sizes vary and most contain calcium oxalate.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: cálculos renales

renal cell carcinoma

DF: A heterogeneous group of sporadic or hereditary carcinoma derived from cells of the kidneys. There are several subtypes including the clear cells, the papillary, the chromophobe, the collecting duct, the spindle cells (sarcomatoid), or mixed cell-type carcinoma.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: carcinoma de células renales

renal clearance

DF: A measure of kidney function, namely the volume of plasma from which a substance is completely removed by the kidney in a given amount of time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: depuración renal

renal osteodystrophy

DF: Decalcification of bone or abnormal bone development due to chronic kidney diseases, in which 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 synthesis by the kidneys is impaired, leading to reduced negative feedback on parathyroid hormone. The resulting

secondary hyperparathyroidism eventually leads to bone disorders.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: osteodistrofia renal

rendering

DF: The process of subjecting animal carcasses and parts, especially fatty tissues, to grinding, extraction, heat or other treatments to melt out the fats and convert them into meat byproducts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fusión de grasas

renewable energy sources

DF: Energy sources from natural resources, such as sunshine, wind, flowing water, biofuels, etc., which produce energy indefinitely without being depleted.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fuentes de energía renovable

renewable resources

DF: A natural resource that can be produced, regrown, or reused fast enough to keep up with how quickly it is used. Wind, tides, and solar energy, for example, are in no danger of running out and can be consumed by people virtually forever. In contrast, fossil fuels such as coal take millions of years to develop naturally and are considered nonrenewable.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: recursos renovables

renin-angiotensin system

DF: A blood pressure regulating system of interacting components that include renin; angiotensinogen; angiotensin converting enzyme; angiotensin I; angiotensin II; and angiotensinase.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: sistema del renin-angiotensin

repeat breeder

DF: A clinically normal cow or cattle that fails to conceive after three or four services associated with normal estrus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vaca repetidora

repeatability

DF: The ability of a device or procedure to perform the same action consistently or to provide the same data given identical conditions in a given laboratory.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: repetibilidad

repetitive sequences

DF: Multiple copies of a nucleotide sequence in a genome.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: secuencias repetitivas

replant disease

DF: A disease affecting susceptible plants such as apples, pears, plums, cherries and roses when they are placed into soil previously occupied by a

related species. The exact causes are not known, but in the first year the new plants will grow poorly. One theory is that replant disease is due to a whole menagerie of tree pathogens - fungi, bacteria, nematodes, viruses and other organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedad de replante

repletion

DF: The restoration of nutritional adequacy, after a period of deficiency of food, energy or specific nutrients to animals and humans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: repleción

replication origin

DF: A unique DNA sequence of a replicon at which DNA replication is initiated and proceeds bidirectionally or unidirectionally. It contains the sites where the first separation of the complementary strands occurs, a primer RNA is synthesized, and the switch from primer RNA to DNA synthesis takes place.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: origen de réplica

replicon

DF: Any DNA sequence capable of independent replication or a molecule that possesses a replication origin and which is therefore potentially capable of being replicated in a

suitable cell.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: replicón

reporter genes

DF: Genes whose expression is easily detectable and therefore used to study promoter activity at many positions in a target genome. In recombinant DNA technology, these genes may be attached to a promoter region of interest.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: genes reporteros

repressor proteins

DF: Proteins which maintain the transcriptional quiescence of specific genes or operons. Classical repressor proteins are DNA-binding proteins that are normally bound to the operator region of an operon, or the enhancer sequences of a gene until a signal occurs that causes their release.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: proteínas represoras

reproducibility

DF: The ability of a test method or procedure, given the same inputs, to provide the same data consistently when tested across different laboratories.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reproducibilidad

reproductive fitness

DF: The capability of an organism to survive and reproduce. The

phenotypic expression of the genotype in a particular environment determines how genetically fit an organism will be.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: aptitud reproductiva

reproductive success

DF: The ability of a species to produce offspring that will survive and attain sexual maturity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: éxito reproductivo

reproductive toxicology

DF: Study of the adverse effects of substances on the embryo, fetus, neonate and prepubertal mammal and the adult reproductive and neuroendocrine systems.

DS: Toxicology Glossary of the Specialized Information Services, NIH

ES: toxicología reproductiva

reproductives

DF: Caste members of social insect colonies that contribute to offspring production, including queens, egg-laying workers, and males.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reproductores

reptile culture

DF: The cultivation of reptiles for food or other purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo de reptiles

research and development

DF: Investigation done to achieve the improvement of products or technologies or the development of new products or new technologies.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: investigación y desarrollo

reserve networks

DF: A collection of protected areas, sites or nature reserves which conserve species or habitat types in order to protect biological diversity and the greatest number of species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: redes de reserva

residential areas

DF: Land used primarily for permanent dwellings, such as houses, apartments, and housing developments, including adjacent facilities such as underground and surface utilities, access streets and alleys, and other servicing structures, appurtenances, and measures.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: áreas residenciales

residential density

DF: The average number of families living on one acre of land

in a given area. "Gross residential density" is obtained by dividing all land in a defined area used for residences, streets, local schools, local parks and local shopping facilities into the total number of families is said area. "Net residential density" is determined by dividing the total number of families in a defined area by the total acreage of all parcels of land within the area that is used for residential purposes.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: densidad habitacional

resin canals

DF: Tubular intercellular spaces lined with resin-secreting cells, common in the wood, bark, and leaves of many gymnosperms and some angiosperms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: canales resiníferos

resins

DF: Solid, semisolid, or pseudosolid resin—An organic material that has an indefinite and often high molecular weight, exhibits a tendency to flow when subjected to stress, usually has a softening or melting range, and usually fractures conchoidally. (2) Liquid resin—an organic polymeric liquid that, when converted to its final state

for use, becomes a resin.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: resinas

resistin

DF: A 12-kDa cysteine-rich polypeptide hormone secreted by fat cells in the adipose tissue. It is the founding member of the resistin-like molecule (RELM) hormone family. Resistin suppresses the ability of insulin to stimulate cellular glucose uptake.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: resistina

resorption

DF: Absorption or, less commonly, adsorption of material by a system from which the material was previously released.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reabsorción

resource allocation

DF: The action of apportioning the supply of a resource to specific uses or to particular persons or organizations.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: asignación de recursos

respiratory mucosa

DF: The mucous membrane lining the respiratory tract, including the nasal cavity; the larynx; the trachea; and the bronchi tree. The respiratory mucosa consists of various types of epithelial cells ranging from ciliated columnar to simple squamous, mucous goblet cells, and glands containing both mucous and serous cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: mucosa respiratoria

respiratory rate

DF: The number of times an organism breathes with the lungs (respiration) per unit time, usually per minute.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: frecuencia respiratoria

respiratory tract endoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the respiratory tract.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: endoscopia de las vías respiratorias

response elements

DF: Nucleotide sequences, usually upstream, which are recognized by specific regulatory transcription factors, thereby causing gene response to various regulatory agents. These elements may be found in both promotor and enhancer regions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: elementos de respuesta

resting energy expenditure

DF: the combination of basal energy needs, plus the thermic effect of food, plus a small amount of energy needed to perform the most basic sedentary activities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gasto de energía en reposo

restriction mapping

DF: Use of restriction endonucleases to analyze and generate a physical map of genomes, genes, or other segments of DNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: mapeamiento de restricción

retained trees

DF: Trees and saplings that were saved from destruction because of their value or use in agricultural land.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: árboles retenidos

reticulocytes

DF: Immature erythrocytes. In humans, these are erythroid cells that have just undergone extrusion of their cell nucleus. They still contain some organelles that gradually decrease in number as the cells mature.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: reticulocitos

reticuloendotheliosis

DF: A disorder characterized by increased cell growth and hyperplasia of reticuloendothelial tissue.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reticuloendoteliosis

retina

DF: The ten-layered nervous tissue membrane of the eye. It is continuous with the optic nerve and receives images of external objects and transmits visual impulses to the brain. Its outer surface is in contact with the choroid and the inner surface with the vitreous body. The outer-most layer is pigmented, whereas the inner nine layers are transparent.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: retina

retinoic acid receptors

DF: Proteins in the nucleus or cytoplasm that specifically bind retinoic acid or retinol and trigger changes in the behavior of cells. Retinoic acid receptors, like steroid receptors, are ligand-activated transcription regulators. Several types have been recognized.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: receptores de ácido retinoico

retort pouches

DF: A flexible package in which food is sterilized and hermetically sealed for long-term unrefrigerated storage.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bolsas retortables

retrogradation

DF: A process of physical and chemical changes in aqueous solutions or gels brought on by aging, resulting in simpler molecular forms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: retrogradación

retrospective studies

DF: A kind of nonexperimental study in which all the phenomena investigated occurs prior to the onset of the study.

DS: National Institute of Standards and Technology

ES: estudios retrospectivos

retrotransposons

DF: Elements that are transcribed into RNA, reverse-transcribed into DNA and then inserted into a new site in the genome. Long terminal repeats (LTRs) similar to those from retroviruses are contained in retrotransposons and retrovirus-like elements. Retroposons, such as long interspersed nucleotide elements and short interspersed nucleotide elements do not contain LTRs.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: retroelementos

reverse osmosis

DF: The application of pressure to stop or reverse the

transport of solvent through a semipermeable membrane
separating two solutions of different solute concentration.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: ósmosis inversa

reverse transcription

DF: The biosynthesis of DNA from an RNA template.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: transcripción reversa

reworks

DF: Foods which are reprocessed as alternative food
products because of defects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: productos reprocesados

Reynolds number

DF: A nondimensional parameter representing the ratio of the
momentum forces to the viscous forces in fluid flow.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: número de Reynolds

rheology

DF: The branch of physics dealing with the deformation
and flow of matter, and is particularly concerned
with the properties of matter that determine its
behavior when a mechanical force is exerted upon
it.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reología

rheophilic species

DF: Organisms which prefer to live in running or fast moving water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especies reófilas

rheumatoid arthritis

DF: A chronic systemic disease, primarily of the joints, marked by inflammatory changes in the synovial membranes and articular structures, widespread fibrinoid degeneration of the collagen fibers in mesenchymal tissues, and by atrophy and rarefaction of bony structures. Etiology is unknown, but autoimmune mechanisms have been implicated.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: artritis reumatoide

rhinoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the nasal cavity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rinoscopia

rhizomania

DF: Abnormal root development in plants, especially seen in sugar beet, where it is caused by the Beet Necrotic Yellow Vein Virus (BNYVV).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rizomanía

rhizoplane

DF: The microenvironment on the surface of a root.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rizoplano

rhizosphere

DF: The soil surrounding and directly influenced by
plant roots.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rizosfera

rhodopsin

DF: A purplish-red, light-sensitive pigment found in retinal
rod cells of most vertebrates. It is a complex consisting
of a molecule of rod opsin and a molecule of 11-cis retinal
(retinaldehyde). Rhodopsin exhibits peak absorption
wavelength at about 500 nm.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: rodopsina

rhoptry

DF: A specialized, club-shaped secretory organelle found in the
motile stages of some protozoan (apicomplexan) parasites.
It is located near the apical end of the protozoans, and
have an important role in host-cell invasion.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: roptría

ribozymes

DF: RNA that has catalytic activity. The catalytic RNA sequence
folds to form a complex surface that can function as an

enzyme in reactions with itself and other molecules. It may function even in the absence of protein. There are numerous examples of RNA species that are acted upon by catalytic RNA, however the scope of this enzyme class is not limited to a particular type of substrate.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: ribozimas

rice wines

DF: An alcoholic beverage made from fermented rice.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vinos de arroz

rickets

DF: A condition caused by deficiency of vitamin D, especially in infancy and childhood, with disturbance of normal ossification.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: raquitismo

Rickettsia

DF: A genus of bacteria that causes typhus and spotted fevers in humans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Rickettsia

rickettsial diseases

DF: Infections with bacteria of the order Rickettsiales.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedades rickettsiales

rifampicin

DF: A semisynthetic antibiotic produced from *Streptomyces mediterranei*. It has a broad antibacterial spectrum, including activity against several forms of *Mycobacterium*. In susceptible organisms it inhibits DNA-dependent RNA polymerase activity by forming a stable complex with the enzyme. It thus suppresses the initiation of RNA synthesis. Rifampin is bactericidal, and acts on both intracellular and extracellular organisms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: rifampicina

rifamycins

DF: A group of anti-bacterial agents characterized by a chromophoric naphthohydroquinone group spanned by an aliphatic bridge not previously found in other known anti-bacterial agents. They have been isolated from fermentation broths of *Streptomyces mediterranei*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: rifamicinas

Rift Valley fever

DF: An acute infection caused by the Rift Valley fever virus, an RNA arthropod-borne virus, affecting domestic animals and humans. In animals, symptoms include hepatitis, abortion, and death. In humans, symptoms range from those of a flu-like disease to hemorrhagic fever, encephalitis, or blindness.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: fiebre del Valle del Rift

Rift Valley fever virus

DF: A mosquito-borne species of the Phlebovirus genus and member of the sandfly fever group viruses found in eastern, central, and southern Africa, producing massive hepatitis, abortion, and death in sheep, goats, cattle, and other animals. It also has caused disease in humans.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: Rift Valley fever virus

rill erosion

DF: The process by which numerous small channels, at the most only several inches deep, are formed on recently cultivated or exposed soils.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: erosión en surcos

rinderpest

DF: A viral disease of cloven-hoofed animals caused by Morbillivirus (Rinderpest virus). It may be acute, subacute, or chronic with the major lesions characterized by inflammation and ulceration of the entire digestive tract.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: peste bovina

riparian areas

DF: The area of land next to a body of water. Riparian areas form the transition between terrestrial and aquatic environments.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: áreas ripícolas

riparian buffers

DF: Trees, shrubs and other vegetation located along the edge of rivers, streams and other waterways that filter pollution, prevent erosion and provide wildlife habitat.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: tampones ribereños

riparian soils

DF: Soil that is contained in the soil banks alongside and near rivers and streams which is subject to erosion by the action of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tierras ribereñas

risk

DF: The probability that an adverse event will occur, including measures of the probability of an unfavorable outcome.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: riesgo

risk-benefit analysis

DF: Comparison of the short- and long-term risks to the overall societal benefits of an activity, chemical use, or technology. When risks and benefits are expressed in monetary terms, this is effectively cost-benefit analysis.

DS: Agriculture: A Glossary of Terms, Programs, and Laws.
Congressional Research Service Report for Congress, 2005
Edition.

ES: análisis riesgo-beneficio

risk analysis

DF: The analytical process for assessing, managing and
communicating information about potential hazards or other
undesirable events, and quantifying their probability and
expected consequences.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: análisis del riesgo

risk assessment

DF: The qualitative or quantitative evaluation of the
likelihood of adverse effects. A risk assessment generally
has four steps: hazard identification, hazard
characterization, exposure assessment and risk
characterization.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: evaluación de riesgo

risk assessment process

DF: A description of the framework, plan and course of action
used to perform a risk assessment activity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proceso de valoración del riesgo

risk assessors

DF: Persons who perform risk assessment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: evaluadores del riesgo

risk characterization

DF: The last phase of the risk assessment process that estimates the potential for adverse health or ecological effects to occur from exposure to a stressor and evaluates the uncertainty involved.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: caracterización del riesgo

risk communication

DF: An educational process where potential risks are communicated to individuals or groups of individuals in order to promote risk awareness and prevent adverse incidents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: comunicación de riesgo

risk communication process

DF: A description of the framework, plan and course of action used to perform a risk communication activity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proceso de comunicación de riesgo

risk communicators

DF: Persons who perform risk communication.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: comunicadores de riesgo

risk description

DF: A narrative that defines and limits an adverse condition for decision making.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: descripción del riesgo

risk estimate

DF: The quantitative estimation of risk resulting from risk characterization.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: estimación del riesgo

risk management

DF: The process an organization undertakes to minimize financial, health or other risks by identifying potential hazards or adverse effects and by planning for and handling incidents which do occur in such a manner that their effect and cost are minimized.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gestión de riesgos

risk management process

DF: A description of the framework, plan and course of action used to perform a risk management activity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proceso de gestión de riesgos

risk managers

DF: Persons who perform risk management.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: administradores del riesgo

risk perception

DF: The subjective judgment made about the severity and aspects of a risk.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: percepción del riesgo

risk profile

DF: The process of describing a problem and its context, in order to identify those elements of the hazard or risk relevant to various risk management decisions. The risk profile would include identifying aspects of hazards relevant to prioritizing and setting the risk assessment policy and aspects of the risk relevant to the choice of safety standards and management options.

DS: Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual 10 ed., pp. 44-45, Rome 1997 and Risk Analysis I. Definitions Related to Risk Management CX/GP 98/3

ES: perfil de riesgo

risk ranking

DF: The placement of hazard elements into an ordinal sequence for decision making based on qualitative or quantitative information.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: graduación del riesgo

risk reduction

DF: Measures taken to reduce adverse effects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reducción de riesgos

risk screening

DF: A process that separates hazard elements into descriptive categories of interest to decision makers based on specific criteria.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: evaluación preliminar del riesgo

RNA editing

DF: A process that changes the nucleotide sequence of mRNA from that of the DNA template encoding it.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: edición de ARN

RNA folding

DF: The processes of RNA tertiary structure formation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: plegamiento de ARN

RNA interference

DF: A gene silencing phenomenon whereby specific dsRNAs (RNA, double-stranded) trigger the degradation of homologous mRNA (RNA, messenger). The specific dsRNAs are processed into small interfering RNA (siRNA) which serves as a guide for cleavage of the homologous mRNA in the RNA-induced silencing complex. DNA methylation may also be triggered during this process.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: interferencia de ARN

RNA libraries

DF: A large collection of RNA fragments obtained by molecular cloning with applications as tools in genetic screening.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bibliotecas de ARN

RNA precursors

DF: RNA transcripts of the DNA that are in some unfinished stage of post-transcriptional processing (RNA processing, post-transcriptional) required for function. RNA precursors may undergo several steps of RNA splicing during which the phosphodiester bonds at exon-intron boundaries are cleaved and the introns are excised. Consequently a new bond is formed between the ends of the exons. Resulting mature RNAs can then be used; for example, mature mRNA (RNA, messenger) is used as a template for protein production.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: precursores de ARN

RNA probes

DF: RNA usually prepared by transcription from cloned DNA, which complements a specific mRNA or DNA and is generally used for studies of virus genes, distribution of specific RNA in tissues and cells, integration of viral DNA into genomes, transcription, etc. Whereas DNA probes are preferred for use at a more macroscopic level for detection of the presence of DNA/ RNA from specific species or subspecies, RNA probes are preferred for genetic studies.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: sondas ARN

RNA replication

DF: The process by which a RNA molecule is duplicated.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: replicación del ARN

RNA splicing

DF: The ultimate exclusion of nonsense sequences or intervening sequences (introns) before the final RNA transcript is sent to the cytoplasm.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: empalme del ARN

RNA transport

DF: The process of moving specific RNA molecules from one cellular compartment or region to another by various sorting and transport mechanisms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: transporte de ARN

Robertsonian translocation

DF: The joining of two acrocentric chromosomes at the centromeres with loss of their short arms to form a single abnormal chromosome.

DS: Taken in part from: Glossary, Genetics Home Reference, National Library of Medicine, National Institute of Health

ES: translocación robertsoniana

rock flour

DF: Fine-grained, silt-size sediment formed by the mechanical erosion of bedrock at the base and sides of a glacier by

moving ice. When it enters a stream, it turns the stream's color brown, gray, iridescent blue-green, or milky white. Also called glacier flour or glacier milk.

DS: Glossary of Glacier Terminology, U.S. Geological Survey

ES: harina de roca

rockwool

DF: An inert, porous mineral product made from a mixture of rocks (diabase, limestone, coke, etc.) that is melted and spun into mineral wool fibres.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lana mineral

Rocky Mountain region

DF: Region in North America, extending from the Arctic region in Canada south towards the Mexican frontier. (In the United States, includes areas of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Región de las Rocallosas

Rocky Mountain spotted fever

DF: An acute febrile illness caused by *Rickettsia rickettsii* (genus *Rickettsia*, family *Rickettsiaceae*). It is transmitted to humans by bites of infected ticks and occurs only in North and South America. Characteristics include a sudden onset with headache and chills and fever lasting about two to three weeks. A cutaneous rash commonly appears on the extremities and trunk

about the fourth day of illness.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fiebre maculosa de las Montañas Rocosas

rodenticides

DF: Pesticides that are used for controlling mice and other rodents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rodenticidas

rods (retina)

DF: Photosensitive afferent neurons located in the peripheral retina, with density increases radially away from the fovea centralis. Being much more sensitive to light than the retinal cone cells, the rod cells are responsible for twilight vision (at scotopic intensities) as well as peripheral vision, but provide no color discrimination.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: fotosensores lineales (retina)

roosters

DF: Adult male chickens usually kept for breeding.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gallos

root crown

DF: The growing point where the roots meet the stem.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: corona de la raíz

root shoot ratio

DF: The ratio of roots to shoots in a plant, either measured by dry weight or fresh weight.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cociente raíz

ropiness

DF: A condition in food products in which the overgrowth of certain bacteria cause a viscous, stringy slime.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: viscosidad (descomposición de alimentos)

rose bengal

DF: A bright bluish pink compound that has been used as a dye, biological stain, and diagnostic aid.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: rosa de bengala

rose hips

DF: The fruit of the rose plant.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: escaramujos

rotational grazing

DF: Grazing two or more pastures or parts of a range in regular order, with definite recovery periods between grazing periods. Where only two fields are involved, sometimes called alternate grazing. Contrasts with continuous grazing.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: pastoreo de rotación

rotational molding

DF: A process by which liquid or powdered plastics are
transformed into hollow plastic materials.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: moldeo rotacional

rough endoplasmic reticulum

DF: A type of endoplasmic reticulum (ER) where
polyribosomes are present on the cytoplasmic
surfaces of the ER membranes. This form of ER is
prominent in cells specialized for protein
secretion and its principal function is to
segregate proteins destined for export or
intracellular utilization.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: retículo endoplásmico áspero

rough rice

DF: Unmilled rice that still contains the husk.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: arroz con cáscara

roundwood

DF: solid wood that is in the round state. This term
is also used for the volume of logs required to

produce a given quantity of lumber, panels, pulp,
paper or other wood products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: madera en rollo

Rous sarcoma virus

DF: Group of alpharetroviruses (Alpharetrovirus) producing
sarcoma and other tumors in chickens and other fowl, and
also in pigeons, ducks, and rats.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Rous sarcoma virus

roxithromycin

DF: Semisynthetic derivative of erythromycin. It is
concentrated by human phagocytes and is bioactive
intracellularly. While the drug is active against a wide
spectrum of pathogens, it is particularly effective in the
treatment of respiratory and genital tract infections.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: roxitromicina

rule of three (crisis communication)

DF: The principle that in a high stress situation, messages
should contain no more than three key elements, repeated
three times each.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: regla de tres (comunicación de crisis)

ruminants

DF: Mammals that have four stomachs and even-toed hooves.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rumiantes

runoff

DF: The part of precipitation or irrigation water on land that has limited interaction with the landscape and ultimately reaches surface water, such as streams, ponds, impoundments, reservoirs, oceans, rivers, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: escorrentía

rural health clinics

DF: The provision of health services via medical clinics in rural areas.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: clínicas rurales de salud

rural utilities

DF: The delivery of public services such as water, electricity, gas, telephone and telecommunications to rural communities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: servicios públicos rurales

S

sacral spine

DF: The vertebrae of the pelvic region, below the lumbar spine. These vertebrae are usually fused together to form a solid unit.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: región sacra

Safe Drinking Water Act

DF: The act designed to protect the nation's drinking water supply by establishing national drinking water standards (maximum contaminant levels or specific treatment techniques) and by regulating underground injection control wells.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: Ley de Agua Potable Segura

safety assessment

DF: An evaluation of the adverse effect of a biological, chemical or physical agent based on toxicity and exposure data; as contrasted with risk assessment, probability analysis is not involved in safety assessment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: valoración de la seguridad

safety equipment

DF: Equipment and devices designed to prevent or reduce the risk of injury or accidents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: equipo de seguridad

safety factor

DF: A mathematical adjustment (generally a 10-fold reduction) used to account for the extrapolation of data to arrive at an risk level that is considered safe.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: factor de seguridad

safety standards

DF: Criteria for ensuring the safety of activities, processes,
or products, .

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estandares de seguridad

sago

DF: A powdered starch derived from sago palms (and
other tropical palm species) and used in foods and
as textile stiffening. Sago starch is similar to
tapioca.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sagú

Sahel

DF: A dryland belt that stretches across Africa and is
the transition zone between the Sahara Desert to
the north and tropical forests to the south.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Sahel

sales

DF: Total products and services sold.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ventas

sales tax

DF: Tax imposed on the retail price of an item which
is collected by the retailer.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: impuesto a las ventas

saline soils

DF: A nonsodic soil containing sufficient soluble salt to adversely affect the growth of most crop plants with a lower limit of electrical conductivity of the saturated extract (ECe) being 4 deciSiemens / meter (dS/m), which is equivalent to a value of 4 mmhos/cm.

DS: University of Arizona Cooperative Extension

ES: suelos salinos

salivary ducts

DF: Any of the ducts which transport saliva. Salivary ducts include the parotid duct, the major and minor sublingual ducts, and the submandibular duct.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: conductos salivales

salmonellosis

DF: Infections with bacteria of the genus Salmonella.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: salmonelosis

salpingitis

DF: Inflammation of the oviducts (Fallopian tubes).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: salpingitis

salt marsh plants

DF: Plants that grow in salt marshes and are salt tolerant as well as tolerant of wet conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas de marismas

salt marshes

DF: Typically, transitional areas between land and ocean, where the salinity and level of the water are dependent on the tides. However, there are also inland salt marshes in arid areas where the water has a high salt level due to evaporation. Salt water marshes are dominated by salt tolerant (halophytic) vegetation. They are environmentally delicate areas, extremely vulnerable to pollution.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pantanos de sal

salt substitutes

DF: Substances which taste salty but contain less sodium chloride than table salt, or are sodium free.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sustitutos de la sal

salt tolerance

DF: The ability of an organism to resist the adverse effects of excessive soluble salts in an environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tolerancia a la sal

salting

DF: To treat, preserve or season with common salt.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sazonar

salvage logging

DF: Cutting primarily to utilize dead and downed material and scattered poor-risk trees that will not be merchantable if left in the stand until the next scheduled cut.

DS: Wood Handbook Glossary, Forest Service

ES: corta de recuperación

Samoa

DF: A group of islands in the SW Pacific Ocean divided into American Samoa (administered by the U.S. Department of Interior) and Western Samoa (an independant country)

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Samoa

sand filters

DF: A packed-bed filter of sand or other granular materials used to provide advanced secondary treatment of settled wastewater or septic tank effluent.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: filtros de arena

sanitary and phytosanitary regulations

DF: Government standards to protect humans, animals and plants from diseases, pests or contaminants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: regulaciones sanitarias y fitosanitarias

sanitation

DF: The development and application of measures
designed to promote health and prevent disease.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: saneamiento

sanitation felling

DF: Removal and destruction of infected or diseased trees for
the purpose of controlling the spread of the disease.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: corta de saneamiento

sanitizing

DF: To make physically clean and sterile.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sanitizado (proceso)

sap

DF: A fluid that circulates in vessel elements (xylem) or sieve
tube elements (phloem) of a plant. It is often noticed as
an exudate from the ruptured plant tissues. It is composed
of water, salts, sugars, gases, organic matter, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: savia

saphenous vein

DF: The vein which drains the foot and leg.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: vena safena

saplings

DF: A young tree that is more mature than a seedling but is not

yet seed-producing. A silvicultural tree class in which size limits vary by region but is generally accepted as 2-4 inches in diameter and 4 to 4-1/2 feet in height in the United States.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: árboles jóvenes

saponins

DF: A type of glycoside widely distributed in plants.

Each consists of a sapogenin as the aglycone moiety, and a sugar. The sapogenin may be a steroid or a triterpene and the sugar may be glucose, galactose, a pentose, or a methylpentose.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: saponinas

sapstain fungi

DF: Sap stain fungi infect the sapwood of trees and cause a discoloration of the lumber products, but do not cause wood decay or reduce the strength of the wood. The color of the stain depends on the infecting organism, the moisture content and species of the wood.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: savia mancha de hongos

sapwood

DF: The wood of pale color near the outside of the log. Under most conditions, the sapwood is more susceptible to decay than heartwood.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: albura

sarcopenia

DF: Progressive decline in muscle mass due to aging which
results in decreased functional capacity of muscles.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: sarcopenia

sarcoplasmic reticulum

DF: A network of tubules and sacs in the cytoplasm of
skeletal muscle fibers that assist with muscle
contraction and relaxation by releasing and
storing calcium ions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: retículo sarcoplasmático

Sargasso Sea

DF: Large tract of still water in the middle of the North
Atlantic Ocean that is predominated by Sargassum seaweed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Mar de Sargasso

satellite DNA

DF: Highly repetitive DNA sequences found in
heterochromatin, mainly near centromeres. They are
composed of simple sequences (very short) repeated
in tandem many times to form large blocks of
sequence. Additionally, following the accumulation
of mutations, these blocks of repeats have been

repeated in tandem themselves. The degree of repetition is on the order of 1000 to 10 million at each locus. Loci are few, usually one or two per chromosome. They were called satellites since in density gradients, they often sediment as distinct, satellite bands separate from the bulk of genomic DNA owing to a distinct base composition.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: ADN satellite

satellite RNA

DF: Small, linear single-stranded RNA molecules functionally acting as molecular parasites of certain RNA plant viruses.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: satellite de ARN

satellite viruses

DF: Defective viruses which can multiply only by association with a helper virus which complements the defective gene. Satellite viruses may be associated with certain plant viruses, animal viruses, or bacteriophages. They differ from satellite RNA; (RNA, satellite) in that satellite viruses encode their own coat protein.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: virus satellite

savannas

DF: A tropical or subtropical biome, consisting mainly of coarse grasses with scattered shrubs and trees due to distinct wet and dry seasons; often a

transitional zone between a grassland and a
woodland.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sabanas

sawlogs

DF: A log large enough to be sawed economically into
boards on a sawmill. Sawlogs are usually at least
8 inches in diameter at the small end.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trozas de aserradero

Scandinavia

DF: A region encompassing Denmark, Norway, and Sweden,
sometimes expanded to include Finland and Iceland.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Escandinavia

scanning electrochemical microscopy

DF: A scanning probe microscopy technique that uses an
ultramicroelectrode as the scanning probe that
simultaneously records changes in electrochemical potential
as it scans thereby creating topographical images with
localized electrochemical information.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: microscopía electroquímica de barrido

scanning probe microscopy

DF: Scanning microscopy in which a very sharp probe is employed
in close proximity to a surface, exploiting a particular
surface-related property.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: microscopia de sonda de barrido

scanning tunneling microscopy

DF: A type of scanning probe microscopy in which a very sharp conducting needle is swept just a few angstroms above the surface of a sample. The tiny tunneling current that flows between the sample and the needle tip is measured, and from this are produced three-dimensional topographs. Due to the poor electron conductivity of most biological samples, thin metal coatings are deposited on the sample.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: microscopia de efecto túnel

scavenging behavior

DF: Searching for and feeding on dead carcasses or decaying organic matter.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: comportamiento carroñero

Scedosporium

DF: A genus of fungus which is pathogenic on animals and humans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Scedosporium

scenario uncertainty

DF: Uncertainty due to descriptive errors, aggregation errors, errors in professional judgment, or incomplete analysis.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: escenario de incertidumbre

schiff bases

DF: Condensation products of aromatic amines and aldehydes forming azomethines substituted on the N atom, containing the general formula R-N:CHR.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: bases de Schiff

schistosomiasis haematobia

DF: A human disease caused by the infection of parasitic worms *Schistosoma haematobium*. It is endemic in Africa and parts of the Middle East. Tissue damages most often occur in the urinary tract, specifically the urinary bladder.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: esquistosomiasis haematobia

schistosomiasis japonica

DF: Schistosomiasis caused by *Schistosoma japonicum*. It is endemic in the Far East and affects the bowel, liver, and spleen.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: esquistosomiasis japonica

schistosomiasis mansoni

DF: Schistosomiasis caused by *Schistosoma mansoni*. It is endemic in Africa, the Middle East, South America, and the Caribbean and affects mainly the bowel, spleen, and liver.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: esquistosomiasis mansoni

schizophrenia

DF: A severe emotional disorder of psychotic depth

characteristically marked by a retreat from reality with delusion formation, hallucinations, emotional disharmony, and regressive behavior.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: esquizofrenia

school children

DF: Children in the 6 to 11 year age range.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: niños en edad escolar

Schwann cells

DF: Neuroglial cells of the peripheral nervous system which form the insulating myelin sheaths of peripheral axons.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: células de Schwann

scintigraphy

DF: The production of an image obtained by cameras that detect the radioactive emissions of an injected radionuclide as it has distributed differentially throughout tissues in the body.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: gammagrafía

scions

DF: An aerial plant part, often a branchlet, that is grafted onto the root-bearing part of another plant.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.

Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: injertos de púa

sclera

DF: The white, opaque, fibrous, outer tunic of the eyeball, covering it entirely excepting the segment covered anteriorly by the cornea. It is essentially avascular but contains apertures for vessels, lymphatics, and nerves. It receives the tendons of insertion of the extraocular muscles and at the corneoscleral junction contains the canal of Schlemm.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: esclerótica

sclereids

DF: A type of sclerenchyma cell which is various in shape (e.g., isodiametric, branched, star-shaped, etc.) and characteristically has cell walls which are pitted, thick, and lignified. Sclereids, like fiber cells, occur in many parts of the plant and provide structural support to plant tissues.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: esclereidas

sclerenchyma

DF: A protective or supporting tissue in higher plants composed of cells with walls thickened and lignified and often mineralized.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords.
Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.

Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: esclerenquima

sclerophyll forests

DF: Temperate forests composed predominantly of broad-leaved
evergreen trees and shrubs in regions with warm rainy
winters and dry hot summers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bosques esclerófilos

sclerosis

DF: A pathological process consisting of hardening or
fibrosis of an anatomical structure, often a
vessel or a nerve.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: esclerosis

sclerotization

DF: The hardening and darkening of the chitin in the
exoskeleton.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: esclerotización

scombroid poisoning

DF: Scombroid poisoning is caused by the ingestion of foods
that contain high levels of histamine and possibly other
vasoactive amines and compounds.

DS: Food and Drug Administration

ES: envenenamiento por escombroides

scrapie

DF: A fatal disease of the nervous system in sheep and goats, characterized by pruritus, debility, and locomotor incoordination. It is caused by proteinaceous infectious particles called prions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: scrapie

screening

DF: A systematic examination or assessment, done to detect a particular substance or attribute.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: evaluación preliminar

scrub typhus

DF: An acute infectious disease caused by *Orientia tsutsugamushi*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: tifus de las malezas

sea level

DF: The level of the surface of the ocean; especially, the mean level halfway between high and low tide used as a standard in reckoning land elevation or sea depths.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: nivel del mar

seafoods

DF: Edible aquatic (freshwater or marine) organisms such as fish, shellfish, or seaweed that is used as food.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos de origen marino

seagrasses

DF: Seagrasses are flowering vascular plants that live completely submerged in shallow oceanic and estuarine waters.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hierbas marinas

seal of quality

DF: Labels on products that reflect participation in a voluntary inspection and labeling program that establishes quality standards for products from a specific industry and/or locality.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sello de calidad

seamounts

DF: An elevation of the seafloor, which is 1,000 meters or higher. Seamounts may be discrete, arranged in a linear or random grouping, or connected at their bases and aligned along a ridge or rise.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: montes submarinos

seasonal wetlands

DF: Ephemeral wetlands formed during the wettest time of year which dry and disappear with seasonal change. These seasonal wetlands are important in amphibian life cycles and as a source of food and

water for wildlife.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tierras húmedas estacionales

seaweed culture

DF: The cultivation of macroalgae or seaweeds for food or other purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo de algas marinas

second growth

DF: Forest growth that has come up naturally after some drastic interference (e.g., wholesale cutting, serious fire, or insect attack) with the previous forest crop.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: segundo crecimiento

secondary attack rate

DF: A measure of the frequency of new cases of a disease among the contacts of known cases.

DS: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

ES: tasa de ataque secundario

secondary contact

DF: Exposure to a biological, chemical or physical agent following initial exposure.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: contacto secundario

secondary education

DF: Education of students from grade 7, 8, or 9 through grade 12 (which is dependent on the school system).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: educación secundaria

secondary forests

DF: The first forest regenerated on land that was originally covered by primary forest which was drastically altered in structure by selective cutting or clearcutting for agricultural use.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bosques secundarios

secondary infection

DF: Any infection caused by an opportunistic pathogen after a primary infection has weakened the host immune system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: infección secundaria

secondary metabolites

DF: Chemicals synthesized by organisms that do not appear to have a direct role in the organism's growth. Many are used in foods, pharmaceuticals, and other industrial applications.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: metabolito secundario

secondary productivity

DF: The amount of carbon incorporated by heterotrophs (animals, saprophytes, herbivores, etc.) from organic matter (food) per unit area over time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: productividad secundaria

secondary sector

DF: The part of a country or region's economy that produces commodities without much direct use of natural resources.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: sector secundario

secondary succession

DF: A secondary succession is initiated by natural or artificial disruption of a previously established stable or climax community by some major environmental disturbance (e.g., forest fire, hurricane, farming) and leading to a marked change in the stable community.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sucesión secundaria

secondary transmission

DF: Transfer of a pathogen from an infected organism to additional organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transmisión secundaria

secretin

DF: A peptide hormone of about 27 amino acids from the duodenal

mucosa that activates pancreatic secretion and lowers the blood sugar level.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: secretina

secretory granules

DF: Vesicles derived from the Golgi apparatus containing material to be released at the cell surface.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: gránulos secretorios

sedentary lifestyle

DF: Usual level of physical activity that is less than 30 minutes of moderate-intensity activity on most days of the week.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: estilo de vida sedentario

sedentary species

DF: Organisms which, at the harvest stage, either are immobile on or under the seafloor or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seafloor or the subsoil.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Fish Glossary

ES: especies sedentarias

sediment contamination

DF: contamination of sediments.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: contaminación del sedimento

sediment yield

DF: The quantity of sediment, measured in dry weight or by volume, transported through a stream cross-section in a given time. Sediment discharge consists of both suspended load and bedload.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: producción de sedimentos

sedimentary rocks

DF: Rocks which have been formed from deposits of sediment-whether from fragments of other rock transported from their sources and deposited by water - e.g., sandstone or shale-or by precipitation from solution or fixation by organisms - e.g., rock salt, gypsum, limestone.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: rocas sedimentarias

sediments

DF: Solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has

been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity,
or ice and has come to rest on the earth's
surface either above or below sea level.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.
Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: sedimentos

seed coat

DF: Protective outer covering or coverings of a seed formed
from the integuments of the ovule.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cubierta de semilla

seed cotton

DF: Unginned cotton which consists of the seed with
the attached lint as picked from the boll.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fibra de algodón sin desmotar

seed dressings

DF: The process of coating seeds with clay, biofertilizers,
pesticides or other inert materials to give them a uniform
shape and increasing their size and weight for improved
visibility, plantability, germination and resistance to
diseases.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: recubrimientos de semillas

seed exchange

DF: Any act of giving and receiving seeds, usually with no exchange of money.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: intercambio de semillas

seed germ

DF: The embryo or the sprouting portion of the seed which is rich in fats and other nutrients and is separated from the endosperm during the milling process. Many seed germs are used as livestock feed or as a human nutritional supplement.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: germen de la semilla

seed insects

DF: Insects usually feeding inside developing flowers, ovaries or seeds and damage them before they fully develop.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: insectos de semillas

seed orchards

DF: A plantation of trees selected for their hereditary characters, so grown and treated as to produce abundant, easily harvested seed crops.

DS: USDA Forest Service

ES: huertos semilleros

seed predation

DF: Collecting and harvesting of seed by insects or other animals for food.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: depredación de semillas

seed priming

DF: Pretreatment of seeds by various methods in order to improve seed germination rate, percentage germination, and improve uniformity of seedling emergence by controlling the water available in the seed. The pretreatment initiates the early stages of germination, but does not permit radicle protrusion, and then the seeds are dried until needed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: acondicionamiento de semillas

seed scarification

DF: Pregerminative treatment to make seed coats permeable to water and gases; accomplished usually by mechanical abrasion or by soaking seeds briefly in a strong acid or other chemical solution.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: escarificación de semillas

seed stratification

DF: The practice of placing seeds in moist media and specific temperature regimes in order to break seed dormancy and promote germination.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estratificación de semillas

seed tree systems

DF: Silvicultural system in which the stand is removed in one cutting, with the exception of a small number of seed trees which are retained to produce adequate seed for natural regeneration.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas de árboles padre

seed trees

DF: Trees that produce seeds; usually a superior tree left standing at the time of cutting to produce seeds for reforestation.

DS: USDA Forest Service

ES: árboles semilleros

seedling production

DF: production of plants propagated by seed to be sold and/or used as transplants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: producción de plántulas

seedlings

DF: A tree grown from seed that has not yet reached a height of 0.9 m (3 ft) or exceeded 5.1 cm (2 in) in diameter at breast height, which would qualify it as a sapling.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: plantas de semilleros

seeds

DF: A plant structure that develops from an ovule and has as parts an embryo enclosed in a seed coat.

DS: Plant Ontology, Plantontology.org

ES: semillas

selection criteria

DF: The traits of the breeding plant or animal that are desirable in their progeny.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: criterio de selección

selection index

DF: Prediction of the long term breeding objectives.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: índice de selección

selection pressure

DF: The selection pressure is defined as the degree to which the better individuals are favoured. The higher the selection pressured, the more the better individuals are favoured.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: presión selectiva

selection response

DF: Selection response is a measurement of the progress made by selection, which is, specifically, the difference between the mean values of the progeny of one generation and the

mean of the next generation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: respuesta de selección

selenoproteins

DF: Selenoproteins are proteins that specifically incorporate selenocysteine into their amino acid chain. Most selenoproteins are enzymes with the selenocysteine residues being responsible for their catalytic functions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: selenoproteínas

self-efficacy

DF: A person's sense of his own capabilities in order to cope with a wide variety of demanding situations.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: autoeficacia

self-perception

DF: A person's view of himself.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: autopercepción

self-pollination

DF: The pollination of an individual or biotype with its own pollen, the offspring being termed selfs.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: autopolinización

semen banks

DF: Centers for acquiring, storing and distributing semen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bancos de semen

semiarid zones

DF: Regions characterized by low and erratic rainfall, periods of drought, and where the prevalent vegetation is scattered short grasses, bunchgrasses or shrubs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zonas semiáridas

seminal plasma proteins

DF: Proteins found in semen. Major seminal plasma proteins are secretory proteins from the male sex accessory glands, such as the seminal vesicles and the prostate. They include the seminal vesicle-specific antigen, an ejaculate clotting protein; and the prostate-specific antigen, a protease and an esterase.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: proteínas de plasma seminal

senescence (aging)

DF: The gradual irreversible changes in structure and function of an organism that occur as a result of the passage of time.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: senescencia (envejecimiento)

sensometrics

DF: Use of mathematical or statistical methods in sensory and consumer science.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sensométrica

sensors (equipment)

DF: A device that receives and responds to a signal or stimulus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sensores

sensory disorders

DF: Disorders of the special senses (i.e., vision, hearing, taste, and smell) or somatosensory system (i.e., afferent components of the peripheral nervous system).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: trastornos de la sensación

sensory neurons

DF: Neurons that conduct impulses inwards to the brain or spinal cord.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: neuronas sensoriales

sepsis (infection)

DF: Systemic inflammatory response syndrome with a proven or suspected infectious etiology.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: sepsis (infección)

septicemia

DF: Systemic illness caused by infection of the blood by pathogenic microorganisms and the toxins they release.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: septicemia

sequence alignment

DF: The arrangement of two or more amino acid or base sequences from an organism or organisms in such a way as to align areas of the sequences sharing common properties.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: alineamiento de secuencias

sequence analysis

DF: A multistage process that includes the determination of a sequence (protein, carbohydrate, etc.), its fragmentation and analysis, and the interpretation of the resulting sequence information.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: análisis de secuencia

sequence deletion

DF: Deletion of sequences of nucleic acids from the genetic material of an individual.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: eliminación de secuencia

sequence homology

DF: The degree of similarity between sequences.

Studies of amino acid and nucleotide sequences provide useful information about the genetic relatedness of certain species.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: homología de secuencia

sequential cropping

DF: The growing of two or more crops in sequence on the same field in the same year.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo secuencial

sericin

DF: A serine-rich sticky protein secreted by moths. Generally, the term refers to silkworm silk gum protein secreted in the middle section of silk gland cells of silkworms, *Bombyx mori*. Sericin acts as a cement and coating for the two fibroin filaments in a silk strand and is readily soluble in mild alkaline solution.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: sericina

serological surveys

DF: Epidemiological investigations which involve the detection and identification of antibodies to specific antigens in populations of individuals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: encuestas serológicas

serology

DF: The study of serum, especially of antigen-antibody reactions in vitro.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: serología

serotiny

DF: An ecological adaptation in which some seeds are retained in long-closed cones within the plant canopy for a year or more and are released only in response to an environmental trigger, e.g., wildfires.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: serotina

serotonin

DF: A biochemical messenger and regulator, synthesized from the essential amino acid, l-tryptophan. In humans it is found primarily in the central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, and blood platelets. Serotonin mediates several important physiological functions including neurotransmission, gastrointestinal motility, hemostasis, and cardiovascular integrity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: serotonina

serotypes

DF: Subdivision of a species or subspecies distinguishable from other such strains on the basis of antigenicity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: serotipos

serpentine

DF: A mineral or rock consisting essentially of a hydrous magnesium silicate. It usually has a dull green color and often a mottled appearance.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: serpentina

serpentinite

DF: A rock consisting almost wholly of serpentine minerals derived from the alteration of previously existing diopside and pyroxene.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: serpentinita

sesquiterpenoids

DF: Terpenoids having a C₁₅ skeleton.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sesquiterpenos

seston

DF: Free floating particulate matter in bodies of water. It includes both living organisms (planktons, nektons, etc.) and non-living matter (organic detritus, soil particles, etc.) suspended in bodies of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sestón

sewage

DF: The waste and wastewater discharged into sewers from homes and industry.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: aguas residuales

sex allocation

DF: Ability of the female to control the gender of offspring.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: asignación por sexo

sex chromatin

DF: In the interphase nucleus, a condensed mass of chromatin representing an inactivated X chromosome. Each X chromosome, in excess of one, forms sex chromatin (Barr body) in the mammalian nucleus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: cromatina sexual

sex determination

DF: The genetic mechanism by which the sex of an individual in a given species is fixed. In many species, sex is determined by the sperm that fertilizes the egg. In humans, the presence or absence of the Y chromosome determines the sex genotype.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: determinación del sexo

sex determination analysis

DF: Validation of the sex of an individual by inspection of the gonads and/or by genetic tests.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: análisis para la determinación del sexo

sex hormones

DF: Hormones having estrogenic or androgenic activity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hormonas sexuales

sex preselection

DF: Methods for control of genetic sex of offspring.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: preselección de sexo

sex ratio

DF: The number of males per 100 females in a population.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: razón de masculinidad

sex reversal

DF: A change in the gender identity of an organism from one sex to the opposite sex, due to life history or environmental (e.g. temperature dependence) events, or by surgical and pharmacologic intervention.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reversion sexual

shade agroforestry systems

DF: An agroforestry system where the trees in the overstory provide shade to shade-loving crops growing in a lower strata, such as Vanilla growing on native timber species.

DS: Eduardo Somarriba, CATIE

ES: sistemas de sombra

shade trees

DF: A tall tree which provides shade at ground level due to its large canopy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: árboles de sombra

shadow prices

DF: The value used in economic analysis for a cost or a benefit in a project when the market price is felt to be a poor estimate of economic value. Shadow price technically implies a price that has been derived from a complex mathematical model. Shadow prices are estimates of efficiency prices. For final goods and services, the shadow price is the value in use. For intermediate goods and services, the shadow price is the opportunity cost, the benefit foregone by using a scarce resource for one purpose instead of its next best alternative use.

DS: World Bank-IICA Glossary: Annotated Glossary of Terms Used in the Economic Analysis of Agricultural Projects

ES: precios de cuenta

shale

DF: A fine-grained sedimentary rock composed mostly of consolidated clay or mud. Shale is the most frequently

occurring sedimentary rock.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: pizarra

shale gas

DF: Natural gas that occurs in a free and adsorbed state, mostly in organic rich shale.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gas pizarra

shallots

DF: A type of onion which is formed with a head made up of several cloves, resembling garlic.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: chalotes

sharecropping

DF: A farm leasing agreement in which both landowner and tenant farmer receive a share of the harvested crop. The farmowner contributes farmland and farm buildings, whereas the tenant provides labor and equipment and usually resides on the farm. Both may share the cost of farm inputs such as seed, fertilizers and pesticides; the risk from variation in crop prices and yields is also shared, as compared with cash rents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aparcería

shear strength

DF: Maximum shear stress that can be sustained by a material before rupture. It is the ultimate

strength of a material subjected to shear loading.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resistencia al cizallamiento

sheep diseases

DF: Diseases of domestic and mountain sheep of the
genus Ovis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfermedades de las ovejas

sheet erosion

DF: Soil erosion occurring from a thin, relatively
uniform layer of soil particles on the soil
surface.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: erosión laminar

shelf life

DF: The length of time during which a product or
material may be stored and maintain quality
suitable for use or consumption.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tiempo de vida

shell gland

DF: The specialized glandular part of the oviduct that
forms the egg's shell.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: glándula nidamental

shelterbelts

DF: A row or rows of trees, shrubs, or other plants used to reduce wind erosion, protect young crops and control blowing snow. Shelterbelts also provide excellent protection from the elements for wildlife, livestock, houses and farm buildings.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cortaviento

shelterwood systems

DF: Even-aged silvicultural system in which a new stand is established under the protection of a partial canopy of trees.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas de regeneración bajo cubierta

shifting cultivation

DF: A farming system, common in the tropics, in which land is cleared, the debris burned, and crops grown for a relatively short period until yields decline. The land is then abandoned. The original land is cleared and cropped again after a uncontrolled fallow period of 3-20 years, usually when soil fertility has been naturally restored by woody vegetation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo migratorio

Shiga-like toxin 1

DF: A toxin produced by certain pathogenic strains of *Escherichia coli* such as *Escherichia coli* O157. It is closely related to Shiga toxin produced by *Shigella*

dysenteriae.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: toxina similar a la Shiga 1

Shiga-like toxin 2

DF: A toxin produced by certain pathogenic strains of Escherichia coli such as Escherichia coli O157. It shares 50-60% homology with Shiga toxin and Shiga toxin 1.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: toxina similar a la Shiga 2

Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli

DF: Strains of Escherichia coli with the ability to produce at least one or more of at least two antigenically distinct, usually bacteriophage-mediated cytotoxins: Shiga toxin 1 and Shiga toxin 2. These bacteria can cause severe disease in humans including bloody diarrhea and hemolytic uremic syndrome.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: Escherichia coli productora de la toxina shiga

shrink-swell potential

DF: The susceptibility for a soil's volume to change due to loss or gain in moisture content.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: potencial de expansión-contracción

shrublands

DF: A growth of shrubs or small trees usually of a type undesirable to livestock or timber management.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: áreas arbustivas

sialome

DF: The complete set of mRNA transcripts and proteins expressed in the salivary glands, especially of hematophagous arthropods such as ticks, fleas and mosquitoes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sialome

siblicide

DF: The killing of a sibling caused by intensive neonatal/sibling aggression as observed in birds, hyenas, wasps and other animals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cainismo

sibling species

DF: Species that are morphologically nearly identical and closely related genetically, but which are reproductively isolated and cannot interbreed successfully to produce fertile offspring.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especies hermanas

siderophores

DF: Microbial compounds that sequester and transport
ferric iron.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sideróforos

Sierra Nevada (California)

DF: A 400 mile long mountain range located in eastern
California.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Sierra Nevada (California)

sigma factors

DF: A protein which is a subunit of RNA polymerase. It
effects initiation of specific RNA chains from
DNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: factores sigma

sigmoidoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the sigmoid
flexure.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: sigmoidoscopia

signal peptide

DF: Amino acid sequences found in transported proteins
that selectively guide the distribution of the
proteins to specific cellular compartments.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: péptido señal

signal transducing adaptor proteins

DF: A broad category of carrier proteins that play a role in signal transduction. They generally contain several modular domains, each of which having its own binding activity, and act by forming complexes with other intracellular-signaling molecules. Signal-transducing adaptor proteins lack enzyme activity, however their activity can be modulated by other signal-transducing enzymes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: proteínas adaptadoras transductoras de señales

signal transduction

DF: The intracellular transfer of information (biological activation/inhibition) through a signal pathway. In each signal transduction system, an activation/inhibition signal from a biologically active molecule (hormone, neurotransmitter) is mediated via the coupling of a receptor/enzyme to a second messenger system or to an ion channel. Signal transduction plays an important role in activating cellular functions, cell differentiation, and cell proliferation.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: transducción de señal

silage

DF: Any crop that is harvested green and preserved in a succulent condition by partial fermentation in a more-or-less airtight container such as a silo.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ensilado

silica

DF: Transparent, tasteless crystals found in nature as agate, amethyst, chalcedony, cristobalite, flint, sand, quartz, and tridymite. The compound is insoluble in water or acids except hydrofluoric acid.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: sílice

silicon compounds

DF: Inorganic compounds that contain silicon as an integral part of the molecule.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: compuestos de silicio

silicone

DF: A broad family of synthetic organosiloxane polymers containing a repeating silicon-oxygen backbone with organic side groups attached via carbon-silicon bonds. Depending on their structure, they are classified as liquids, gels, and elastomers.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: silicona

siloxanes

DF: Silicon polymers that contain alternate silicon and oxygen atoms in linear or cyclic molecular structures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: siloxanos

silver compounds

DF: Inorganic compounds that contain silver as an integral part of the molecule.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: compuestos de plata

silver staining

DF: The use of silver, usually silver nitrate, as a reagent for producing contrast or coloration in tissue specimens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: coloración de plata

silvicides

DF: A pesticide designed to kill unwanted woody plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: silvicidas

silvicultural systems

DF: Long-range harvest and management schemes designed to optimize the growth, regeneration, and administration of particular forest types.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas silvícolas

silviculture

DF: The science, art, and practice of establishing and tending forest stands to produce forest stands with the desired composition, constitution and growth rate.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: silvicultura

silvopastoral systems

DF: The combined use of forestland or woodland for both wood production and animal production by grazing of the coexisting indigenous forage, or vegetation that is managed like indigenous forage.

DS: Terminology for Grazing Lands and Grazing Animals. Forage and Grazing Terminology Committee

ES: sistemas silvopastoriles

simultaneously extracted metals

DF: Divalent metals - commonly cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, and zinc -that form less soluble sulfides than does iron or manganese and are solubilized during the acidification step (0.5m HCl for 1 hour) used in the determination of acid volatile sulfides in sediments.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: metales extraídos simultáneamente

Sindbis virus

DF: The type species of Alphavirus normally transmitted to birds by Culex mosquitoes in Egypt, South Africa, India, Malaya, the Philippines, and Australia. It may be associated with fever in humans.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: Sindbis virus

single nucleotide polymorphism

DF: A single nucleotide variation in a genetic sequence that occurs at appreciable frequency in

the population.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: polimorfismo de nucleótido simple

singlet oxygen

DF: An excited state of molecular oxygen generated photochemically or chemically. Singlet oxygen reacts with a variety of biological molecules such as nucleic acids; proteins; and lipids; causing oxidative damages.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: oxígeno singlete

sinus venosus atrial septal defect

DF: A congenital heart defect of the atrial septum affecting venous blood flow of the inferior or superior vena cava.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: comunicación interauricular tipo seno venoso

sires

DF: Male parents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sementales

sisomicin

DF: Antibiotic produced by *Micromonospora inyoensis*. It is closely related to gentamicin C1A, one of the components of the gentamicin complex (gentamicins).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: sisomicina

site-directed mutagenesis

DF: Genetically engineered mutagenesis at a specific site in the DNA molecule that introduces a base substitution, or an insertion or deletion

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: mutagénesis en sitio dirigido

site-specific recombination

DF: DNA rearrangements occurring between specific DNA segments which may exhibit little sequence homology. Recombinase enzymes bind to short DNA sequences, cleaving and rejoining the DNA strands. Sequences may move between nonhomologous sites within a single chromosome or between two chromosomes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: recombinación específica de sitio

site index

DF: A measure of site class based upon the height of the dominant trees in a stand at an arbitrarily chosen age, most commonly at 50 years in the East and 100 years in the West.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: índice de sitio

skeletal development

DF: Gross development of bones from fetus to adult.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desarrollo del esqueleto

skim milk

DF: Milk from which sufficient cream has been removed to reduce its milk fat content to less than 0.5 % (usually less than 0.1%).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leche desnatada

skin grafting

DF: The grafting of skin in humans or animals from one site to another to replace a lost portion of the body surface skin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: trasplante de piel

skin neoplasms

DF: Cancer that forms in the tissues of the skin.

DS: Taken in part from: National Cancer Institute, NIH

ES: neoplasias de la piel

slag wool

DF: A porous, grayish-yellow mineral wool that is obtained by melting and spinning the slags or fused agglomerate by-products typically removed from blast furnaces.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lana de escoria

slash

DF: Debris left over after logging, pruning, thinning or brush cutting; includes logs, chips, bark, branches, stumps and broken understory trees or brush.

DS: Wildland Fire Terminology, Forest Service

ES: restos de corta

sleep deprivation

DF: The state of being deprived of sleep under experimental conditions, due to life events, or from a wide variety of pathophysiologic causes such as medication effect, chronic illness, psychiatric illness, or sleep disorder.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: privación del sueño

sleep disorders

DF: Conditions characterized by disturbances of usual sleep patterns or behaviors.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: trastornos del sueño

sludge

DF: The solid or semi-solid residual waste remaining when liquid is removed during industrial waste treatment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lodo

small farms

DF: Farms with less than \$250,000 gross receipts annually, on which day-to-day labor and management are provided by the farmer and/or the farm family that owns the production or owns, or leases, the productive assets.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: granjas pequeñas

small interfering RNA

DF: Small double-stranded, non-protein coding RNAs (21-31 nucleotides) involved in gene silencing functions, especially RNA interference (RNAi).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: pequeña interferencia de ARN

small nuclear RNA

DF: Short chains of RNA (100-300 nucleotides long) that are abundant in the nucleus and usually complexed with proteins in snRNPs (small nuclear ribonucleoproteins). Many function in the processing of messenger RNA precursors. Others, the snoRNAs (small nucleolar rna), are involved with the processing of ribosomal RNA precursors.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: ARN nuclear pequeño

small schools

DF: Although the designation of "small" is relative to locale, small schools of grades K-12 usually do not exceed 750 students.

DS: ERIC Thesaurus

ES: escuelas pequeñas

smallpox

DF: An acute, highly contagious, often fatal infectious disease caused by an orthopoxvirus characterized by a biphasic febrile course and distinctive progressive skin eruptions. Vaccination has succeeded in eradicating smallpox worldwide.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: viruela

smelting

DF: A process for separating metal from an ore, usually by heating in a furnace beyond the melting point.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fundición

smoke management

DF: Application of fire intensities and meteorological processes to minimize degradation of air quality during prescribed fires.

DS: Wildland Fire Terminology, Forest Service

ES: manejo de humo

smoke point

DF: Temperature at which heated oil or fat begins to emit visible smoke. It depends upon the contents of free fatty acids or other volatile compounds in the oil or fat. Heating oils or fats beyond its smoking point destroys beneficial nutrients and generates harmful free radicals. For frying or cooking, a high smoke point is desirable.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: punto de humeo

smoking (food products)

DF: The application of smoke from burning wood to foods in order to preserve them and add a smoky flavor.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ahumar

smoltification

DF: The hormonally-regulated process by which anadromous fish undergo physical and physiological adaptation for migration from freshwater to saltwater, typically occurring at 1-2 years of age.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: esmoltificación

smolts

DF: Adolescent salmonid fish which have lost their parr marks and have developed a silvery coloring on the body. Smolts are physiologically adapted to a marine environment and are ready to begin migration to saltwater.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: salmones jóvenes

smooth endoplasmic reticulum

DF: A type of endoplasmic reticulum lacking associated ribosomes on the membrane surface. It exhibits a wide range of specialized metabolic functions including supplying enzymes for steroid synthesis, detoxification, and glycogen breakdown. In muscle cells, smooth endoplasmic reticulum is called sarcoplasmic reticulum.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: retículo endoplásmico liso

snags

DF: Standing dead trees from which the leaves and most of the branches have fallen.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: árbol muerto en pie

SNARE proteins

DF: A superfamily of small proteins which are involved in the membrane fusion events, intracellular protein trafficking and secretory processes. They share a homologous SNARE motif. The SNARE proteins are divided into subfamilies: Qa-SNARES; Qb-SNARES; Qc-SNARES; and R-SNARES. The formation of a SNARE complex (composed of one each of the four different types SNARE domains (Qa, Qb, Qc, and R)) mediates membrane fusion. Following membrane fusion SNARE complexes are dissociated by the NSFs (N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factors), in conjunction with soluble NSF attachment protein, i.e., SNAPs (no relation to SNAP 25).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: proteínas SNARE

snow damage

DF: Damage to plants from snow.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: daño por nieve

soaps

DF: Sodium or potassium salts of long chain fatty acids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: jabones

soapstock

DF: The fatty material from which soap is made; a byproduct of oilseed refining.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: solubilizado de aceite

social barriers

DF: Differences (inequalities), in gender, ethnicity, race, religion, health or socioeconomic status, between individuals or groups that prevent them from achieving or accomplishing their goals, or deny their opportunity to access resources and to advance their interests.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: barrera sociales

social capital

DF: The social relationships and interconnectedness between and among people, businesses and institutions that are valuable assets which produce economic benefits to individuals and society.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: capital social

social cohesion

DF: A property of social groups describing the strength of participants' commitment to other group members and to the group as a whole.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cohesion social

social inequality

DF: A condition in which various members of a society have unequal amounts of income, prestige, and social power.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: desigualdad social

social justice

DF: An interactive process whereby members of a community are
concerned for the equality and rights of all.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: justicia social

social marketing

DF: The application of marketing practices to the
development of programs designed to influence the
behavior of target audiences so that individuals
and society benefit.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mercadotecnia social

social mobility

DF: The upward or downward movement of individuals or groups
into different positions in a
social hierarchy based on wealth, income, occupation,
education, social power, or any other
scarce social resources. A society with a high rate of
social mobility and good opportunities for
upward social mobility is not egalitarian but does maximize
opportunities for one individual or
group to get more of the society's scarce resources than

other individuals or groups can get.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: movilidad social

social parasitism

DF: The coexistence in the same nest or colony of two insect or
animal species, of which one is parasitically dependent
upon the other.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: parasitismo social

social responsibility

DF: The ethical principle guiding decision-making by an
individual or group toward actions which beneficially
impact society.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: responsabilidad social

social sciences

DF: Disciplines concerned with the interrelationships of
individuals in a social environment including social
organizations and institutions. Includes sociology and
anthropology.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: ciencias sociales

social stigma

DF: A perceived attribute that is deeply discrediting and is considered to be a violation of social norms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: estigma social

social sustainability

DF: The component of sustainability that includes human rights, labor rights, and national, international and corporate governance.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sostenibilidad social

socialism

DF: An economic system that is regulated, directed and administered by the government rather than private enterprises and which supports the principle of equal distribution of wealth among individuals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: socialismo

socioeconomic development

DF: Activities involving both social and economic factors which result in the growth of the economy and societal progress and is measureable in both economic and social terms, e.g., growth in the number of jobs created and increase in life expectancy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desarrollo socioeconómico

socioeconomic status

DF: A stratum of people with similar position and prestige;

includes social stratification. Social class is measured by criteria such as education, occupation, and income.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: estrato socioeconómico

socioeconomics

DF: The branch of economics which examines the relationship between economic factors and society.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: socioeconomía

sodar

DF: Meteorological instrument used to measure the scattering of sound waves by atmospheric turbulence.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: sodar

sodding

DF: The placement and establishment of sod strips to cover bare soil areas.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: instalación de césped

sodic soils

DF: A nonsaline soil containing sufficient exchangeable sodium (Na) to adversely affect crop production and soil structure under most conditions of soil and plant type. The sodium adsorption ratio of the saturation extract (SAR_e) is at least 13.

DS: University of Arizona Cooperative Extension

ES: suelos sódicos

sodium-calcium antiporter

DF: An electrogenic ion exchange protein that maintains a steady level of calcium by removing an amount of calcium equal to that which enters the cells. It is widely distributed in most excitable membranes, including the brain and heart.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: antiportador de sodio-calcio

sodium-hydrogen antiporter

DF: A plasma membrane exchange glycoprotein transporter that functions in intracellular pH regulation, cell volume regulation, and cellular response to many different hormones and mitogens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: antiportador de sodio-hidrógeno

sodium dodecyl sulfate

DF: An anionic surfactant, usually a mixture of sodium alkyl sulfates, mainly the lauryl; lowers surface tension of aqueous solutions; used as fat emulsifier, wetting agent, detergent in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and toothpastes; also as research tool in protein biochemistry.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: dodecil sulfato de sodio

sodium glucose transporter

DF: Monosaccharide transport proteins that function as active symporters. They utilize sodium or hydrogen ions to transport glucose across cell membranes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: transportadores de sodio-glucosa

soft-rot fungi

DF: Soft-rot fungi are decay fungi that primarily affect the outer surface of wood, can degrade cellulose in the secondary cells walls, and typically develop in wet conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hongos de pudrición esponjosa

soft red winter wheat

DF: A wheat class seeded in the fall, has low to medium protein content, with a soft endosperm; and is used in making cakes, pastries, flat breads, and crackers. Grown in the eastern third of the U.S., east of the Mississippi River. It has a high yield, but relatively low protein.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trigo blando rojo de invierno

soft white wheat

DF: A wheat class used much in the same way as Soft Red Winter (for bakery products other than bread). Grown mainly in the Pacific Northwest, and to a lesser extent in California, Michigan, Wisconsin, and New York, of low protein, but high yield. Produces flour for cakes, crackers, cookies, pastries, quick breads, muffins, snack foods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trigo blando blanco

softwood

DF: Generally, one of the botanical groups of trees that have no vessels and in most cases have needlelike or scalelike leaves, the conifers, also the wood produced by such trees. The term has no reference to the actual hardness of the wood.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: madera blanda

softwood cuttings

DF: Cuttings prepared from the soft, succulent, non-lignified or new growth of woody plants, mostly during spring season before the wood begins to harden.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: esquejes de madera suave

softwood plywood

DF: Structural material made of layers of softwood veneer glued together, under heat and pressure, with the grains of adjoining layers at right angles to each other.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: contrachapado de madera blanda

soil

DF: Complex mixture of inorganic minerals (i.e., mostly clay, silt, and sand), decaying organic matter, water, air, and

living organisms.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: suelo

soil creep

DF: The slow, mass movement of soil material down relatively steep slopes, primarily under the influence of gravity but facilitated by saturation with water and by alternate freezing and thawing.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: suelo reptante

soil erosion

DF: The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: erosión del suelo

soil fauna

DF: Microscopic and macroscopic soil animals (mice, mites, nematodes, earthworms etc.), and some protozoans that spend at least part of their life in the soil.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fauna del suelo

soil fertility

DF: The quality of a soil that enables it to provide nutrients

in adequate amounts and in proper balance for the growth of specified plants when other growth factors, such as light, moisture, temperature, and the physical condition of the soil, are favorable.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: fertilidad del suelo

soil flushing

DF: Soil flushing refers to applying a liquid flushing agent to contaminated soil to physically or chemically remove contaminants. The flushing agent is allowed to percolate into the soil and enhance the transport of contaminants to groundwater extraction wells for recovery. This technology is most applicable for soluble organics and metals at a low to medium concentration that are distributed over a wide area.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: lavado del suelo

soil liquefaction

DF: The change of the strength of a water saturated, cohesionless soil to that of a liquid, usually from intense ground shaking. On liquefaction a soil loses all its bearing strength.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.
Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: licuefacción del suelo

soil map

DF: A map showing the distribution of soil types or other soil
mapping units in relation to
the prominent physical and cultural features of the earth's
surface.

DS: Taken in part from: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.;
Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.
Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: mapa de suelos

soil nutrient balance

DF: Account of the total inputs and outputs of a
particular nutrient in an agroecosystem.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: equilibrio nutritivo del suelo

soil organic carbon

DF: That portion of non-living organic compounds in the top one
meter of soil, e.g. humus, which is important to soil
quality and plant nutrition and is replenished by the
decomposition of plant material.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: carbono orgánico del suelo

soil parent materials

DF: The unconsolidated, chemically weathered mineral or organic matter from which the upper layers (i.e., where living roots are primarily found) of soil develop.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: elementos primarios del suelo

soil permeability

DF: The readiness with which soil or rock allows water, air, or plant roots to penetrate or pass through.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: permeabilidad del suelo

soil remediation

DF: The removal of contaminants and pollutants from soil.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reparación de suelos

soil resource management

DF: The application of scientific and technical principles in

the management of soil resources, in order to meet ecological, economic, social and policy objectives.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gestión de los recursos del suelo

soil salinity

DF: The amount of soluble salts in a soil.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: salinidad del suelo

soil surveys

DF: A general term for the systematic examination of soils in the field and in laboratories; their description and classification; the mapping of kinds of soil; the interpretation of soils according to their adaptability for various crops, grasses, and trees; their behavior under use or treatment for plant production or for other purposes; and their productivity under different management systems.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: reconocimiento de suelos

soil taxonomy

DF: A classification of soil types according to properties, organized in hierarchical levels.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: taxonomía de suelos

soil texture

DF: The relative proportions of the three individual particle size classes (i.e., sand, silt and clay) in a soil.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: textura del suelo

soil vapor extraction

DF: Soil vapor extraction is an in situ remedial technology that reduces concentrations of volatile constituents in petroleum products adsorbed to soils in the unsaturated (vadose) zone. A vacuum is applied through wells near the source of contamination in the soil. Volatile constituents of the contaminant mass "evaporate" and the vapors are drawn toward extraction wells. Extracted vapor is then treated (commonly with carbon adsorption) before being released to the atmosphere.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: extracción de vapores del suelo

soil washing

DF: A treatment technology that contacts soil with a wash solution, which then is vigorously agitated to transfer contaminants by dissolving or

suspending them into the wash solution. Soil washing separates soil into particle size fractions, whereby the contaminants typically adhere to the finer soil particles to reduce the amount of solids requiring treatment. The cleaned coarser fractions can be returned to the site.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: purificación del suelo

soil water regimes

DF: The presence or absence either of ground water or of plant available water (i.e., water held at a tension of less than 1500 kPa) in the soil or in specific horizons during periods of the year. A generally accepted classification of soil moisture regimes from wet to dry includes aquic, udic, ustic, aridic, and xeric.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: regímenes hídricos del suelo

soil weathering

DF: The breakdown of rock and minerals by physical, chemical, geological, and biological processes, or combinations thereof. The rate and nature of soil weathering are largely dependent on atmospheric agents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: meteorización del suelo

solar collectors

DF: Devices that absorb and accumulate solar radiation for use

as a source of energy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: colectores solares

solar drying

DF: The utilization of solar radiation or solar energy for the removal of moisture.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: secado al sol

solar thermal energy

DF: A solar energy conversion system characterized by the optical concentration of solar rays through an arrangement of mirrors to generate a high temperature working fluid.

DS: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ES: energía solar térmica

soldering

DF: A method of thermally joining metal parts with a molten nonferrous alloy that melts at a temperature below 800 °F. The molten alloy is pulled up between close-fitting parts by capillary action. When the alloy cools and hardens, it forms a strong, leak-proof connection.

DS: Federal Aviation Administration, Glossary

ES: soldadura blanda

sole proprietorship

DF: A business organization where that business is owned and managed by one person.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: empresas individuales

solid phase extraction

DF: An extraction method that separates analytes using a solid phase and a liquid phase. It is used for preparative sample cleanup before analysis by chromatography and other analytical methods.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: extracción en fase sólida

solid phase microextraction

DF: A solventless sample preparation method, invented in 1989, that uses a fused silica fiber which is coated with a stationary phase. It is used for sample cleanup before using other analytical methods.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: microextracción en fase sólida

solid solutions

DF: A single crystalline phase which may be varied in composition within finite limits without the appearance of an additional phase.

DS: National Institute of Standards and Technology

ES: soluciones sólidas

solid state fermentation

DF: A controlled fermentation process in which microorganisms are grown in a solid culture medium.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fermentación en estado sólido

solvolysis

DF: A chemical reaction in which a solvent reacts with the solute and becomes a part of the reaction product to form a new substance.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: solvólisis

somaclonal variation

DF: Genetic variation arising from the break-up and reassembly of DNA in dividing vegetative plant cells grown in culture.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: variación somaclonal

somatic cells

DF: Cells of a plant or animal other than the germ cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: células somáticas

somatic embryogenesis

DF: The initiation of embryos from previously differentiated somatic cells of plants. In this regeneration process, all the plantlets produced have the same genetic makeup. Both sexual and somatic embryos possess a primordial root and shoot.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: embriogénesis somática

somatosensory disorders

DF: Disorders of sensory information received from

superficial and deep regions of the body. The somatosensory system conveys neural impulses which pertain to proprioception, tactile sensation, thermal sensation, pressure sensation, and pain.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: trastornos somatosensoriales

somatotropin

DF: A protein hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland, which stimulates growth of muscle, bone and mammary development in young animals and increases milk production in lactating animals by making available nutrients for milk synthesis and secretion.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: somatotropina

sonication

DF: The application of high intensity ultrasound to liquids.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: sonicación

soot

DF: A dark powdery deposit of unburned fuel residues, composed mainly of amorphous carbon and some hydrocarbons, that accumulates in chimneys, automobile mufflers and other surfaces exposed to smoke. It is the product of incomplete combustion of carbon-rich organic fuels in low oxygen conditions. It is sometimes called lampblack or carbon black and is used in ink, in rubber tires, and to prepare carbon nanotubes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: hollín

sophorolipids

DF: Microbial glycolipids with surfactant and bioactive properties which are produced by fermentation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: soforolípidos

sorbents

DF: An insoluble material that has the property to adsorb or absorb gases or liquids.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sorbentes

sorption

DF: The process by which one material is taken up by another.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sorción

sorption isotherms

DF: For each product there is a relationship between its water activity value and moisture content at a specific temperature. This relationship is most often expressed as a graph or table of the moisture content versus humidity at a constant temperature.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: isoterma de sorción

sort yards

DF: A temporary location where logs from the forests or timber cutting sites are received and sorted on the basis of tree species, wood grades, wood types, size of logs etc., before being delivered to specialized manufacturing facilities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: patios de clasificación

SOS response (genetics)

DF: An error-prone mechanism or set of functions for repairing damaged microbial DNA. SOS functions (a concept reputedly derived from the SOS of the international distress signal) are involved in DNA repair and mutagenesis, in cell division inhibition, in recovery of normal physiological conditions after DNA repair, and possibly in cell death when DNA damage is extensive.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: respuesta SOS (genética)

sour felling

DF: A felling method where delimiting is delayed to reduce the moisture content.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: apeo en savia

source attribution

DF: The process of determining what proportion of a particular biological, chemical or physical agent is acquired from a given origin and through a given exposure pathway.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: atribución de fuentes

sous vide

DF: Cooking in a plastic pouch.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sous vide

Southern blotting

DF: A method (first developed by E.M. Southern) for detection of DNA that has been electrophoretically separated and immobilized by blotting on nitrocellulose or other type of paper or nylon membrane followed by hybridization with labeled nucleic acid probes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: técnica de Southern blot

sows

DF: Any breeding female swine that has farrowed at least one litter or has reached 12 months of age.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cerdas

sparkling wines

DF: Wine made effervescent with carbon dioxide resulting solely from the fermentation of the wine within a closed container, tank or bottle.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vinos espumosos

spatial data

DF: Information pertaining to the location, spatial dimensions

and

relationships of objects in multidimensional space, and may be represented as points, lines, areas, surfaces, polygons or

pixels with their associated coordinates or topology.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: datos espaciales

spawning

DF: The process of bringing forth offspring for aquatic organisms, such as oysters, fish, or frogs.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: comportamiento reproductivo de los peces

spaying

DF: Removal of the ovaries and uterus of a female animal, especially a pet, for the purpose of sterilization.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: esterilización (animal)

special diets

DF: A diet regimen designed to address specific nutritional, physiological and/or medical goals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dietas especiales

special education

DF: Education programs for students who need specialized teaching methods or materials because they have different intellectual, physical, emotional or social characteristics than the

normal student.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: educación especial

species dispersal

DF: The movement of individuals of a species away from an existing population in an area of origin.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dispersión de las especies

species diversity

DF: The variety of species in an area. It includes not only the number of species in the area but also their relative abundance and spatial distribution. Species richness is one component of species diversity, but not the only determinant.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: diversidad de especies

species recruitment

DF: The addition of new individuals into a population.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reclutamiento de la especie

specific energy

DF: Energy density based specifically upon weight.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: energía específica

specific growth rate

DF: A quantitative measure of cell mass increase per unit of

time.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tasa de crecimiento específico

specific heat

DF: The ratio of the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a substance 1 degree Celsius to the heat required to raise the temperature of an equal mass of water 1 degree Celsius.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: calor específico

specific ion electrodes

DF: Electrodes which can be used to measure the concentration of particular ions in cells, tissues, or solutions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: electrodos de ion selectivo

specific pathogen-free animals

DF: Animals or humans raised in the absence of a particular disease-causing virus or other microorganism.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: animales sin patógenos específicos

spectinomycin

DF: An antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces spectabilis*. It is active against gram-negative bacteria and used for the treatment of gonorrhea.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: espectinomicina

spent hens

DF: A breeder or commercial type of egg laying hen that no longer performs at a desired production level.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gallinas viejas

spent mushroom compost

DF: A residual waste product remaining after mushroom harvesting.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: compost a base de residuos de la producción de hongos

sperm capacitation

DF: The structural and functional changes by which spermatozoa become capable of oocyte fertilization. It normally requires exposing the sperm to the female genital tract for a period of time to bring about increased sperm motility and the acrosome reaction before fertilization in the fallopian tubes can take place.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: capacitación

spermatogonia

DF: primordial male germ cell which give rise to the spermatocytes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: espermatogonios

spermatophores

DF: Capsule containing sperm to be directly or indirectly

transferred to from males to females.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: espermatóforos

spheronization

DF: The process whereby small spheres of a material are formed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: esferonización

spillways

DF: A structure over or through which flow is discharged from a reservoir. If the rate of flow is controlled by mechanical means, such as gates, it is considered a controlled spillway. If the geometry of the spillway is the only control, it is considered an uncontrolled spillway.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: desagües

spinal stenosis

DF: Constriction of the spinal canal.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estenosis espinal

spindle pole body

DF: The microtubule organizing center of yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, which functions like the centrosome of mammalian cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: corpúsculo polar del huso

spiramycin

DF: A macrolide antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces* ambofaciens. The drug is effective against gram-positive aerobic pathogens, *N. gonorrhoeae*, and staphylococci. It is used to treat infections caused by bacteria and *Toxoplasma gondii*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: espiramicina

splash erosion

DF: The spattering of small soil particles caused by the impact of raindrops on wet soils. The loosened and spattered particles may or may not be subsequently removed by surface runoff.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: erosión por salpicadura

splenic neoplasms

DF: Tumors or cancer of the spleen.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: neoplasias esplénicas

splenomegaly

DF: Enlargement of the spleen.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: esplenomegalia

spliceosomes

DF: Organelles in which the splicing and excision reactions that remove introns from precursor messenger RNA molecules occur. One component of a spliceosome is five small nuclear RNA molecules (U1, U2, U4, U5, U6) that, working in conjunction with proteins, help to fold pieces of RNA into the right shapes and later splice them into the message.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: espliceosomas

splints (medical)

DF: Rigid or flexible appliances used to maintain in position a displaced or movable part or to keep in place and protect an injured part.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: férulas (médico)

split application

DF: The repetitive application of fertilizer, composts, manures or other soil amendments by dividing the total volume into smaller amounts over the course of the growing season.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aplicación fraccionada

Spodosols

DF: Acidic forest soil of low fertility

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Spodosoles

spoilage fungi

DF: Fungus that contributes to the acidifying, discoloring, and general breakdown of foods into unsafe states capable of causing food poisoning. Examples include, molds, slimes, and fuzzes.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: hongos de descomposición

sponge cakes

DF: A light soft cake, usually made without added fat or shortening and leavened with eggs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: torta de biscocho

sporangia

DF: A hollow, unicellular or multicellular saclike, spore-producing structure.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: esporangios

sporophytes

DF: A phase where spores are produced in the life cycle of plants having alternation of generations (i.e., having two or more forms in the life cycle.) Compare with gametophytes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: esporofitas

spring wheat

DF: A general term for wheat sown in the early spring and harvested in the late summer or early autumn of the same year.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trigo de primavera

sprouts (food)

DF: The tender new shoots of germinated seeds (such as mung beans, soybeans, lentils, alfalfa and radish) that are eaten raw or cooked in stir-fry recipes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: brotes de granos

stakeholders

DF: Individuals, groups or organizations that have an interest in or are affected by the activities of government, business or other organization.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: grupos de interés

stanchions

DF: A specially designed headgate to hold an animal in place while allowing feeding and resting.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cepos

stand composition

DF: The proportion of each plant species in a managed unit, such as a forest, sward or crop.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: composición del rodal

stand density

DF: The average total basal area per acre of a given stand.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: densidad del rodal

stand tables

DF: A table showing the number of trees by species and diameter classes per unit area of a stand.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tablas de rodales

standardization

DF: A process to remove the effects of differences or other confounding variables in order to establish uniform criteria by which values, practices, performance, etc. may be measured and compared.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estandarización

standards of identity

DF: Standards of identity define what a given food product is, its name, and the ingredients that must be used or may be used in the manufacture of the food.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estándares de identidad de un producto

standing reflex

DF: response of a female animal that is willing to be served by a male.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: reflejo de inmovilidad

staple (fibers)

DF: Short fibers cut to a specific length to be twisted together to form a yarn for weaving or knitting into fabrics, or for tufting into carpets. Cotton, flax, and wool exist only as staple fibers. Nylon and polyester are synthetic fibers available in staple form.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fibra corta

staple foods

DF: Foods that are basic to the diet/cuisine of the culture, like wheat flour, rice, corn, yams, sugar, salt, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: alimentos básicos

statistical appeal

DF: Persuasive tactic which uses statistical evidence to communicate a message, usually evoking a cognitive response.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: llamado estadístico

statistical models

DF: Statistical formulations or analyses which, when applied to data and found to fit the data, are then used to verify the assumptions and parameters used in the analysis. Examples of statistical models are the linear model, binomial model,

polynomial model, two-parameter model, etc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: modelos estadísticos

statistics

DF: A branch of mathematics dealing with the collection, analysis, interpretation and presentation of masses of numerical data.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: estadística

steam

DF: Water in vapor form resulting when water is heated to a temperature of 212 degrees F (100 degrees C).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vapor

steatitis

DF: Inflammation of adipose tissue; a histopathological indicator of vitamin E deficiency in animals fed on diets rich in fatty acids with three or more double bonds.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: esteatitis

steers

DF: Male bovines castrated before reaching sexual maturity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: becerros castrados

stem cells

DF: Undifferentiated cells that retain the ability to self-regenerate and differentiate into specialized cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: célula madre

stemflow

DF: Precipitation that is intercepted by vegetative cover and runs down the stem or major axes of such cover.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: flujo caulinar

stenohaline species

DF: Aquatic organisms which cannot tolerate a wide variation in water salinity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especies estenohalinas

stenotopic species

DF: An organism tolerating only a narrow range of environmental conditions or adaptable to only a narrow range of environmental changes. Unable to live in a wide variety of habitats, stenotopic species have a restricted geographic distribution as compared with eurytopic species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especie estenotópica

steppes

DF: Arid land with xerophilous vegetation usually found in

regions of extreme temperature range and loess soil.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords.
Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.
Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: estepas

stereoisomerism

DF: The phenomenon whereby compounds whose molecules have the
same number and kind of atoms and the same atomic
arrangement, but differ in their spatial relationships.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: estereoisomería

stereoisomers

DF: Compounds that are alike in that the atoms are
bonded to the same other atoms but are different
from each other in the way the atoms are oriented
in space.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estereoisómeros

sterigmatocystin

DF: A carcinogenic mycotoxin produced by strains of
the mold, *Aspergillus versicolor* and *Aspergillus*
nidulans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: esterigmatocistina

sterile insect technique

DF: Method of insect control, utilizing sterilizing doses of

radiation, in which sterile insects (usually males) are mass-released into the environment to compete with wild populations for mates.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: técnica del insecto estéril

sterilized milk

DF: Milk that has been heated to a temperature and for a time that kills all bacteria and spores, giving it an extended shelf life.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leche esterilizada

sterilizing

DF: The destroying of all forms of life, especially microorganisms, by heat, chemical, or other means.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: esterilización (microorganismos)

sterilizing immunity

DF: An immune response that not only prevents initial infection but also completely eliminates it.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: inmunidad esterilizante

stigma

DF: The part of the pistil, usually the tip, often sticky, which receives the pollen and upon which the pollen germinates.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.

Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: estigma

stilbenes

DF: Organic compounds that contain 1,2-diphenylethylene as a
functional group.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: estilbenos

stingless bees

DF: Social bees belonging to the subfamily Meliponinae
which defend nests by biting, not stinging.
Species include important pollinators.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: abejas sin aguijón

stochastic processes

DF: Any process whose development in time is governed by chance
or probabilistic
considerations.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: procesos estocásticos

stocker cattle

DF: Heifers and/or steers that are being raised on pasture or
other forage for later sale as feedlot replacements.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ganado de cría

stocking rate

DF: The actual number of animals, expressed in either animal units or animal unit months, on a specific area at a specific time.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: densidad de pastoreo

stocks and shares

DF: A part of the ownership of a company which people buy as an investment. Each investor's ownership represents a piece of the corporation's assets and earnings.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: valores

stoichiometry

DF: Ratios of moles of compounds in a reaction.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estequiometría

stomach volvulus

DF: Twisting of the stomach that may result in gastric ischemia and gastric outlet obstruction. It is often associated with diaphragmatic hernia.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: vólvulo gástrico

storehouses

DF: Buildings or manmade structures that are used for the temporary storage of raw materials or manufactured goods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: depósitos

stormwater

DF: Excess water from a meteorological event which has limited interaction with the landscape and flows to surface water or to drainage systems.

Stormwater causes an increase in stream flow above that of the base flow.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agua de tormenta

strain gauges

DF: Instruments used to measure the strain of distortion in a member or test specimen (such as a structural part) subjected to a force.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: galgas extensiométricas

stratigraphy

DF: The branch of geology concerned with the formation, composition, ordering in time, and arrangement in space of sedimentary rocks.

DS: USGS Paleontology Glossary

ES: estratigrafía

stratosphere

DF: Region of the atmosphere between the troposphere and mesosphere, having a lower boundary about 8 km. at the poles to 15 km. at the equator and an upper boundary of about 50 km.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: estratosfera

stream channels

DF: The long, narrow depression in land where a natural stream of water flows or once flowed.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: canales de arroyos

street trees

DF: A tree planted along a street to provide shade or for ornamental purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: árboles de la calle

strength training

DF: Exercise that builds muscular strength by utilizing resistance movements.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: entrenamiento de fuerza

streptavidin

DF: A tetrameric bacterial protein which binds tightly to biotin.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estreptavidina

streptolysin

DF: Exotoxins produced by certain strains of streptococci, particularly those of group A (*Streptococcus pyogenes*), that cause hemolysis.

DS: Medical Subject headings 2017

ES: estreptolisina

streptomycin

DF: An antibiotic produced by the soil actinomycete *Streptomyces griseus*. It acts by inhibiting the initiation and elongation processes during protein synthesis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: estreptomicina

stress fractures

DF: Fractures due to the strain caused by repetitive exercise. They are thought to arise from a combination of muscle fatigue and bone failure, and occur in situations where bone remodeling predominates over repair. The most common sites of stress fractures are the metatarsus; fibula; tibia; and femoral neck.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: fracturas por estrés

stress relaxation

DF: A time-dependent decrease in stress in a material subjected to prolonged constant strain due to viscoelastic deformation. Stress relaxation behavior is determined in a creep test.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: relajación de tensiones

stridulation

DF: Sound communication by insects produced by the friction of rigid body parts (e.g., legs, wings).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estridulación

strip cropping

DF: The growing of crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands which serve as vegetative barriers to wind and water erosion. The strips or bands may run perpendicular to the slope of the land or to the direction of prevailing winds.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo en franjas de nivel

strip cutting

DF: A clearcutting system variation in which the logging operation removes all merchantable timber from areas that run through a stand and are usually of a width equal to one or two times the general stand height.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 1999. Wood handbook-Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-113. Madison, WI: U.S.D.A, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory. 463 p.

ES: corte en franjas

stroke

DF: A sudden, nonconvulsive loss of neurologic

function due to an ischemic or hemorrhagic intracranial vascular event. In general, cerebrovascular accidents are classified by anatomic location in the brain, vascular distribution, etiology, age of the affected individual, and hemorrhagic vs nonhemorrhagic nature. (From Adams, et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, pp777-810)

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: accidente cerebrovascular

stromal cells

DF: Connective tissue cells of an organ found in the loose connective tissue. These are most often associated with the uterine mucosa and the ovary as well as the hematopoietic system and elsewhere.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: células estromales

strongyloidiasis

DF: Infections with nematodes of the genus Strongyloides.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: estrongiloidiasis

structural genes

DF: A gene that encodes a protein with a chief function as part of a physical structure within a cell. This is in contrast to genes that encode proteins with a function that is enzymatic or regulatory.

DS: NCI Thesaurus

ES: genes estructurales

structure-activity relationships

DF: The relationship between the chemical structure of a compound and its biological or pharmacological activity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: relaciones estructura-actividad

structure fires

DF: Fires originating in and burning any part or all of any building, shelter or other structure.

DS: Wildland Fire Terminology, Forest Service

ES: incendio de estructuras

stubble tillage

DF: A tillage system which retains a high percentage of crop residue on the soil surface, thereby reducing wind erosion.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: labranza de rastrojos

stumpage

DF: Value of timber as it stands uncut, that is, uncut marketable timber.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: valor en pie (madera)

styles (flowers)

DF: The stalk of a pistil which connects the stigma with the ovary.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords.

Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.
Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: estilos (flores)

subalpine forests

DF: A transition zone from dense forest below treeline to
alpine tundra above treeline.

DS: U.S. National Park Service

ES: bosques subalpinos

subcellular fractions

DF: Components of a cell produced by various
separation techniques which, though they disrupt
the delicate anatomy of a cell, preserve the
structure and physiology of its functioning
constituents for biochemical and ultrastructural
analysis. (From Alberts et al., Molecular Biology
of the Cell, 2d ed, p163)

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fracciones subcelulares

subchronic exposure

DF: Contact made between a chemical, physical or biological
agent and an organism for an intermediate period of time
(typically a matter of days or months).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: exposición subcrónica

subhumid zones

DF: Regions where the climate is intermediate between

semiarid and humid, and the precipitation supports dense growth of tall or short grasses, but not forests.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zonas subhúmedas

submerged aquatic plants

DF: Aquatic plants with leaves at or below the water surface.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas acuáticas sumergidas

submergence

DF: A rise of the water level relative to the land, so that areas that were formerly dry land become inundated; it is the result either of the sinking of the land or a net rise in sea level.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: sumersión

subsidies

DF: Payment or benefit given to partially offset the cost of specific activities, such as the manufacture, production, or export of an article.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: subsidios

subsistence farming

DF: A farming system where the food and goods produced are predominantly consumed by the farm family and there is little surplus for sale in the market.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agricultura de subsistencia

substance abuse

DF: The use of illegal substances or the inappropriate use of legal substances, including the repeated use of substances to produce pleasure, to alleviate stress, and/or to alter or avoid reality.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: abuso de sustancias

substance P

DF: An eleven-amino acid neurotransmitter that appears in both the central and peripheral nervous systems. It is involved in transmission of pain, causes rapid contractions of the gastrointestinal smooth muscle, and modulates inflammatory and immune responses.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: sustancia P

substitution lines

DF: Chromosome of a donor genotype is substituted into a recipient genotype.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: líneas de sustitución

subunit vaccines

DF: Vaccines consisting of one or more antigens that stimulate a strong immune response. They are purified from microorganisms or produced by recombinant DNA techniques,

or they can be chemically synthesized peptides.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: vacunas de subunidad

suet

DF: The hard white fat from around the kidneys and loins of animals that is used in cooking and for making tallow.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: grasa de riñón

sugarcane trash

DF: The dried leaves that are left over in the field after the sugarcane is harvested. Farmers usually burn the trash since it resists biodegradation, is highly indigestible as fodder, has a low density biomass and is bulky to transport.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desechos de caña

suicide

DF: Intentionally killing oneself.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: suicidio

suicide genes

DF: Genes that are used transgenically, i.e., via gene transfer techniques to induce cell death.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: genes suicidas

sulbactam

DF: A beta-lactamase inhibitor with very weak antibacterial

action. The compound prevents antibiotic destruction of beta-lactam antibiotics by inhibiting beta-lactamases, thus extending their spectrum activity. Combinations of sulbactam with beta-lactam antibiotics have been used successfully for the therapy of infections caused by organisms resistant to the antibiotic alone.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: sulbactam

sulfacetamide

DF: An anti-infective agent that is used topically to treat skin infections and orally for urinary tract infections.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: sulfacetamida

sulfamethizole

DF: A sulfathiazole antibacterial agent.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: sulfametizol

sulfasalazine

DF: A drug that is used in the management of inflammatory bowel diseases. Its activity is generally considered to lie in its metabolic breakdown product, 5-aminosalicylic acid released in the colon.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: sulfasalazina

sulfisoxazole

DF: A short-acting sulfonamide antibacterial with activity against a wide range of gram-negative and gram-positive

organisms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: sulfisoxazol

sunscreens

DF: Chemical or physical agents that protect the skin from sunburn and erythema by absorbing or blocking ultraviolet radiation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: bloqueadores solares

superantigens

DF: Microbial antigens that have in common an extremely potent activating effect on T-cells that bear a specific variable region.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: superantígenos

supercoiled DNA

DF: Circular duplex DNA isolated from viruses, bacteria and mitochondria in supercoiled or supertwisted form. This superhelical DNA is endowed with free energy. During transcription, the magnitude of RNA initiation is proportional to the DNA superhelicity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: ADN superenrollado

superconductivity

DF: The ability of an element or metallic alloy to allow the passage of electrons without electrical resistance and expel magnetic fields below a certain threshold temperature

called superconducting transition temperature.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: superconductividad

superinfection

DF: When an organism infected with a microbe becomes infected with a second, different strain of same microbe. The newly acquired strain is no more susceptible to the drugs originally used for the treatment of primary infection caused by the original strain.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: superinfección

superior vena cava

DF: The venous trunk which returns blood from the head, neck, upper extremities and chest.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: vena cava superior

supermarkets

DF: Large stores that routinely stock non-food related items such as toys, clothes, extensive selections of health care/pharmacy items, books and magazines, garden products, notions, etc. in addition to a wide variety of foods.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: supermercados

superovulation

DF: Occurrence or induction of release of more ova than are normally released at the same time in a given species. The

term applies to both animals and humans.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: superovulación

superoxide anion

DF: Reduced dioxygen molecule in which the two oxygen molecules are bound by a single covalent bond and carry one unpaired electron with a single electric charge.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: anión superóxido

superparasitism

DF: Parasitism of a host by more parasites of the same species than can survive to maturity. It can be caused by one ovipositional event, or by subsequent ovipositions by the same female or by conspecific females.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: superparasitismo

supply

DF: The amount of a good or service that will be offered for sale over a given range of prices at a particular point in time.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: oferta

supply chain

DF: The network of firms that bring products to market, from companies that produce raw materials to retailers and others that deliver finished products to consumers. Economic value is added through the coordinated management of the flow of physical goods and associated information at each stage of the chain.

DS: Food Marketing System in the U.S. Glossary, Economic Research Service

ES: cadena de suministro

supply elasticities

DF: The degree to which a price of a good changes as a result of a unit change in supply (= % change in quantity supplied / % change in price).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: elasticidades de abastecimiento

support vector machines

DF: Learning algorithms which are a set of related supervised computer learning methods that analyze data and recognize patterns, and used for classification and regression analysis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: máquinas de vectores de soporte

suppression subtractive hybridization

DF: A nucleic acid hybridization technique for investigating genetic variation by examining differential gene expression through cDNA comparisons.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hibridación sustractiva de supresión

suppressor genes

DF: Genes that have a suppressor allele or suppressor mutation which cancels the effect of a previous mutation, enabling the wild-type phenotype to be maintained or partially restored.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: genes supresores

surface antigens

DF: Antigens on surfaces of cells, including infectious or foreign cells or viruses. They are usually protein-containing groups on cell membranes or walls.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: antígenos de superficie

surface mining

DF: Surface mining is a very broad term and refers to any process of removing the earth, rock, and other strata in order to uncover the underlying mineral or fuel deposit.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: minería de superficie

surface storage

DF: The sum of detention storage and channel storage, representing, at any given moment, the total water enroute to an outlet from an area or watershed.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: almacenamiento en superficie

surface tension

DF: The stretching force required to form a liquid film; the force tends to minimize the area of the surface.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tensión de la superficie

surface water

DF: All water naturally open to the atmosphere, such as rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, estuaries, impoundments, seas, etc.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: agua superficial

surface water level

DF: The level of the surface of a body of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: nivel del agua superficial

surgical ablation

DF: Removal of tissue by vaporization, abrasion, or

destruction. Methods used include heating tissue by hot liquids or microwave thermal heating, freezing (cryoablation), chemical ablation, and photoablation with lasers.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: ablación quirúrgica

surgical anastomosis

DF: Surgical union or shunt between ducts, tubes or vessels. It may be end-to-end, end-to-side, side-to-end, or side-to-side.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: anastomosis quirúrgica

surgical transplantation

DF: Transference of a tissue or organ, alive or dead, within an individual, between individuals of the same species, or between individuals of different species.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: trasplantes quirúrgicos

surgical wound dehiscence

DF: Pathologic process consisting of a partial or complete disruption of the layers of a surgical wound.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: dehiscencia de herida quirúrgica

surimi

DF: A processed seafood product that is typically made from Alaskan pollack that is flavored, precooked,

and reformed into shapes that resemble shellfish.

Imitation crabmeat is an example of surimi.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: surimi

suspended sediment

DF: Sediment which remains suspended in the water for a considerable period of time without coming in contact with the bottom.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: sedimento suspendido

suspension systems

DF: A vehicle system composed of springs, shock absorbers, torsion bars, stabilizers, etc. that serves to cushion the impacts caused by the wheels moving over the road surface.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas de suspensión

sustainability science and engineering

DF: A science rooted in the concept of sustainable development, defined as development "that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainability science examines the interactions between the natural environment, society (political, economic, and industrial

systems) and human health and quality of life.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ciencia de la sostenibilidad

sustainable agricultural intensification

DF: Sustainable crop production intensification provides opportunities for optimizing crop production per unit area, taking into consideration the range of sustainability aspects including potential and/or real social, political, economic and environmental impacts.

DS: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ES: intensificación sostenible de la agricultura

sustainable agriculture

DF: An integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application that will, over the long-term—

- (A) satisfy human food and fiber needs;
- (B) enhance environmental quality and the natural resource base upon which the agriculture economy depends;
- (C) make the most efficient use of nonrenewable resources and on-farm resources and integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles and controls;
- (D) sustain the economic viability of farm operations; and
- (E) enhance the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole.

DS: "Agricultural research, extension, and teaching," Title 7 U.S. Code, Ch. 64. 2011 ed.

ES: agricultura sustentable

sustainable communities

DF: A community that is environmentally, economically, and socially healthy and resilient through management of its natural, financial, and human resources to meet current needs while ensuring that sufficient resources are equitably available into the future.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: comunidades sostenibles

sustainable development

DF: Economic development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desarrollo sustentable

sustainable engineering

DF: The design, commercialization and use of processes and products that are feasible and economical while reducing the generation of pollution at the source and minimizing the risk to human health and the environment.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: ingeniería sostenible

sustainable land management

DF: A process for the management of land resources that meets present needs without compromising future ecosystem services and land productivity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gestión sostenible de la tierra

sustainable manufacturing

DF: Sustainable manufacturing is the creation of manufactured products, through economically-sound processes that minimize negative environmental impacts while conserving energy and natural resources. Sustainable manufacturing also enhances employee, community, and product safety.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: fabricación sostenible

sustainable technology

DF: Technologies focusing on sustainability principles: resource conservation, reuse and recycling, energy efficiency, minimizing environmental impact and pollution reduction.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tecnología sostenible

sustained yield management

DF: Management of resources to achieve the goal of obtaining a perpetual and steady supply of product.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: manejo de rendimiento sostenido

swamps

DF: Wetlands dominated by woody vegetation but without appreciable peat deposits. Swamps may be fresh or salt water and tidal or non-tidal.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: pantanos

sward

DF: A mixture of grass, legumes and other species
which are close-growing and form a dense stand
that covers the ground.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: protección herbácea

swarming

DF: The act of grouping or moving in large numbers.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: enjambrar

swayback

DF: Congenital locomotor ataxia of lambs, goats and
other ruminants, thought to be associated with
copper deficiency. Symptoms are progressive
incoordination of the hind limbs. The disease is
characterized by disruption of neuron and myelin
development in the central nervous system. It is
caused by a deficiency of metabolizable copper in
the mother during the last half of her pregnancy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: ataxia enzoótica

sweetbreads

DF: The thymus glands of veal, young beef, lamb and
pork used as food.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mollejas

sweetcorn

DF: Fresh kernels of a variety of corn (*Zea mays*) with

a high sugar content and a low starch content,
eaten as a vegetable.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: maíz dextrinoso

sweetened condensed milk

DF: Made by the partial removal of water from fluid
milk, with a suitable sweetener added in amounts
sufficient to prevent spoilage.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leche condensada endulzada

sweeteners

DF: Substances that sweeten food, beverages, medications, etc.,
such as sugar, saccharine or other low-calorie synthetic
products.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: edulcorantes

swelling (materials)

DF: An increase in the volume of a gel or solid
associated with the uptake of a liquid or gas.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: expansión (materiales)

swine diseases

DF: Diseases of domestic swine and of the wild boar of
the genus *Sus*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: enfermedades de los porcinos

swine erysipelas

DF: An acute and chronic contagious disease of young pigs caused by *Erysipelothrix insidiosa* (syn. *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: erisipela porcina

swine vesicular disease

DF: An enterovirus infection of swine clinically indistinguishable from foot-and-mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis, and vesicular exanthema.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: enfermedad vesicular porcina

symbionts

DF: An organism that is associated with an organism of another species and participating in a beneficial symbiotic relationship.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: simbiótico

sympathetic nervous system

DF: The thoracolumbar division of the autonomic nervous system. Sympathetic preganglionic fibers originate in neurons of the intermediolateral column of the spinal cord and project to the paravertebral and prevertebral ganglia, which in turn project to target organs. The sympathetic nervous system mediates the body's response to stressful situations, i.e., the fight or flight reactions. It often acts reciprocally to the parasympathetic system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: sistema nervioso simpático

sympathomimetics

DF: Drugs that mimic the effects of stimulating postganglionic adrenergic sympathetic nerves. Included here are drugs that directly stimulate adrenergic receptors and drugs that act indirectly by provoking the release of adrenergic transmitters.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: simpatomiméticos

sympatric speciation

DF: A mechanism for the evolution of new species whereby two populations of a species exhibiting the same or overlapping geographical distributions gradually evolve through genetic divergence into two different species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: especiación simpátrica

sympatry

DF: Species or populations occupying the same or overlapping geographical areas, or sharing a common range, without interbreeding.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: simpatria

symplast

DF: The intracellular compartment of a plant consisting of the interconnected cytoplasm of separate cells which are linked by plasmodesmata, in which water and low molecular weight

molecules flow between cells.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: simplasto

symporters

DF: Membrane transporters that co-transport two or more dissimilar molecules in the same direction across a membrane. Usually the transport of one ion or molecule is against its electrochemical gradient and is "powered" by the movement of another ion or molecule with its electrochemical gradient.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: simportadores

synanthropes

DF: Non-domesticated species (crows, rodents, flies etc.,) that are closely associated with humans and benefit from them.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sinantropos

synapomorphy

DF: A derived morphological trait or character that is shared by its evolutionary descendants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sinapomorfia

synapse

DF: Specialized junctions at which a neuron communicates with a target cell. At classical synapses, a neuron's presynaptic terminal releases a chemical transmitter stored in synaptic vesicles

which diffuses across a narrow synaptic cleft and activates receptors on the postsynaptic membrane of the target cell. The target may be a dendrite, cell body, or axon of another neuron, or a specialized region of a muscle or secretory cell.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: sinapsis

synaptic transmission

DF: The communication from a neuron to a target (neuron, muscle, or secretory cell) across a synapse.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: transmisión sináptica

synaptic vesicles

DF: Membrane-bound compartments which contain transmitter molecules. Synaptic vesicles are concentrated at presynaptic terminals. They actively sequester transmitter molecules from the cytoplasm. In at least some synapses, transmitter release occurs by fusion of these vesicles with the presynaptic membrane, followed by exocytosis of their contents.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: vesículas sinápticas

synaptogenesis

DF: The formation of synapses between neurons in the nervous system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sinaptogénesis

synaptonemal complex

DF: The three-part structure of ribbon-like proteinaceous material that serves to align and join the paired homologous chromosomes. It is formed during the zygotene stage of the first meiotic division. It is a prerequisite for crossing-over.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: complejo sinaptonémico

synaptosomes

DF: Pinched-off nerve endings and their contents of vesicles and cytoplasm together with the attached subsynaptic area of the membrane of the post-synaptic cell. They are largely artificial structures produced by fractionation after selective centrifugation of nervous tissue homogenates.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: sinaptosomas

synergism

DF: The combined action of two or more agents that is greater than the sum of the actions of each of the agents used alone.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: sinergismo

synthesis gas

DF: A mixture of gases produced as feedstock for the synthesis of chemical compounds, for example, hydrogen and carbon monoxide used as the starting material for the production of ammonia derivatives, methanol, and hydrocarbons.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: gas de síntesis

synthetic biology

DF: A field of biological research combining engineering in the formulation, design, and building (synthesis) of novel biological structures, functions, and systems.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: biología sintética

synthetic genes

DF: Biologically functional sequences of DNA chemically synthesized in vitro.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: genes sintéticos

synthetic hormones

DF: Synthetic chemical compounds which mimic the activity of endogenous hormones produced in the body, but which differ in structure from naturally occurring hormones.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hormonas sintéticas

synthetic rubber

DF: A manmade elastomer manufactured by polymerization of petroleum-derived products or other hydrocarbons, as compared with natural rubber obtained from trees.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: caucho sintético

synthetic vaccines

DF: Small synthetic peptides that mimic surface antigens of pathogens and are immunogenic, or vaccines manufactured with the aid of recombinant DNA techniques. The latter vaccines may also be whole viruses whose nucleic acids have been modified.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: vacunas sintéticas

syringomyelia

DF: Longitudinal cavities in the spinal cord, most often in the cervical region, which may extend for multiple spinal levels. The cavities are lined by dense, gliogenous tissue and may be associated with spinal cord neoplasms; spinal cord traumatic injuries; and vascular malformations.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: siringomielia

system optimization

DF: The procedure used in the design of a system to maximize or minimize some performance index. May entail the selection of a component, a principle of operation, or a technique.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: optimización de los sistemas

systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment

DF: A method of generating a large library of randomized nucleotides and selecting nucleotide aptamers by iterative rounds of in vitro selection. A modified procedure substitutes amino acids in place of nucleotides to make peptide aptamers.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: evolución sistemática de ligandos mediante enriquecimiento exponencial

systematic review

DF: A form of structured literature review that addresses a question that is formulated to be answered by analysis of evidence, and involves objective means of searching the literature, applying predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria to this literature, critically appraising the relevant literature, and extraction and synthesis of data from evidence base to formulate findings.

DS: National Information Center on Health Services
Research and Health Care Technology, NIH

ES: revisión sistemática

systemic acquired resistance

DF: Systemic acquired resistance is a plant resistance mechanism induced by microorganisms or abiotic inducers that present a long-lasting defense function against a broad spectrum of microorganisms

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resistencia adquirida

systems analysis

DF: The formal study of complex systems carried out to support decision making. Systems analysis examines the implementation and impacts of alternative technologies or courses of action considering the probable consequences of the alternatives in terms of uncertainty, risk, costs, and benefits. Systems analysis requires interdisciplinary approaches to guide decisions on public and private strategy and programs, resource use and protection, research and development in technology, regional and urban development, educational systems, and health and other social services.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: análisis de sistema

systems engineering

DF: The process of applying science and technology to the study and planning of a system so that the relationships of various parts of the system and the use of various subsystems are fully established before designs are committed.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: ingeniería de sistemas

T-cell lymphoma

DF: A group of heterogeneous lymphoid tumors representing malignant transformations of T-lymphocytes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: linfoma de células T

T

t-test

DF: A statistical procedure for testing the difference between two or more means. It is used for estimating the probability that the means have been drawn from the same or different populations.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Coral Reef Information System: Glossary

ES: prueba t

table wines

DF: Any wine containing less than 14 percent alcohol by volume, usually meant to be served with meals. Not to be confused with sweet wines, dessert wines, fortified wines, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vinos de mesa

tachycardia

DF: Abnormally rapid heartbeat, usually with a heart rate above 100 beats per minute for adults. Tachycardia accompanied by disturbance in the cardiac depolarization (cardiac arrhythmia) is called tachyarrhythmia.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: taquicardia

tachypnea

DF: Abnormally fast breathing.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: taquipnea

tacrolimus

DF: A macrolide isolated from the culture broth of a strain of *Streptomyces tsukubaensis* that has strong immunosuppressive activity in vivo and prevents the activation of T-lymphocytes in response to antigenic or mitogenic stimulation in vitro.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tacrolimo

tadpoles

DF: The aquatic larval stage of frogs and toads, which hatch from eggs laid in the water. Young tadpoles resemble fish with gills and later develop lungs, legs and lose their tails as they become adults.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: renacuajos

taiga

DF: Taiga is a humid, subarctic biogeographic region of northern Asia, Europe, and North America. It is characterized by coniferous evergreens growing with a groundcover of lichens and mosses, although some broadleaf trees (aspens, birches, willows) adapted to the cold climate do occur. The taiga is found just south of tundra.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: taiga

taiga soils

DF: Acidic soils of a taiga biome due to the

coniferous vegetation that typically grows there.

When the coniferous needles drop, they release acids as they decompose.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: suelos de taiga

taint

DF: An unwanted flavor or odor in fresh or processed food. The taint may come from degradation of the food or from contamination from another source.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: corrupción

talc

DF: Finely powdered native hydrous magnesium silicate. It is used as a dusting powder, either alone or with starch or boric acid, for medicinal and toilet preparations. It is also an excipient and filler for pills, tablets, and for dusting tablet molds.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: talco

tallow

DF: The fat rendered from the adipose tissue of cattle and sheep used in candlemaking, soap manufacture, etc. Grades are based on hardness, moisture, insolubles, titer, clarity and free fatty acid content.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sebo

tampering

DF: To alter, injure, reduce the value of or impair the quality of an object or product.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: manipulación indebida

tandem mass spectrometry

DF: A mass spectrometry technique using two (MS/MS) or more mass analyzers. With two in tandem, the precursor ions are mass-selected by a first mass analyzer, and focused into a collision region where they are then fragmented into product ions which are then characterized by a second mass analyzer. A variety of techniques are used to separate the compounds, ionize them, and introduce them to the first mass analyzer. For example, for in GC-MS/MS, gas chromatography-mass spectrometry is involved in separating relatively small compounds by gas chromatography prior to injecting them into an ionization chamber for the mass selection.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: espectrometría de masas en tándem

tandem repeat sequences

DF: Copies of DNA sequences which lie adjacent to each other in the same orientation (direct tandem repeats) or in the opposite direction to each other (inverted tandem repeats).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: secuencias repetidas en tandem

tandem selection

DF: A selection method to improve several traits. Selection is

practiced on one trait for a given period of time. When the desired level of improvement is reached in one trait, it is followed by selection for a second trait, and so on until all important traits are selected.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: selección tándem

tangelos

DF: Fruit of the hybrid of the grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*) and tangerine (*Citrus reticulata*).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tangelos

tangors

DF: Fruits of the hybrid of the sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*) and Mandarin orange (*Citrus reticulata*).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tangors

tankers

DF: A ship, plane, or truck constructed to transport bulk quantities of liquids, such as milk, oil, or slurries.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transportadores de líquidos

target of rapamycin proteins

DF: A serine threonine kinase that controls a wide range of growth-related cellular processes. The protein is referred to as the target of rapamycin due to the discovery that sirolimus (commonly known as rapamycin) forms an inhibitory

complex with tacrolimus binding protein 1A that blocks the action of its enzymatic activity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: proteínas de la diana de rapamicina

target region amplification polymorphism

DF: A PCR-based technique for genotyping germplasm which uses targeted candidate gene sequences to generate polymorphic genetic markers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: polimorfismos para la amplificación de regiones blanco

tariffs

DF: Charges assessed by a government on imported items at their point of customs entry into the country, and paid for by the importer.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aranceles

tarsus (ankle region)

DF: The distal region of the leg (in arthropods), together with the proximal region of the foot comprising the ankle region (in vertebrates). Compare with tarsus (bone).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tarso (región del tobillo)

tarsus (bone)

DF: The bone(s) that comprise(s) the ankle joint.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tarso (hueso)

tartrazine

DF: An anionic, hydrophilic azo dye with an orange-yellow color used in fabrics, foods and cosmetics, and as a biological stain.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: tartrazina

taste

DF: The ability to detect chemicals through gustatory receptors in the mouth, including those on the tongue; the palate; the pharynx; and the epiglottis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: gusto

taste disorders

DF: Conditions characterized by an alteration in gustatory function or perception.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: trastornos del gusto

taungya system

DF: A form of agroforestry system in which short term crops are grown in the early years of the plantation of a woody perennials species in order to utilize the land, control weeds, reduce establishment costs, generate early income and stimulate the development of the woody perennials species.

DS: Eduardo Somarriba, CATIE

ES: sistema taungya

taxis (physiology)

DF: Movement of animals or other mobile organisms that is inducible and takes place in a direction related to that of the stimulus, such as the movement of the flagellate protozoan, *Euglena*, towards light in positive phototaxis.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: taxis (fisiología)

taxon descriptions

DF: A list of characters which gives the attributes or features of a specific taxon.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: descripciones

taxonomy

DF: The science of classification of organisms; the arrangement of organisms into systematic groups such as species, genus, family, and order.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: taxonomía

Taxus media

DF: An interspecific hybrid between *Taxus baccata* x *Taxus cuspidata*.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: *Taxus media*

teacher education

DF: Education or training of teachers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: formación docente

teasing (breeding)

DF: To stimulate an animal to accept coitus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estimulación sexual (crianza)

technology

DF: The application of scientific knowledge to practical purposes in any field. It includes methods, techniques, and instrumentation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tecnología

tectonics

DF: A branch of geology dealing with the broad architecture of the upper part of the Earth's crust, that is, the regional assembling of structural or deformational features, a study of their mutual relations, their origin, and their historical evolution.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: tectónica

tegmen

DF: A thin inner seed coat of seeds present in some seeds.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tegmen

telecommuting

DF: The use of computers and telecommunications technology to allow employees to perform some or all of a job at home.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trabajo a distancia

telemetry

DF: The transmission and receiving of data over long distance communication links.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: telemetría

teleomorphs

DF: The sexual form of a fungus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: teleomorfos

telescopes

DF: Instruments used to observe distant objects.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: telescopios

temperature inversion

DF: An instance when a warm air layer overlays a cooler air layer in the atmosphere, often suppressing vertical mixing of air.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: inversión térmica

tempering

DF: A heating and rapid cooling technique used to make changes in the quality of a material. These changes may include taste, texture and/or mechanical properties such as strength.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: templado (proceso)

temporary food service

DF: A quantity food preparation operation that is established with the intent of operating for a brief period of time for example: the provision of food to relief workers, church or community suppers or picnics, bake sales, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: servicio de alimentación temporal

tendons

DF: Fibrous bands or cords of connective tissue at the ends of muscle fibers that serve to attach the muscles to bones and other structures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tendones

tensile strength

DF: The maximum stress a material subjected to a stretching load can withstand without tearing.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: resistencia a la tensión

tension wood

DF: Abnormal wood found in leaning trees of some hardwood

species and characterized by the presence of gelatinous fibers and excessive longitudinal shrinkage. Tension wood may cause warping.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: madera de tensión

tenuazonic acid

DF: 3-Acetyl-5-sec-butyl-4-hydroxy-3-pyrrolin-2-one. A metabolite found in a strain of the fungus *Alternaria tenuis* Auct. which functions as an antibiotic with antiviral and antineoplastic properties, and may also act as a mycotoxin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: ácido tenuazónico

teratocytes

DF: cells that have originated from an unclosed parasitoid and are liberated into the host body cavity when the parasitoid hatches.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: teratocitos

teratogenicity

DF: Having the capability of causing malformations, abnormalities or other physical defects in the developing embryo and fetus.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: teratogenicidad

teratogens

DF: A chemical that causes structural defects that affect the development of an organism.

DS: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

ES: teratógenos

terminal repeat sequences

DF: Nucleotide sequences repeated on both the 5' and 3' ends of a sequence under consideration. For example, the hallmarks of a transposon are that it is flanked by inverted repeats on each end and the inverted repeats are flanked by direct repeats. The Delta element of Ty retrotransposons and LTRs (long terminal repeats) are examples of this concept.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: secuencias repetidas terminales

terminal velocity

DF: The maximum velocity attainable, especially by a free falling body, under given conditions.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: velocidad terminal

terminator regions

DF: DNA sequences recognized as signals to end genetic transcription.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: regiones terminadoras

terpenoids

DF: Natural products and related compounds formally derived from isoprene units. They contain oxygen in various functional groups.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: terpenoidos

terra preta

DF: A very dark fertile soil of high charcoal content such as is found in the Amazon basin.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tierra negra

terraces

DF: Natural or manmade landforms which run perpendicular to the slope and are bordered on one side by a steep ascending slope and on the other side by a steep descending slope.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: terrazas

terracing

DF: In agronomic practice, the construction of ridges of earth built across a slope with a flat or graded channel to stop soil erosion and control the runoff of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo en terrazas

territoriality

DF: The behavior by which an organism claims an area and defends it against members of its own species.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: territorialidad

Territory of Christmas Island

DF: An island in the Indian Ocean, located at 10° 30' S latitude and 105 40 E longitude, which is a territory of Australia.

DS: CIA Fact Book

ES: Territorio de la Isla de Navidad

tertiary sector

DF: The part of a country or region's economy that produces services or assets lacking a tangible and storable form.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: sector terciario

testa

DF: The outer coat of the seed derived from the integument(s).

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: testa

testcrosses

DF: A cross between an organism exhibiting the dominant phenotype for a certain trait, but whose genotype for that trait is unknown and an organism that is homozygous recessive for the trait so that the unknown genotype can be determined from that of the offspring.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cruzamiento de prueba

tetanus

DF: A disease caused by tetanospasmin, a powerful protein toxin produced by *Clostridium tetani*. Tetanus usually occurs after an acute injury, such as a puncture wound or laceration. Generalized tetanus, the most common form, is characterized by tetanic muscular contractions and hyperreflexia. Localized tetanus presents itself as a mild condition with manifestations restricted to muscles near the wound. It may progress to the generalized form.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tétanos

tetracycline

DF: A naphthacene antibiotic that inhibits amino acyl tRNA binding during protein synthesis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: tetraciclina

tetracyclines

DF: Closely congeneric derivatives of the polycyclic naphthacenecarboxamide.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: tetraciclinas

tetrahydronaphthalenes

DF: Partially saturated 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene compounds.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: tetrahidronaftalenos

tetraploidy

DF: A cell, tissue, or organism having four sets of chromosomes.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords.

Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.

Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of

Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: tetraploidia

tetrasomics

DF: Having a diploid set of chromosomes with an additional two homologous chromosomes, e.g. $2N+2$.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tetrasómicos

thalamus

DF: Paired bodies containing mostly gray substance and forming part of the lateral wall of the third ventricle of the brain. The thalamus represents the major portion of the diencephalon and is commonly divided into cellular aggregates known as nuclear groups.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tálamo

thallus

DF: Undifferentiated vegetative tissue found in some algae, fungi, liverworts and lichens which is characteristic of organisms formerly classified as thallophytes; a thallus usually names the entire plant body.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: talo

thatch

DF: A layer of dead grass in a stand of grass.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cama de pasto seco (césped)

thawing

DF: The process of going from a frozen to an unfrozen state.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: descongelado (proceso)

The Nature Conservancy

DF: An international conservation organization that purchases lands in order to preserve plants, animals and natural communities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: The Nature Conservancy

theileriosis

DF: Infection of cattle, sheep, or goats with genus Theileria.

This infection results in
an acute or chronic febrile condition.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: teileriasis

thelaziasis

DF: Infestation with parasitic nematodes of the genus *Thelazia*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: telaciasis

thelytoky

DF: Parthenogenetic production of females from
unfertilized eggs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: telitoquia

thematic maps

DF: A map that displays the spatial distribution of a specific
topic or subject, such as vegetation type, population
density, or soil type.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mapas temáticos

therapeutic irrigation

DF: The washing of a body cavity or surface by flowing water or
solution for therapy or diagnosis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: irrigación terapéutica

thermal cracking

DF: A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to

break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules.

Thermal-cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking).

DS: U.S. Energy Information Administration Glossary

ES: craqueo térmico

thermal degradation

DF: Chemical decomposition of a compound by heat, involving the uncatalyzed cleavage of covalent bonds.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: degradación térmica

thermal expansion

DF: The tendency of materials to increase in length and volume with an increase in temperature.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: expansión térmica

thermal pollution

DF: Altering the amount of energy available in the environment by the addition of heat or cold.

Most frequently this occurs in the form of the heat added by returning water which has been used for cooling purposes to a river, lake, estuary, bay or the ocean. However "thermal pollution" may also occur with the release of large volumes of the cold, deep water in reservoirs into warmer bodies of water.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station
ES: contaminación térmica

thermal radiation

DF: The electromagnetic radiation emitted by any substance as
the result of the thermal excitation of its molecules.
Thermal radiation ranges in wavelength from the longest
infrared radiation to the shortest ultraviolet radiation.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: radiación térmica

thermic effect of food

DF: Increased energy expenditure and heat release
because of the stimulating effect that the
nutrients of food have on metabolism in general.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: efecto térmico de los alimentos

thermistors

DF: Electron devices employing the temperature dependent change
of resistivity of a semiconductor.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: termistores

thermoduric bacteria

DF: Bacteria capable of surviving high temperatures,
especially those of pasteurization.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bacterias termoduricas

thermophilic bacteria

DF: Bacteria requiring high temperatures for normal development.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bacterias termofílicas

thermoplastics

DF: A polymer that softens or melts on heating and becomes hard again on cooling. Thermoplastic polymer chains are not crosslinked.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: termoplásticos

thermosphere

DF: It is the portion of the Earth's atmosphere between mesosphere and exosphere. It is the biggest of all the layers of the Earth's atmosphere.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: termosfera

thiamphenicol

DF: A methylsulfonyl analog of chloramphenicol. It is an antibiotic and immunosuppressive agent.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: tianfenicol

thienamycin

DF: Beta-lactam antibiotics that differ from penicillins in having the thiazolidine sulfur atom replaced by carbon, the sulfur then becoming the first atom in the side chain. They

are unstable chemically, but have a very broad antibacterial spectrum. Thienamycin and its more stable derivatives are proposed for use in combinations with enzyme inhibitors.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: tienamicinas

thigmotaxis

DF: A movement induced in mobile organisms in response to touch or physical contact.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tigmotaxis

thigmotropism

DF: A movement induced in sessile organisms in response to touch or contact stimuli, such as seen in leaves or tendrils of plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tigmotropismo

thinning (plants)

DF: The practice of reducing the number of plants in an area or the quantity of vegetative or reproductive structures on individual plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: raleo (plantas)

thioacidolysis

DF: Acid-catalyzed chemical degradation, such as in the depolymerization of lignin.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tioacidólisis

thiolysis

DF: The process of cleavage of a chemical bond by the addition of thiol (R-SH).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tiólisis

thioredoxins

DF: These are enzymes that catalyse disulfide bond reduction of other proteins and thus, regulate their activity as well as other redox reactions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tiorredoxinas

thiostrepton

DF: One of the cyclic peptides from Streptomyces that is active against gram-positive bacteria. In veterinary medicine, it has been used in mastitis caused by gram-negative organisms and in dermatologic disorders.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: tiostreptona

Thlaspi arvense

DF: A noxious weed species in many U.S. States.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: Thlaspi arvense

thoracic spine

DF: The twelve vertebrae in the chest region of the spine, located between the sacral and lumbar vertebrae.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: columna torácica

thoracoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the pleural cavity.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: toracosopia

threatened species

DF: Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and which has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of Interior as a threatened species. (Endangered Species Act of 1973)
This includes species categorized as rare, very rare, or depleted.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: especies amenazadas

thrombocythemia

DF: Increased numbers of platelets in the peripheral blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: trombocitemia

thrombocytopenia

DF: A subnormal level of blood platelets.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: trombocitopenia

thrombophlebitis

DF: Inflammation of a vein associated with a blood clot
(thrombus).

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tromboflebitis

thrombopoietin

DF: A humoral factor that stimulates the production of
thrombocytes (blood platelets). Thrombopoietin stimulates
the proliferation of bone marrow megakaryocytes and their
release of blood platelets. The process is called
thrombopoiesis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: trombopoyetina

thrombosis

DF: Formation and development of a thrombus or blood clot in
the blood vessel.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: trombosis

throughfall

DF: All the precipitation reaching the forest floor minus the
stemflow, i.e., canopy drip plus direct precipitation.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords.
Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary.

Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of
Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: precipitación directa

thylakoids

DF: Membranous cisternae of the chloroplast containing
photosynthetic pigments, reaction centers, and the
electron-transport chain.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tilacoides

thymoma

DF: A neoplasm originating from thymic tissue, usually
benign, and frequently encapsulated. Although it
is occasionally invasive, metastases are extremely
rare. It consists of any type of thymic epithelial
cell as well as lymphocytes that are usually
abundant.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: timoma

thyroid neoplasms

DF: Cancer or tumors of the thyroid gland.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: neoplasias tiroideas

ticarcillin

DF: An antibiotic derived from penicillin similar to
carbenicillin in action.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: ticarcilina

tick infestations

DF: Infestations with soft-bodied (Argasidae) or hard-bodied (Ixodidae) ticks.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: infestación por garrapatas

tidal volume

DF: The volume of air inspired or expired during each normal, quiet respiratory cycle. Common abbreviations are TV or V with subscript T.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: volumen de ventilación pulmonar

tides

DF: The periodic rising and falling of the Earth's oceans and atmosphere. It results from the gravitational forces of the moon and sun acting upon the rotating Earth. The disturbance actually propagates as a wave through the atmosphere and along the surface of the waters of the Earth.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: mareas

tight junctions

DF: Cell-cell junctions that seal adjacent epithelial cells together, preventing the passage of most dissolved molecules from one side of the epithelial sheet to the other.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: uniones estrechas

tillage erosion

DF: The downslope movement of soil by tillage operations.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: erosión por labranza

tillage implements

DF: Field tools and machinery designed for efficient tillage of the soil, e.g., cultivators, harrows, disks and plows.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: implementos de labranza

timber connectors

DF: Metal rings, plates, or grids that are embedded in the wood of adjacent members, as at the bolted points of a truss, to increase the strength of the joint.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: conectores de madera

time-weighted average

DF: The average value of a parameter (e.g., concentration of a chemical in air) that varies over time.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: promedio ponderado en tiempo

Timor

DF: An island in the west Pacific Ocean divided into Indonesia and East Timor (independent since 2002,

formerly part of Indonesia).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Timor

Tinamiformes

DF: Order of ground-dwelling birds that are related to the ratites and distributed in Central and South America.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Tinamiformes

tissue banks

DF: Centers for acquiring, characterizing, and storing organs or tissue for future use.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: bancos de tejidos

tissue culture

DF: A method of maintaining or growing tissues, organ primordia, whole or parts of organs, in a manner to preserve their structure and/or function.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cultivo de tejido

tissue engineering

DF: Generating tissue in vitro for clinical applications, such as replacing wounded tissues or impaired organs. The use of tissue scaffolding enables the generation of complex multi-layered tissues and tissue structures.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: ingeniería de tejidos

tissue scaffolds

DF: Cell growth support structures composed of biocompatible materials. They are specially designed solid support matrices for cell attachment in tissue engineering and guided tissue regeneration uses.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: andamios tisulares

tissue transplantation

DF: Transference of tissue within an individual, between individuals of the same species, or between individuals of different species.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: transplante de piel

tissue tropism

DF: The localization of a pest, parasite or pathogen to a specific tissue during host infection.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tropismo dérmico

tobramycin

DF: An aminoglycoside, broad-spectrum antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces tenebrarius*. It is effective against gram-negative bacteria, especially the *Pseudomonas* species. It is a 10% component of the antibiotic complex, nebramycin, produced by the same species.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: tobramicina

toddlers

DF: Young children who are just learning to walk.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: niños que empiezan a caminar

Tolerable Upper Intake Level

DF: The maximum daily nutrient intake that is unlikely to pose risks of adverse health effects for 97-98% of individuals in a specified age/gender group.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Nivel Máximo de Consumo Tolerable

Toll-like receptors

DF: A family of pattern recognition receptors characterized by an extracellular leucine-rich domain and a cytoplasmic domain that share homology with the interleukin 1 receptor and the Drosophila toll protein. Following pathogen recognition, toll-like receptors recruit and activate a variety of signal transducing adaptor proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: receptores tipo Toll

tomography

DF: Imaging methods that result in sharp images of objects located on a chosen plane and blurred images located above or below the plane.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: tomografía

tonoplast

DF: The semipermeable cytoplasmic membrane that surrounds the vacuole in a plant cell.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tonoplasto

tonsils

DF: A round-to-oval mass of lymphoid tissue embedded in the lateral wall of the pharynx. There is one on each side of the oropharynx in the fauces between the anterior and posterior pillars of the soft palate.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: amígdalas

tooth erosion

DF: Progressive loss of the hard substance of a tooth by chemical processes that do not involve bacterial action.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: erosión dental

tooth pulp

DF: A richly vascularized and innervated connective tissue of mesodermal origin, contained in the central cavity of a tooth and delimited by the dentin, and having formative, nutritive, sensory, and protective functions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: pulpa del diente

tooth wear

DF: Loss of the tooth substance by chemical or mechanical processes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: desgaste de los dientes

top dressings

DF: The application of compost or fertilizer on top of the soil during plant growth.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: abonos superficiales

topcrossing

DF: Term is not limited to plant or animal context. The cross between a purebred male animal with a non-purebred female animal. The pollinating of non-inbred line seed plants with pollen from an inbred line.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cruzamiento superior

topiary

DF: Plants that have been trimmed or clipped into decorative shapes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: topiary

topographic maps

DF: Topographic maps are a detailed record of a land area, giving geographic positions and elevations for both natural and man-made features. They show the shape of the land the mountains, valleys, and plains by means of brown contour lines (lines of equal elevation above sea level).

DS: U.S. Geological Survey

ES: mapas topográficos

topographic slope

DF: An inclined portion of the surface of the earth.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: pendiente topográfica

topography

DF: The configuration of a surface including its relief,
elevation and the position of its natural
and man-made features. The physical or natural features of
an object or entity and their structural
relationships.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: topografía

topoisomerase inhibitors

DF: Agents that inhibit the activity of DNA topoisomerases.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: inhibidores de la topoisomerasa

topology

DF: The study of the mathematics of three dimensional space.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: topología

topping (pruning)

DF: The practice of removing the top branches of a tree or shrub.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: desmoche

torque

DF: Twisting or turning power.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: torque

torrefaction

DF: Heat processing to remove moisture and volatiles, especially under anaerobic conditions. This technology is used to improve the properties of biomass for use as a fuel.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: torrefacción

torsional strength

DF: The strength of a material to resist deformation when one end of the material is twisted in one direction and the other end is held motionless or twisted in the opposite direction.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resistencia a la torsión

Total Diet Study

DF: The TDS involves purchasing samples of food throughout the U.S., preparing the foods as they would be consumed (table-ready), and analyzing the foods to measure the

levels of selected contaminants and nutrients. Dietary intakes of these analytes by the U.S. population are then calculated by multiplying the levels found in TDS foods by the average consumption amounts for each food. The overall strategy and goals of the TDS have remained constant since its inception in 1961, but the specific methodology has been revised periodically.

DS: Food and Drug Administration

ES: Estudio de Dieta Total

total dissolved solids

DF: The portion of total solids which passes through a filter and is a measure of the amount of material dissolved in a liquid.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sólidos totales disueltos

total parenteral nutrition

DF: The delivery of nutrients for assimilation and utilization by a patient whose sole source of nutrients is via solutions administered intravenously, subcutaneously, or by some other non-alimentary route. The basic components of TPN solutions are protein hydrolysates or free amino acid mixtures, monosaccharides, and electrolytes. Components are selected for their ability to reverse catabolism, promote anabolism, and build structural proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: nutrición parenteral total

total solids

DF: Solid matter which is suspended, dissolved, or

settled in a liquid, such as water, wastewater, milk, and are left after evaporation and drying of a sample.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sólidos totales

total suspended solids

DF: Solids that either float on the surface or are suspended in water or other liquids, and which are largely removable by laboratory filtering.

DS: US Environmental protection Agency

ES: sólidos totales suspendidos

Totiviridae

DF: The family Totiviridae encompasses a broad group of viruses characterized by isometric particles, ~40 nm in diameter, that contain a nonsegmented dsRNA genome coding for a capsid protein (CP) and an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp). The accepted species constituting this family to date persistently infect either protozoa or fungi.

DS: International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses

ES: Totiviridae

tourism

DF: The industry that provides local entertainment, accommodation, transportation, catering and other services to visitors and travelers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: turismo

toxemia

DF: A generalized intoxication produced by toxins and other substances elaborated by an infectious agent.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: toxemia

toxicogenomics

DF: The study of existing genetic knowledge, and the generation of new genetic data, to understand and thus avoid drug toxicity and adverse effects from toxic substances from the environment.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: toxicogenómica

toxicoinfections

DF: A foodborne illness caused by ingesting bacteria that produce toxins within the digestive tract.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: toxicoinfecciones

toxicology

DF: The study of harmful interactions between chemical, physical, or biological agents and biological systems.

DS: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ES: toxicología

toxins

DF: Poisons produced by certain microorganisms, plants or animals that are often proteins.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: toxinas

toxoids

DF: Preparations of pathogenic organisms or their derivatives made nontoxic and intended for active immunologic prophylaxis. They include deactivated toxins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: toxóides

trace elements

DF: Elements occurring in minute quantities in nature.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: oligoelementos

traceability

DF: The process of monitoring the movement of products from production to consumption and vice versa.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trazabilidad

tracheids

DF: Tracheids are elongated cells in the xylem, which conduct water and mineral salts in plants. Sometimes referred to as fibers, tracheids are more abundant and longer in length in softwoods than hardwoods. The longer length of softwood tracheids is significant to paper manufacture.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: traqueidos

tracheoscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the trachea.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: traqueoscopia

trade agreements

DF: A negotiated agreement usually among two or more countries or regions to limit or alter their policies with respect to trade.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tratados comerciales

trade associations

DF: An organization comprised of businesses, manufacturers and individuals who are in the same trade or industry and have organized in order to promote common interests, such as promotion of an industry or adoption of standards within an industry.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: asociaciones de empresarios

trade winds

DF: Persistent tropical winds that blow from the subtropical high pressure centers towards the equatorial low.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service

ES: vientos alisios

traditional farming

DF: The original farming method handed down from generation to generation. It involves the intensive use of indigenous knowledge, natural resources and cultural beliefs of the

farmers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agricultura tradicional

traditional medicine

DF: Systems of medicine based on cultural beliefs and practices handed down from generation to generation. The concept includes mystical and magical rituals (spiritual therapies); phytotherapy; and other treatments which may not be explained by modern medicine.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: medicina tradicional

traditional technology

DF: Techniques that utilize indigenous, traditional methods that are often ethnic/cultural in origin. Includes methods practiced as a trade or handicraft, frequently producing in limited quantities.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tecnología tradicional

trajectories

DF: The curved path a projectile or other moving object follows.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trayectorias

trans fatty acids

DF: Unsaturated fatty acids that contain at least one double bond in the trans configuration, which results in a greater

bond angle than the cis configuration. This results in a more extended fatty acid chain similar to saturated fatty acids, with closer packing and reduced fluidity.

hydrogenation of unsaturated fatty acids increases the trans content.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: ácidos grasos trans

transactivators

DF: Diffusible gene products that act on homologous or heterologous molecules of viral or cellular DNA to regulate the expression of proteins.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: transactivadores

transcription (genetics)

DF: The biosynthesis of RNA carried out on a template of DNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: transcripción (genética)

transcription factor NF-kappa B

DF: Ubiquitous, inducible, nuclear transcriptional activator that binds to enhancer elements in many different cell types and is activated by pathogenic stimuli. The NF-kappa B complex is a heterodimer composed of two DNA-binding subunits: NF-kappa B1 and relA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: factor de transcripción NF-kappa B

transcription factors

DF: Endogenous substances, usually proteins, which are effective in the initiation, stimulation, or termination of the genetic transcription process.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: factores de transcripción

transcriptional activation

DF: Processes that stimulate the genetic transcription of a gene or set of genes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: transactivación

transcriptome

DF: An organism's complete set of mRNA molecules. The transcriptome may vary depending upon the condition and environment of the organism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transcriptoma

transcriptomics

DF: The branch of genetics that studies organisms in terms of their transcriptome, that is their complete set of mRNA.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transcriptómica

transdermal application

DF: Applied through the dermis (or skin).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aplicación transdérmica

transfection

DF: The uptake of naked or purified DNA by cells, usually meaning the process as it occurs in eukaryotic cells. It is analogous to bacterial transformation and both are routinely employed in gene transfer techniques.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: transfección

transfer RNA

DF: The small RNA molecules, 73-80 nucleotides long, that function during translation to align amino acids at the ribosomes in a sequence determined by the mRNA (messenger RNA). There are about 30 different transfer RNAs. Each recognizes a specific codon set on the mRNA through its own anticodon and as aminoacyl tRNAs, each carries a specific amino acid to the ribosome to add to the elongating peptide chains.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: ARN de transferencia

transfer RNA aminoacylation

DF: The conversion of uncharged transfer RNA to aminoacyl-tRNA.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: aminoacilación del ARN de transferencia

transferrin

DF: Serum beta-globulin that binds and transports iron.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transferrina

transferrin binding proteins

DF: A class of carrier proteins that bind to transferrin. Many strains of pathogenic bacteria utilize transferrin-binding proteins to acquire their supply of iron from serum.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: proteínas de unión de transferrina

transferrin receptors

DF: Membrane glycoproteins found in high concentrations on iron-utilizing cells. They specifically bind iron-bearing transferrin, are endocytosed with its ligand and then returned to the cell surface where transferrin without its iron is released.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: receptores de transferrina

transforming growth factor beta receptors

DF: Cell-surface proteins that bind transforming growth factor beta and trigger changes influencing the behavior of cells. Two types of transforming growth factor receptors have been recognized. They differ in affinity for different members of the transforming growth factor beta family and in cellular mechanisms of action.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: receptores de factor de crecimiento transformante beta

transforming growth factors

DF: Hormonally active polypeptides that can induce the transformed phenotype when added to normal, non-transformed cells. They have been found in culture fluids from retrovirally transformed cells and in tumor-derived cells as well as in non-neoplastic sources.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: factores transformadores de crecimiento

transgenesis

DF: The process of introducing one or more foreign genes (transgenes) into cells, embryos etc. to obtain genetically modified cells or organisms with new traits.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transgénesis

transgressive segregation

DF: Pattern of inheritance where progeny have a characteristic that falls outside of the range of either parent for that specific characteristic.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: segregación transgresiva

transhumance

DF: Seasonal movement of livestock from one grazing area to another, such as movement of sheep from mountain pastures to lowland pastures.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trashumancia

transient receptor potential channels

DF: A broad group of eukaryotic six-transmembrane cation channels that are classified by sequence homology because their functional involvement with sensation is varied. They have only weak voltage sensitivity and ion selectivity. They are named after a *Drosophila* mutant that displayed

transient receptor potentials in response to light. A 25-amino-acid motif containing a TRP box (EWKFAR) just C-terminal to S6 is found in TRPC, TRPV and TRPM subgroups. Ankyrin repeats are found in TRPC, TRPV & TRPN subgroups. Some are functionally associated with tyrosine kinase or type C phospholipases.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: canales receptores transitorios de potencial

transitional economic systems

DF: An economic system which is changing from a system where the government directs and administers the production of goods and services to a system where goods and services can be exchanged on a market free from governmental intervention.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistemas económicos de transición

translocation (plant physiology)

DF: The transport of dissolved material within a plant from one part of the plant to another.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: traslocación (fisiología vegetal)

transmembrane proteins

DF: A transmembrane protein is a membrane protein that spans the entire cellular membrane from the internal to the external surface.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proteínas transmembrana

transmissible gastroenteritis

DF: A condition of chronic gastroenteritis in adult pigs and fatal gastroenteritis in piglets caused by a Coronavirus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: gastroenteritis transmisible

transmissible mink encephalopathy

DF: A naturally occurring subacute spongiform encephalopathy in commercially ranch-reared mink (*Mustela vison*). It is characterized neuropathologically by spongiform changes in the neuropil, intracytoplasmic neuronal vacuolation and astrocytic hypertrophy and hyperplasia.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: encefalopatía transmisible del visón

transmissible venereal tumors

DF: Tumors most commonly seen on or near the genitalia. They are venereal, most likely transmitted through transplantation of cells by contact. Metastases have been reported. Spontaneous regression may occur.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tumores venéreos transmisibles

transpiration

DF: Water discharged into the atmosphere from plant surfaces.

DS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Glossary

ES: transpiración

transplant production

DF: production of plants by seed, cuttings or other propagation methods intended to be sold and/or used as transplants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: producción de plantas trasplantadas

transponders

DF: An electronic device, named for its combined transmitter and responder capabilities, whose function is to receive a specific signal and transmit a specific reply.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transpondedores

transport food service

DF: food services (restaurants, snack bars, dining cars, individual service, etc.) provided on airplanes, trains, ships, etc. for their passengers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: servicio de alimentación de transporte

transposition (genetics)

DF: Movement of a segment of DNA from one location to another on the same or different chromosome.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trasposición (genética)

transposons

DF: Discrete segments of DNA which can excise and reintegrate to another site in the genome. Most

are inactive, i.e., have not been found to exist outside the integrated state. DNA transposable elements include bacterial IS (insertion sequence) elements, Tn elements, the maize controlling elements Ac and Ds, Drosophila P, gypsy, and pogo elements, the human Tigger elements and the Tc and mariner elements which are found throughout the animal kingdom.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: elementos transponibles de ADN

trap crops

DF: A plant that is interspersed in a crop or planted near a crop as a decoy for the purpose of attracting harmful insects away from the crop, providing a pesticide free solution.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: cultivos trampa

tree and stand measurements

DF: Any of the various measurements used in the forest industry, such as diameter at breast height used to describe and compare tree stands.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: medidas del árbol y del rodal

tree crown

DF: The branches and foliage of a tree above the main trunk or stem.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: copa de los árboles

tree ferns

DF: Ferns, usually tropical, having a thick trunk or caudex with a crown of large fronds held above the ground.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: elechos arborescentes

tree release

DF: A silvicultural treatment designed to free young trees from undesirable, usually overtopping, competing vegetation.

DS: USDA Forest Service

ES: liberación de árboles

tree shelters

DF: Tubes, usually made of plastic, that provide improved microclimate and protection against animal pests and herbicides for tree seedlings and saplings during initial establishment and growth.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: refugio de árboles

tree tapping

DF: The collection of sap or resins from trees, as in the manufacture of maple syrup, turpentine, natural rubber, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: incisión de árboles

tree trunk

DF: The main stem of a tree of substantial diameter—roughly,

capable of yielding sawtimber, veneer logs, or large poles. Seedlings, saplings, and small-diameter trees have stems, not boles.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: tronco de los árboles

treeline

DF: A zone where the normal growth of trees is limited; cold temperatures often combined with drought form the upper or arctic treeline, and drought combined with hot temperatures form lower or arid treeline.

DS: National Vegetation Classification Standard, USGS

ES: límite arbóreo

tribal colleges

DF: Post-secondary educational institutions on tribal lands in the United States; Native American colleges given land grant status by an Act of Congress in 1994 are known as the 1994 Institutions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: universidades tribales

tribal lands

DF: Land owned or traditionally belonging to a group of families, clans, or generations.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tierras tribales

trichinosis

DF: A parasitic disease of mammals caused by the nematode parasite *Trichinella*, whose larvae migrate from the digestive tract and form cysts in various muscles of the body. Human trichinosis is caused by eating undercooked meat, usually pork.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: triquinosis

trichomoniasis

DF: Infections in birds and mammals produced by various species of *Trichomonas*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tricomoniasis

trichothecenes

DF: Usually 12,13-epoxytrichothecenes, produced by *Fusaria*, *Stachybotrys*, *Trichoderma* and other fungi, and some higher plants. They may contaminate food or feed grains, induce emesis and hemorrhage in lungs and brain, and damage bone marrow due to protein and DNA synthesis inhibition.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: tricotecenos

trichotillomania

DF: Compulsion to pull out one's hair.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: tricotilomanía

triiodothyronine

DF: A T3 thyroid hormone normally synthesized and secreted by the thyroid gland in much smaller quantities than thyroxine (T4). Most T3 is derived from peripheral monodeiodination of T4 at the 5' position of the outer ring of the iodothyronine nucleus. The hormone finally delivered and used by the tissues is mainly T3.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: triyodotironina

trimedlure

DF: A synthetic kairomone eliciting attraction of male Mediterranean fruit flies, *Ceratitidis capitata*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trimedlure

trimethylaminuria

DF: An inborn error of metabolism characterized by fishy body odor due to excessive secretion of trimethylamine in breath, sweat and urine.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trimetilaminuria

tripe

DF: A retail cut of beef, consisting of the walls of the rumen and the reticulum. Tripe can also come from pork and sheep.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: mondongo

triploidy

DF: A cell, tissue, or organism having three sets of chromosomes.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: triploidia

trisomics

DF: Having a diploid set of chromosomes with one additional homologous chromosome, e.g. $2N+1$.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trisómicos

triterpenoids

DF: Terpenoids having a C30 skeleton.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: triterpenóidos

triticale

DF: The grain of an intergeneric hybrid of *Triticum* x *Secale* (wheat and rye).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: triticale (gramineae)

Triticosecale

DF: Intergeneric hybrid of *Triticum* x *Secale* (wheat and rye).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Triticosecale

tritium

DF: Tritium is the radioactive isotope of hydrogen (H) that has a mass number of 3, having one proton and two neutrons.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tritio

troleandomycin

DF: A macrolide antibiotic that is similar to erythromycin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: troleandomicina

trophallaxis

DF: The mutual exchange of food between insects, especially between adults and larvae in social insects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trofalaxis

trophic levels

DF: A description of community structure based on the relationship between the production, consumption, and decomposition of energy (food) by organisms. Primary producers such as algae, herbivores such as deer, and carnivores such as wolves represent three different trophic levels.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: niveles tróficos

trophozoites

DF: Cells or feeding stage in the life cycle of sporozoan protozoa. In the malarial parasite, the trophozoite

develops from the merozoite and then splits into the schizont. Trophozoites that are left over from cell division can go on to form gametocytes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: trofozoitas

tropical depression

DF: A tropical cyclone in which the maximum 1-minute sustained surface wind is 33 knots (38 mph) or less.

DS: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ES: depresión tropical

tropical wood

DF: Wood from a tropical or subtropical tree species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: madera tropical

tropisms

DF: Movement that is inducible and takes place in a direction related to that of the stimulus, such as the movement of leaves toward light in positive phototropism or away from light in negative phototropism.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tropismos

troponin C

DF: One of the three polypeptide chains that make up the troponin complex of skeletal muscle. It is a calcium-binding protein.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: troponina C

troponin I

DF: One of the three polypeptide chains that make up the troponin complex. It inhibits F-actin-myosin interactions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: troponina I

troponin T

DF: One of the three polypeptide chains that make up the troponin complex. It is a cardiac-specific protein that binds to tropomyosin. It is released from damaged or injured heart muscle cells (myocytes, cardiac). Defects in the gene encoding troponin T result in familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: troponina T

tropopause

DF: The boundary between the troposphere and the stratosphere, usually characterized by an abrupt change of lapse rate. The change is in the direction of increased atmospheric stability from regions below to regions above the tropopause. Its height varies from 15 to 20 kilometers in the tropics to about 10 kilometers in polar regions. In polar regions in winter it is often difficult or impossible to determine just where the tropopause lies, since under some conditions there is no abrupt change in lapse rate at any height.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: tropopausa

troposphere

DF: That portion of the atmosphere from the Earth's surface to the stratosphere; that is, the lowest 10 to 20 kilometers of the atmosphere. The troposphere is characterized by decreasing temperature with height, appreciable vertical wind motion, appreciable water vapor content, and weather. Dynamically, the troposphere can be divided into the following layers: surface boundary layer, Ekman layer, and free atmosphere.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: troposfera

true protein

DF: True protein measures only the proteins whereas crude protein measures any source of nitrogen and includes non-protein nitrogen such as urea.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proteínas verdaderas

trypanocides

DF: Agents destructive to the protozoal organisms belonging to the suborder trypanosomatina.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: tripanocidas

tuberculoid leprosy

DF: A principal or polar form of leprosy in which the skin lesions are few and are sharply demarcated. Peripheral nerve involvement is pronounced and may be severe. Unlike lepromatous leprosy, the lepromin test is positive.

Tuberculoid leprosy is rarely a source of infection to others.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: lepra tuberculoide

tuberculosis

DF: Any of the infectious diseases of man and other animals caused by species of Mycobacterium.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tuberculosis

tuff

DF: A rock composed of the finer kinds of volcanic detritus usually fused together by heat.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no. 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990

ES: toba

tumor necrosis factor-alpha

DF: Serum glycoprotein produced by activated macrophages and other mammalian mononuclear leukocytes. It has necrotizing activity against tumor cell lines and increases ability to reject tumor transplants.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: factor de necrosis tumoral alfa

tumor necrosis factors

DF: A family of proteins that were originally

identified by their ability to cause necrosis of neoplasms. Their necrotic effect on cells is mediated through tumor necrosis factor receptors which induce apoptosis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: factores de necrosis tumoral

tumor suppressor genes

DF: Genes that inhibit expression of the tumorigenic phenotype. They are normally involved in holding cellular growth in check. When tumor suppressor genes are inactivated or lost, a barrier to normal proliferation is removed and unregulated growth is possible.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: genes supresores de tumores

tumor suppressor protein p53

DF: Nuclear phosphoprotein encoded by the p53 gene (genes, P53) whose normal function is to control cell proliferation and apoptosis. A mutant or absent p53 protein has been found in leukemia; osteosarcoma; lung cancer; and colorectal cancer.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: proteína p53 supresora de tumores

tumor suppressor proteins

DF: Proteins that are normally involved in holding cellular growth in check. Deficiencies or abnormalities in these proteins may lead to unregulated cell growth and tumor development.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: proteínas supresoras de tumores

tundra

DF: Arctic or subarctic regions where tree growth is limited due to low temperatures, the short growing season, and the permanently frozen subsoil.

Dominant vegetation consists of grasses, sedges, mosses, lichens, and dwarf shrubs and trees.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tundra

tundra soils

DF: A black mucky soil with a frozen subsoil, characteristic of arctic and subarctic regions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: suelos de tundra

tunicamycin

DF: An N-acetylglycosamine containing antiviral antibiotic obtained from *Streptomyces lysosuperificus*. It is also active against some bacteria and fungi, because it inhibits the glucosylation of proteins. Tunicamycin is used as tool in the study of microbial biosynthetic mechanisms.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: tunicamicina

turbidimetry

DF: Chemical analysis based on the phenomenon whereby light, passing through a medium with dispersed particles of a different refractive index from that of the medium, is attenuated in intensity by scattering. In turbidimetry, the

intensity of light transmitted through the medium, the unscattered light, is measured.

DS: Taken in part from: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: turbidimetría

turbidity

DF: A measure of opacity of a substance; the degree to which light is scattered or absorbed by a fluid.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: turbidez

turbulent flow

DF: Flow characterized by agitated and irregular velocities and pressures that fluctuate randomly, as moving over or past a rough surface.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: flujo turbulento

turtle culture

DF: The cultivation of turtles for food or other purposes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cría de tortugas

two-dimensional gel electrophoresis

DF: Electrophoresis in which a second perpendicular electrophoretic transport is performed on the separate components resulting from the first electrophoresis. This technique is usually performed on polyacrylamide gels.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: electroforesis en gel de dos dimensiones

two hybrid system techniques

DF: Screening techniques first developed in yeast to identify genes encoding interacting proteins. Variations are used to evaluate interplay between proteins and other molecules. Two-hybrid techniques refer to analysis for protein-protein interactions, one-hybrid for DNA-protein interactions, three-hybrid interactions for RNA-protein interactions or ligand-based interactions.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: técnica de doble híbrido

tyloses

DF: Masses of parenchyma cells appearing somewhat like froth in the pores of some hardwoods, notably the white oaks and black locust. Tyloses are formed by the extension of the cell wall of the living cells surrounding vessels of hardwood.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: tiloses

tylosin

DF: Macrolide antibiotic obtained from cultures of *Streptomyces fradiae*. The drug is effective against many microorganisms in animals but not in humans.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: tilosina

type III secretion system

DF: A highly conserved, multicomponent secretion system found in many Gram-negative bacteria that are plant and animal pathogens. This system transports effector molecules directly from the cytoplasm to the cell surface when the pathogen comes in close contact with the host cell. It is evolutionarily related to the bacterial flagellum.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sistema de secreción del tipo III

typhus

DF: The classic form of typhus, caused by *Rickettsia prowazekii*, which is transmitted from man to man by the louse *Pediculus humanus corporis*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: tifus

tyrocidine

DF: An antibiotic mixture produced by *Bacillus brevis* which may be separated into three components, tyrocidines A, B, and C. It is the major constituent (40-60 per cent) of tyrothricin, gramicidin accounting for the remaining 10-20 per cent active material. It is a topical antimicrobial agent, that is very toxic parenterally.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: tirocidina

U

U.S. Cooperative Extension Service

DF: A national, publicly funded, nonformal education network that links the educational and research resources and activities of USDA with land grant universities in every State, territory, and the District of Columbia. The Federal partner is the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service. This unique Federal, State, and local partnership focuses on practical solutions to critical issues affecting people's daily lives.

DS: Agriculture Fact Book, USDA

ES: Servicio de Extensión Cooperativa de los Estados Unidos

ubiquitination

DF: The act of ligating ubiquitins to proteins to form ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes to label proteins for transport to the proteasome endopeptidase complex where proteolysis occurs.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: ubiquitinación

udic regimes

DF: A soil water regime where soil moisture is sufficiently high to meet plant needs throughout the year. This regime is common for soils in humid zones and is typical for about one third of the worldwide land area.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: regímenes údicos

UHT milk

DF: Sterilized milk that is heated to a temperature of 280 degrees F for at least 2 seconds and packaged in aseptic containers so as not to require refrigeration.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: leche tipo UHT

ultradian rhythm

DF: Biological rhythms that occur more than once a day.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ritmo ultradiano

ultrastructure

DF: The structure of an organism, substance or object that is only observable under electron microscopy.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ultraestructura

umami

DF: A primary element of taste, accompanying yet independent of sweet, sour, salty, and bitter. Umami is the Japanese word for 'delicious' or 'savory' but is regarded as broth-like or meaty tasting in Western cultures. This taste detects the presence of glutamate.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: umami

umbelliferones

DF: 7-Hydroxycoumarins. Substances present in many plants,

especially umbelliferae. Umbelliferones are used in sunscreen preparations and may be mutagenic. Their derivatives are used in liver therapy, as reagents, plant growth factors, sunscreens, insecticides, parasiticides, cholericetics, spasmolytics, etc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: umbeliferonas

uncertainty

DF: The condition in which reasonable knowledge regarding risks, benefits, or the future is not available.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: incertidumbre

uncertainty analysis

DF: A detailed examination of the systematic and random errors of a measurement or estimate; an analytical process to provide information regarding the uncertainty.

DS: Risk Assessment Information System

ES: análisis de incertidumbre

undereating

DF: Eating less than enough to maintain normal body weight.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: comer menos de lo necesario

understory

DF: A layer of vegetation (such as saplings in a forest) that is below the canopy but have cleared the ground level vegetation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: sotobosque

underwater vehicles

DF: Any self-powered underwater craft or towed underwater barges and arrays.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: vehículos submarinos

underweight

DF: A body weight considered insufficient to maintain overall health. Often defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) less than 18.5.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: bajo peso

uneven-aged management

DF: The course of actions involved in maintaining a forest or stand, composed of intermingling trees that differ markedly in age.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: manejo de rodal de edad dispar

uneven-aged stands

DF: A class of forest or stand composed of intermingled trees or groups of trees that differ markedly in age. Compare even-aged stands.

DS: Forest Service. USDA. Agricultural Handbook 445

ES: rodales multietáneos

unfolded protein response

DF: A cellular response to environmental insults that cause disruptions in protein folding and/or accumulation of defectively folded protein in the endoplasmic reticulum. It consists of a group of regulatory cascades that are triggered as a response to altered levels of calcium and/or the redox state of the endoplasmic reticulum. Persistent activation of the unfolded protein response leads to the induction of apoptosis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: respuesta de proteína mal plegada

unigenes

DF: Unique DNA sequences which may be obtained from expressed sequence tag (EST) analysis of a cDNA library.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: unigenes

unit process

DF: A discrete process that is part of a product system for which data are collected when developing a life cycle inventory for the product system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: proceso unitario

United Nations Environment Programme

DF: International environmental program administered by the United Nations whose mission is to lead

countries in efforts to care for the environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Universal Soil Loss Equation

DF: An equation used for the design of water erosion control systems. $A = RKLSPC$ wherein A

= average annual soil loss in tons per acre per year, R = rainfall factor, K = soil erodibility factor, L = length of slope, S = percent of slope, P = conservation practice factor, and C = cropping and management factor.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: Ecuación Universal de Pérdida de Suelo

unmanned aerial vehicles

DF: The unmanned aircraft and all of the associated support equipment, control station, data links, telemetry, communications and navigation equipment, etc., necessary to operate the unmanned aircraft.

DS: Federal Aviation Administration

ES: vehículos aéreos no tripulados

unsaturated fatty acids

DF: Fatty acids in which the carbon chain contains one or more double or triple carbon-carbon bonds.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: ácidos grasos insaturados

urban cool island

DF: An urban area that is cooler than its surrounding rural area during the daytime.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: isla de frescor urbana

urban forestry

DF: The practice of forestry in an urbanized environment.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: silvicultura urbana

urban horticulture

DF: The science and art of promoting the successful growth and development of ornamental plants, turf, vegetables and fruit in the urban environment.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: horticultura urbana

urbanization

DF: The process by which the population and area of a city expands which is usually accompanied by the loss of rural, undeveloped or natural habitats to residential, commercial, industrial or infrastructure applications.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: urbanización

urea cycle

DF: The sequence of reactions by which arginine is synthesized from ornithine, then cleaved to yield urea and regenerate ornithine.

DS: Taken in part from: National Cancer Institute, Metathesaurus

ES: ciclo de la urea

ureteroscopy

DF: Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the ureter.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: ureteroscopia

uridine kinase

DF: An enzyme that catalyzes the phosphorylation of uridine and cytidine to uridine 5'-phosphate and cytidine 5'-phosphate, respectively. ATP, dUTP, dGTP, and dATP are effective phosphate donors. EC 2.7.1.48.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: uridina cinasa

urinalysis

DF: Examination of urine by chemical, physical, or microscopic means.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: análisis de orina

urinary bladder neoplasms

DF: Tumors or cancer of the urinary bladder.

DS: Medical Subject Headings, 2015

ES: neoplasias de la vejiga urinaria

urinary calculi

DF: Low-density crystals or stones in any part of the urinary tract. Their chemical compositions often include calcium oxalate, magnesium ammonium phosphate (struvite), cystine, or uric acid.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: cálculos urinarios

urinary incontinence

DF: Involuntary loss of urine, such as leaking of urine. It is a symptom of various underlying pathological processes. Major types of incontinence include urinary urge incontinence and urinary stress incontinence.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: incontinencia urinaria

urolithiasis

DF: Formation of stones in any part of the urinary tract, usually in the kidney; urinary bladder; or the ureter.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: urolitiasis

uropathogenic *Escherichia coli*

DF: Strains of *Escherichia coli* that preferentially grow and persist within the urinary tract. They exhibit certain virulence factors and strategies that cause urinary tract infections.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: *Escherichia coli* uropatógena

Uruguay Round

DF: The round of multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that began in 1986 and was completed in 1994 with the creation of the World Trade Organization.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Ronda Uruguay

US National Forest System

DF: A nationally significant system of Federally owned units of forest, range, and related land consisting of national forests, purchase units, national grasslands, land utilization project areas, experimental forest areas, experimental range areas, designated experimental areas, other land areas, water areas, and interests in lands that are administered by the USDA Forest Service or designated for administration through the Forest Service. Also see Section 11 of Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-378, 88 Stat. 476, 16 U.S.C. 1609).

DS: USDA Forest Service

ES: Sistema Nacional de Bosques de los Estados Unidos

USDA Food Patterns Equivalents Database

DF: USDA's Food Patterns Equivalents Database 2013-14 (FPED 2013-14) converts foods and beverages in the Food and Nutrient Database for Dietary Studies (FNDDS) 2013-14 to 37 USDA Food Patterns (FP) components. The FPED (formerly, the MyPyramid Equivalents Database) provides a unique research tool to evaluate food and beverage intakes of Americans compared to

recommendations of the 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. The FP components are defined as the number of cup equivalents of fruit, vegetables, and dairy; ounce equivalents of grains and protein foods; teaspoon equivalents of added sugars; gram equivalents of solid fats and oils; and number of alcoholic drinks.

DS: USDA, Beltsville Human Nutrition Research Center.

ES: base de datos de equivalentes de patrones alimentarios del USDA

USDA National Agricultural Library

DF: One of four national libraries of the United States, housing one of the world's largest agricultural information collections which covers all aspects of agriculture and related sciences.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Biblioteca Nacional de Agricultura, USDA

user interface

DF: That part of a technical system which requires interaction with the human user. It includes the way that the user uses input devices such as keyboards and mice to communicate with the computer, and the way the information is portrayed on screen or on the output device.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: interface de usuario

ustic regimes

DF: The ustic moisture regime is intermediate between

the aridic regime and the udic regime. Generally, there is plant available water during the growing season although significant periods of drought may occur during the year.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: regímenes ústicos

uterine contraction

DF: Contraction of the uterine muscle during labor.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: contracción uterina

UV filters

DF: Endocrine-active substances that prevent ultraviolet light from getting through.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: filtros UV

v

vaccination

DF: Administration of vaccines to stimulate the host's immune response. This includes any preparation intended for active immunological prophylaxis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: vacunación

vaccine adjuvants

DF: The component of a vaccine which stimulates immunoreactivity against the antigen in the vaccine. The choice of adjuvant may relate to the therapeutic efficacy

of the vaccine.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: coadyuvantes de vacunas

vacuum packaging

DF: The packaging of processed products in which air is removed and a vacuum is formed. Carbon dioxide gas or nitrogen gas may be introduced into the package to help eliminate the oxygen. Removal of the air retards growth of aerobic bacteria.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: envase al vacío

validamycins

DF: A fermentation product of *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* var. *limoneus*. It is used for control *Rhizoctonia solani* in rice, potatoes, vegetables. Validamycins are trehalase inhibitors.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: validamicinas

validity

DF: The degree to which a variable measures what it is intended to measure.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: validez

valinomycin

DF: A cyclododecadepsipeptide ionophore antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces fulvissimus* and related to the enniatins. It is composed of 3 moles each of L-valine,

D-alpha-hydroxyisovaleric acid, D-valine, and L-lactic acid
linked alternately to form a 36-membered ring.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: valinomicina

value-added products

DF: Products that generally have increased in value due to
processing.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: productos de valor agregado

value added

DF: The enhancement given a product or service represented by
the final value of the product minus the value of all
intermediate inputs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: valor añadido

vancomycin

DF: Antibacterial obtained from *Streptomyces orientalis*. It is
a glycopeptide related to ristocetin that inhibits
bacterial cell wall assembly and is toxic to kidneys and
the inner ear.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: vancomicina

variability

DF: The observed differences attributable to true heterogeneity
or diversity in a population.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: variabilidad

vascular endothelial growth factor A

DF: The original member of the family of endothelial cell growth factors referred to as vascular endothelial growth factors. Vascular endothelial growth factor-A was originally isolated from tumor cells and referred to as "tumor angiogenesis factor" and "vascular permeability factor". Although expressed at high levels in certain tumor-derived cells it is produced by a wide variety of cell types. In addition to stimulating vascular growth and vascular permeability it may play a role in stimulating vasodilation via nitric oxide-dependent pathways. Alternative splicing of the mRNA for vascular endothelial growth factor A results in several isoforms of the protein being produced.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: factor A de crecimiento endotelial vascular

vascular endothelial growth factor B

DF: A vascular endothelial growth factor expressed in a variety of tissues. It binds with high specificity to vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-1 and neuropilin-1.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: factor B de crecimiento endotelial vascular

vascular endothelial growth factor C

DF: A vascular endothelial growth factor that specifically binds to vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 and vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-3. In addition to being an angiogenic factor it can act on lymphatic vessels to stimulate lymphangiogenesis. It is similar in

structure to vascular endothelial growth factor D in that they both contain N- and C-terminal extensions that were not found in other VEGF family members.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: factor C de crecimiento endotelial vascular

vascular endothelial growth factor D

DF: A vascular endothelial growth factor that specifically binds to vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 and vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-3. In addition to being an angiogenic factor it can act on lymphatic vessels to stimulate lymphangiogenesis. It is similar in structure to vascular endothelial growth factor C in that they both contain N- and C-terminal extensions that were not found in other VEGF family members.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: factor D de crecimiento endotelial vascular

vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-1

DF: A 180-kDa VEGF receptor found primarily in endothelial cells that is essential for vasculogenesis and vascular maintenance. It is also known as Flt-1 (fms-like tyrosine kinase receptor-1). A soluble, alternatively spliced isoform of the receptor may serve as a binding protein that regulates the availability of various ligands for VEGF receptor binding and signal transduction.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptor 1 de factores de crecimiento endotelial vascular

vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2

DF: A 200-230-kDa tyrosine kinase receptor for vascular

endothelial growth factors found primarily in endothelial and hematopoietic cells and their precursors. VEGFR-2 is important for vascular and hematopoietic development, and mediates almost all endothelial cell responses to VEGF.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptor 2 de factores de crecimiento endotelial vascular

vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-3

DF: A vascular endothelial cell growth factor receptor whose expression is restricted primarily to adult lymphatic endothelium. VEGFR-3 preferentially binds the vascular endothelial growth factor C and vascular endothelial growth factor D and may be involved in the control of lymphangiogenesis.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptor 3 de factores de crecimiento endotelial vascular

vascular endothelial growth factor receptors

DF: A family of closely related receptor protein-tyrosine kinases that bind vascular endothelial growth factors. They share a cluster of seven extracellular Ig-like domains which are important for ligand binding. They are highly expressed in vascular endothelial cells and are critical for the physiological and pathological growth, development and maintenance of blood and lymphatic vessels.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptores del factor de crecimiento endotelial vascular

vascular plants

DF: Plants containing specialized vascular tissue (xylem and phloem) which are more highly evolved than such bryophytes

as mosses and liverworts. Vascular plants include ferns, gymnosperms, and angiosperms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas vasculares

vasculitis

DF: Inflammation of a blood vessel.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: vasculitis

vasoactive intestinal peptide

DF: A highly basic, 28 amino acid neuropeptide released from intestinal mucosa. It has a wide range of biological actions affecting the cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, and respiratory systems and is neuroprotective.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: péptido intestinal vasoactivo

vasodilation

DF: The physiological widening of blood vessels by relaxing the underlying vascular smooth muscle.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: vasodilatación

vasomotor system

DF: The neural systems which act on vascular smooth muscle to control blood vessel diameter. The major neural control is through the sympathetic nervous system.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: sistema vasomotor

vasopressin

DF: Antidiuretic hormones released by the neurohypophysis of all vertebrates (structure varies with species) to regulate water balance and osmolarity. All mammals have arginine vasopressin except the pig with a lysine at position 8. Vasopressin, a vasoconstrictor, acts on the kidney collecting ducts to increase water reabsorption, increase blood volume and blood pressure.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: vasopresina

veal calves

DF: Calves fed (usually only milk) for early slaughter, usually less than 4 months and 350 pounds.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: terneros de cebadero

vector competence

DF: The physiological ability of a vector organism to acquire, maintain and transmit an infectious agent, as described by susceptibility to a pathogen, immune response, and sustaining infection long enough for disease transmission to occur.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: competencia del vector

vector data

DF: A type of spatial data that uses a coordinate system to represent a point, line or polygon (area).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: datos vector

vectorial capacity

DF: The capability for disease transmission by a vector to a host, as influenced by behavioral, ecological and environmental factors, such as population density, host preference, feeding habits or frequency, duration of latent period, or longevity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: capacidad vectorial

vegetables

DF: Any part of a plant that is commonly eaten by humans as food, but is not considered to be a culinary fruit, nut, herb, spice or grain.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: verduras

vegetated waterways

DF: Grassed waterways are constructed graded channels that are seeded to grass or other suitable vegetation. The vegetation slows the water and the grassed waterway conveys the water to a stable outlet at a non-erosive velocity.

DS: Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA

ES: vías fluviales vegetadas

vegetation index

DF: Linear combinations of spectral band responses in digital count, reflectance factor, or voltage to determine the vigor, greenness and/or biomass of the vegetation. Observations can be made by satelliteborne, aircraftborne, truck mounted, or hand held spectrometers.

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: índice de vegetación

vegetation structure

DF: The overall morphology and architecture of a plant community, such as the vertical layers of plants of different heights in a agroforestry system, the presence/absence of gaps in the forest canopy, or the horizontal spacing of individual plants.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estructura de la vegetación

vegetation types

DF: A plant community with distinguishable characteristics.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.

Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: tipos de vegetación

vegetative cells

DF: Cells that are not involved in gamete production.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: células vegetativas

Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus

DF: A species of Alphavirus that is the etiologic agent of encephalomyelitis in humans and equines. It is seen most commonly in parts of Central and South America.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus

venoms

DF: Poisonous animal secretions forming fluid mixtures of many different enzymes, toxins, and other substances. These substances are produced in specialized glands and secreted through specialized delivery systems (nematocysts, spines, fangs, etc.) for disabling prey or predator.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: venenos

ventral adhesive disk

DF: The microtubular structure found in Giardida trophozoite cytoskeleton. Ventral adhesive disk is an essential organelle that mediates adhesion of Giardia to host intestinal mucosa.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: disco adhesivo ventral

verjuice

DF: The sour juice of unripe fruits, such as apples, crab apples or grapes, from which an acid liquor may also be made.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agraz

vermifiltration

DF: A low-cost, odorless, sustainable wastewater filtration technology that uses waste eater earthworms, and their interactions with microbes, to transform organically polluted water into eco-friendly safe water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vermifiltración

vernalization

DF: The treatment of seeds, seedlings, bulbs, or other parts of a plant to cold conditions in order to shorten the vegetative period and promote flowering.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vernalización

verotoxins

DF: A class of toxins that inhibit protein synthesis by blocking the interaction of ribosomal RNA with peptide elongation factors. They include Shiga toxin which is produced by *Shigella dysenteriae* and a variety of shiga-like toxins that are produced by pathologic strains of *Escherichia coli* such as *Escherichia coli* O157.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: verotoxinas

vertebrate pests

DF: Vertebrates that are pests to other organisms.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plagas de vertebrados

vertebrate viruses

DF: Viruses that infect vertebrate hosts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: virus de vertebrados

vertical integration

DF: Coordination of various levels of producing, processing and distributing under one decision making unit, generally through direct ownership of the different stages or through contracts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: integración vertical

vertical resistance

DF: Host resistance that is operational against one type of foreign matter or agent such as micororganism, pest, chemical, heavymetal, pollen etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: resistencia vertical

Verticillium wilt

DF: A plant disease caused by fungi of the genus Verticillium, which results in the shriveling, drooping, and browning of plant parts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: marchitez por Verticillium

very long chain fatty acids

DF: Fatty acid with aliphatic tails longer than twenty two carbons.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ácidos grasos de cadena muy larga

vesicular exanthema of swine

DF: A calicivirus infection of swine characterized by hydroptic degeneration of the oral and cutaneous

epithelia.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: exantema vesicular de porcinos

vesicular transport proteins

DF: A broad category of proteins involved in the formation, transport and dissolution of transport vesicles. They play a role in the intracellular transport of molecules contained within membrane vesicles. Vesicular transport proteins are distinguished from membrane transport proteins, which move molecules across membranes, by the mode in which the molecules are transported.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: proteínas de transporte vesicular

veterans

DF: Any person with extended experience in a particular occupation or activity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus staff

ES: veteranos

veterinary entomology

DF: Arthropod pests of animals and humans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: entomología veterinaria

veterinary medicine

DF: The diagnosis and treatment of diseases and injuries of companion, domestic, exotic, wildlife and production animals.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: medicina veterinaria

veterinary schools

DF: Educational institutions for individuals specializing in the field of veterinary medicine.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: escuelas de veterinaria

viability

DF: The ability of a cell, organism, spore, seed or other living thing to survive and continue its life processes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: viabilidad

vibriosis

DF: A bacterial infection caused by organisms of the genus *Vibrio*, commonly *Vibrio vulnificus* or *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vibriosis

Viburnum burkwoodii

DF: Interspecific hybrid between *Viburnum carlesii* x *Viburnum utile*.

DS: Germplasm Resources Information Network

ES: *Viburnum burkwoodii*

video recording

DF: The storing or preserving of video signals for television

to be played back later via a transmitter or receiver.

Recordings may be made on magnetic tape or discs.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: grabación de video

vigor

DF: The health or hardiness of an organism exhibited by growth, high fertility, large size, and longevity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vigor

vines

DF: Woody or herbaceous plants which produce flexible stems that climb, trail, or creep. Vines may lie prostrate on the ground or have tendrils, twining stems, or other mechanisms to cling to natural and manmade structures.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vides

viral antibodies

DF: Immunoglobulins produced in a response to viral antigens.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: anticuerpos virales

viral cell transformation

DF: An inheritable change in cells manifested by changes in cell division and growth and alterations in cell surface properties. It is induced by infection with a transforming virus.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: transformación celular viral

viral fusion proteins

DF: Proteins, usually glycoproteins, found in the viral envelopes of a variety of viruses. They promote cell membrane fusion and thereby may function in the uptake of the virus by cells.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: proteínas de fusión viral

viral inclusion bodies

DF: An area showing altered staining behavior in the nucleus or cytoplasm of a virus-infected cell. Some inclusion bodies represent "virus factories" in which viral nucleic acid or protein is being synthesized; others are merely artifacts of fixation and staining. One example, Negri bodies, are found in the cytoplasm or processes of nerve cells in animals that have died from rabies.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: cuerpos de inclusión viral

viral load

DF: The quantity of virus particles present in a sample of tissue or body fluid, thus providing a measurement of the severity of viral infection.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: carga viral

viral shedding

DF: The expelling of virus particles from the body. Important routes include the respiratory tract, genital tract, and

intestinal tract. Virus shedding is an important means of vertical transmission.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: excreción de virus

viral vaccines

DF: Suspensions of attenuated or killed viruses administered for the prevention or treatment of infectious viral disease.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: vacunas antivirales

viremia

DF: The presence of viruses in the blood.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: viremia

virgin forests

DF: Natural forest virtually uninfluenced by human activity.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 1999. Wood handbook—Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-113. Madison, WI: U.S.D.A, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory. 463 p.

ES: bosques vírgenes

virgin olive oil

DF: A grade of olive oil indicating oil processed without any chemical treatment and containing no additives.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aceite de oliva virgen

virginiamycin

DF: A cyclic polypeptide antibiotic complex from *Streptomyces virginiae*, *S. loidensis*, *S. mitakaensis*, *S. pristina-spiralis*, *S. ostreogriseus*, and others. It consists of 2 major components, virginiamycin factor M1 and virginiamycin factor S1. It is used to treat infections with gram-positive organisms and as a growth promoter in cattle, swine, and poultry.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2011

ES: virginiamicina

virion

DF: The extracellular complete virus particle consisting of RNA or DNA and the associated protein coat that is capable of causing infection.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: virion

viroids

DF: A group of pathogens comprising the smallest known agents of infectious disease. They are unencapsulated and are capable of replicating autonomously in susceptible cells. Positively identified viroids composed of single-stranded RNA have been isolated from higher plants, but the existence of DNA viroids pathogenic to animals is suspected.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: viroides

virtual water

DF: The volume of freshwater used in producing a food and/or

nonfood product; virtual water is figuratively represented or embodied in the product itself.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: agua virtual

virulence

DF: The degree of pathogenicity within a group or species of microorganisms or viruses as indicated by case fatality rates and/or the ability of the organism to invade the tissues of the host. The pathogenic capacity of an organism is determined by its virulence factors.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: virulencia

virus-like particle vaccines

DF: Vaccines using supra-molecular structures composed of multiple copies of recombinantly expressed viral structural proteins. They are often antigenically indistinguishable from the virus from which they were derived.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: vacunas de partículas similares a virus/seudovíricas

virus-like particles

DF: Non-infectious particles produced when expression of viral structural proteins results in a viral self-assembly; but unlike viruses, VLPs do not contain viral genetic material.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: partículasseudovíricas/similares a virus

virus assembly

DF: The assembly of viral structural proteins and nucleic acid

(viral DNA or viral RNA) to form a virus particle.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: ensamble de virus

virus curing

DF: Causing the loss of a dormant virus which has inserted itself into a bacterial genome (a lysogenized virus).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: curado de virus

virus receptors

DF: Specific molecular components of the cell capable of recognizing and interacting with a virus, and which, after binding it, are capable of generating some signal that initiates the chain of events leading to the biological response.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: receptores de virus

virus replication

DF: The process of intracellular viral multiplication, consisting of the synthesis of proteins; nucleic acids; and sometimes lipids, and their assembly into a new infectious particle.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: replicación viral

visceral fat

DF: Body fat that cushions organs, especially intestinal organs.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: grasa viceral

viscoelasticity

DF: The ability of a material to simultaneously exhibit viscous and elastic responses to deformation.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: viscoelasticidad

viscometers

DF: Instruments that measure viscosity of a fluid.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: viscómetros

viscometry

DF: The measurement of viscosity of a fluid.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: viscometría

viscosity

DF: The internal friction within a fluid that causes it to resist flow. Absolute viscosity is typically given in centipoise; kinematic viscosity is the absolute viscosity divided by the fluid density. Kinematic viscosity is typically reported in units of centistokes (cSt).

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: viscosidad

visual aids

DF: Information presented in a visual form, such as posters, pictures, maps, charts, digital images, etc. in order to convey ideas or concepts.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ayudas visuales

visual perception

DF: The selecting and organizing of visual stimuli based on the individual's past experience.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: percepción visual

vitelline membrane

DF: The plasma membrane of the egg.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: membrana vitelina

vitriification

DF: The transformation of a liquid to a glassy solid i.e., without the formation of crystals during the cooling process.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2013

ES: vitrificación

vivipary (animals)

DF: Producing live young from the body.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vivíparos (animales)

vivipary (plants)

DF: Plants having seeds or bulbils that germinate while still attached to the parent plant, e.g. mangrove, Allium.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vivípara (plantas)

vivisection

DF: The cutting of or surgical operation on a living animal, usually for physiological or pathological investigation.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: vivisección

vocational education

DF: Education for specific trades or occupations.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: educación vocacional

volcanic rocks

DF: Volcanic rocks are formed by solidification of molten materials which have been extruded onto the ground surface.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: rocas volcánicas

volunteer management

DF: The recruitment, scheduling, recognition, and retention of volunteers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: gestión del voluntariado

volunteer plants

DF: Plants found growing without having been planted, as by natural regeneration, and if undesired, are considered weeds. In crop rotation fields, volunteers from the previous year's crop may germinate and establish in the current crop; these "crop plants as weeds" or "rogue" plants may require control measures.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas espontáneas

volunteer training

DF: Training of volunteers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: capacitación a los voluntarios

vomeronasal organ

DF: An accessory chemoreceptor organ that is separated from the main olfactory mucosa. It is situated at the base of nasal septum close to the vomer and nasal bones. It forwards chemical signals (such as pheromones) to the central nervous system, thus influencing reproductive and social behavior. In humans, most of its structures except the vomeronasal duct undergo regression after birth.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: órgano vomeronasal

vulvovaginal candidiasis

DF: Infection of the vulva and vagina with a fungus of the genus *Candida*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: candidiasis vulvovaginal

W

waferboards

DF: A particle panel product made of wafer-type flakes.

Usually manufactured to possess equal properties in all directions parallel to the plane of the panel.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 1999. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-113.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: tableros de hojuelas

warehouses

DF: Buildings or manmade structures that are used for the temporary storage of containerized goods (boxes of food, bags of flour, drums of oil) before local use, distribution or export.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: almacenes

warts

DF: Benign epidermal proliferations or tumors; some are viral in origin.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: verrugas

wasps

DF: Any of numerous winged hymenopterous insects of social as well as solitary habits and having formidable stings.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: avispas

waste lagoons

DF: Artificial ponds used for the storage and/or treatment of wastewaters, liquid wastes, sludges, or spent nuclear fuel. Also, they collect overspill from surface drains during heavy rains.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lagunas de desechos

waste wood

DF: Pieces of wood, such as branches, limbs, and wood scrap, leftover from wood harvesting, wood processing or leftover from construction projects.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: madera de desecho

wastewater aquaculture

DF: An aquacultural system in which wastewater or treated wastewater is added to produce natural food for fish or other cultured organisms, via complex food chains.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: acuicultura con aguas residuales

wasting syndrome

DF: A condition of involuntary weight loss of greater than 10% of baseline body weight. It is characterized by atrophy of muscles and depletion of lean body mass.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: síndrome debilitante

water birds

DF: Aquatic birds living in freshwater or marine habitats,

capable of floating, wading, swimming or diving.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aves acuáticas

water footprint

DF: A measure of the total freshwater consumed and/or polluted by individuals, communities, governments, or enterprises that use water as producers or consumers of goods and services. The water footprint serves as a sustainability indicator and decision tool for water management.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: huella hídrica

water interception

DF: The accumulation of water on vegetation and other above-ground plant surfaces that doesn't reach the ground and evaporates during and after rain or irrigation, etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus

ES: interceptación de agua

water pollution

DF: Any substance or energy form (heat, light, noise, etc.) which alters the state of a body of water from what would naturally occur. Especially associated with those altered states which human value judgements have decreed as bad.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: contaminación del agua

water potential

DF: The physical property predicting the direction in which water will flow, which is dependent of solute concentration and applied pressure.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: potencial del agua

water purification

DF: Processes to remove undesirable impurities in water including filtration, chlorination, distillation and ion exchange. It may involve treatment of waste water to provide potable water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: purificación del agua

water quality criteria

DF: Specific levels of water quality which, if reached, are expected to render a body of water suitable for its designated use. The criteria are based on specific levels of pollutants that would make the water harmful if used for drinking, swimming, farming, fish production, or industrial processes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: criterios de calidad de agua

water quality standards

DF: State-adopted and EPA-approved ambient standards for water bodies. The standards cover the use of

the water body and the water quality criteria
which must be met to protect the designated use or
uses.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: estándares de calidad de agua

water repellent finishes

DF: A water repellent that contains a preservative that, after
application to wood and drying, accomplishes the dual
purpose of imparting resistance to attack by fungi or
insects and also retards changes in moisture content.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as
an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.
Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: acabados repelentes al agua

water security

DF: Actions taken to assess and reduce consequences, threats,
and vulnerabilities to potential terrorist attacks; to plan
for and practice response to natural disasters,
emergencies, and incidents; and to develop new security
technologies to detect and monitor contaminants and prevent
security breaches.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: seguridad del agua

water table

DF: The upper surface of the groundwater or that depth below
which the soil is saturated with
water.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976.
Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: capa freática

water transportation

DF: Transport of people and goods by water craft.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: transporte acuático

water use efficiency

DF: A characteristic of plants which is measured by
the amount of dry matter or harvestable product
produced per unit of water used by the plant.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: eficacia en el uso del agua

water users associations

DF: An organization whose members pool resources in a
cooperative effort to manage, operate, monitor and maintain
a water source or irrigation system.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: asociaciones de usuarios de agua

water utilization

DF: Water that is used for a specific purpose, such as for
domestic use, irrigation, or industrial processing. Water
use pertains to human's interaction with and influence on
the hydrologic cycle, and includes elements, such as water

withdrawal from surface- and ground-water sources, water delivery to homes and businesses, consumptive use of water, water released from wastewater-treatment plants, water returned to the environment, and instream uses, such as using water to produce hydroelectric power.

DS: US, Environmental Protection Agency

ES: uso del agua

waterfowl

DF: Aquatic wild game birds including ducks and geese.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aves acuáticas de caza

watershed management

DF: The management of all the natural resources of a watershed to protect, maintain, or improve its water yields.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: manejo de cuencas hidrográficas

watersheds

DF: The land area that drains water to a particular stream, river, or lake. It is a land feature that can be identified by tracing a line along the highest elevations between two areas on a map, often a ridge.

DS: Water Science Glossary of Terms, USGS

ES: cuencas hidrográficas

waterways

DF: Use for a navigable body of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vías fluviales

wavelengths

DF: Distance in the direction of propagation of a periodic wave between two successive points at which the phase is the same (at the same time).

DS: NASA Thesaurus

ES: longitudes de onda

waxy corn

DF: A type of corn in which the starch content of kernels is high in amylopectin.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: maíz de cera

weaning

DF: The substitution of solid food for maternal milk or milk substitutes in the diet of a child or young mammal.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: destete

weather

DF: The state of the atmosphere at a definite time and place with respect to air temperature, humidity, wind, precipitation, cloudiness, etc.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: tiempo meteorológico

weathering

DF: The natural exposure of a material to atmospheric
and climatic factors such as wind, rain,
temperature changes, solar or ultraviolet light,
oxygen, humidity, or airborne biological and
chemical agents.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: meteorización

weed hosts

DF: Weeds which serve as hosts for pests and
pathogens.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: malezas huéspedes

weight-of-evidence

DF: A system for characterizing the extent to which the
available data support the hypothesis that an agent causes
an adverse health effect.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: peso de la evidencia

weight cycling

DF: The repeated intentional or unintentional loss and regain
of body weight.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ciclo del peso

welding

DF: A fabrication process in which two or more pieces of material (metals, thermoplastics, wood etc.) are joined together to form a strong joint by applying heat, pressure, etc., with or without the use of filler material of same melting point as the adjoining material.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: soldadura por fusión

Western blotting

DF: Identification of proteins or peptides that have been electrophoretically separated by blot transferring from the electrophoresis gel to strips of nitrocellulose paper, followed by labeling with antibody probes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: Western blotting

Western diets

DF: An unhealthy diet preferred by many people living in developed or developing countries of the western hemisphere. It is rich in saturated fats, sugars, sodium and cholesterol. It includes red meat, fried food, processed food, refined grains, high-fat dairy products, sugary drinks, desserts, beer etc. It is low in fruits, vegetables and whole grains.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: dietas occidentales

Western equine encephalitis virus

DF: A species of Alphavirus that is the etiologic agent of encephalomyelitis in humans and equines in the United States, southern Canada, and parts of South America.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: Western equine encephalitis virus

wet deposition

DF: A type of atmospheric deposition in which chemical substances and particulates from the atmosphere are incorporated into droplets and transferred to the earth's surface via rain, fog or snow. Compare "dry deposition".

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: deposición húmeda

wet environmental conditions

DF: Habitats or sites with very moist or wet environments.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: condiciones de humedad ambiental

wetland buffers

DF: A naturally vegetated area adjacent to a wetland or surface water that controls pollution and erosion, and maintains wetland function.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zonas de amortiguamiento del humedal

wetland plants

DF: Plants adapted for survival in soils frequently saturated with surface or groundwater.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: plantas de tierras húmedas

wetlands

DF: An area that is saturated by surface or ground water with vegetation adapted for life under those soil conditions.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: humedales

wettability

DF: A condition of a surface that determines how fast a liquid will wet and spread on the surface or if it will be repelled and not spread on the surface.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: humectabilidad

wheat classes

DF: Wheat classes are determined (1) by the hardness and color of their kernels and (2) by the time of year they are planted and harvested. These factors, along with their protein content and gluten strength, determine their milling and baking characteristics and whether the resulting wheat flours are better suited for making bread, pasta, cake or pastries. Each wheat class represents a separate market.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: clases de trigo

wheel tracks

DF: Depressions in the soil which are caused by the rolling of vehicle wheels over the surface of the soil.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: pistas para ruedas

whey

DF: The portion of milk remaining after the fat and casein (curd) have been removed. It contains about 93.5% water and 6.5% lactose, protein, minerals, enzymes, water-soluble vitamins and traces of fat.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: suero

whistleblowing

DF: The reporting of observed or suspected professional misconduct or incompetence to appropriate authorities or to the public.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: denuncia de irregularidades

white-rot fungi

DF: A group of decay fungi that are able to degrade cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin in wood. Compare with brown rot fungi.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hongos de la pudrición blanca

white adipocytes

DF: Fat cells with light coloration and few mitochondria. They contain a scant ring of cytoplasm surrounding a single large lipid droplet or vacuole.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: adipocitos blancos

white chocolate

DF: A mixture usually made of cocoa butter, milk or milk powder and a sweetener.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: chocolate blanco

white light

DF: White light is generally accepted as the presence of the complete visible spectrum (approximately 400-700 nm) of the electromagnetic spectrum where all the colors are blended to appear white, colorless or even slightly yellow to the eye.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: luz blanca

white tea

DF: Tea made from the dried leaves and buds of the *Camellia sinensis* plant.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: té blanco

Whites

DF: People who identify themselves as having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle

East.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: blancos

whiting events

DF: Sudden, large-scale precipitation of fine-grained calcium carbonate and other organic compounds that gives a milky appearance to the water body. It could be due to photosynthetic activity of certain marine microbes or due to change in the water temperature.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: fenómenos blancos

whole farm planning

DF: An approach to farm management which addresses environmental considerations within the farm enterprise, such as water supply, waste management, runoff, etc. Best management practices may also be considered in the whole farm plan for sustainability of farm operations.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: planificación integral de las fincas

whooping cough

DF: A respiratory infection caused by *Bordetella pertussis* and characterized by paroxysmal coughing ending in a prolonged crowing intake of breath.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: tos ferina

wide hybridization

DF: interspecific and intergeneric hybridization which

is a first step to introduce alien variation and to transfer desirable genes and traits from wild species into cultivated species

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: hibridación amplia

wilderness

DF: Any land uncultivated and uninhabited by humans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zona silvestre

wildland

DF: Lands unoccupied by crops, pastures, urban, residential, industrial or transportation facilities. Lands over which man has not extended his complete and permanent domain with his bulldozers, plows and asphalt spreaders.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Exp. Stn. 252 p.

ES: terreno valdío

wildland-urban interface

DF: The common area where human settlements and built structures are intermixed and/or adjacent to undeveloped land in which the vegetation is permitted to grow without significant human interference.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: interfaz urbano-rural

wildland fire management

DF: Measures for the prevention, detection, and control of fires which are unplanned and unwanted and are formed by natural or man-made causes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: manejo de incendios espontáneos

wildland fire use

DF: The use of unplanned, naturally ignited fires to burn and be naturally extinguished by rainfall or snow storms in order to achieve the natural benefits of fire to an ecosystem, such as vegetative diversity, mixture of wildlife habitats and reduction of heavy fuelwood accumulation.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: uso de incendios espontáneos

wildlife

DF: Free, undomesticated species of plants and animals on earth.

DS: US Environmental Protection Agency

ES: vida silvestre

wildlife damage management

DF: Activities designed to reduce the negative impact, conflict or threat of wildlife to other organisms, property, agricultural or natural resources, or to human society.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: manejo del daño causado por vida silvestre

wildlife poaching

DF: Illegal hunting, fishing or harvesting of wildlife (or their parts).

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: caza furtiva de vida salvaje

willingness to pay

DF: The amount consumers are prepared to pay for goods or services, in light of risks and/or benefits.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: disposición a pagar

wind turbines

DF: Machines which convert kinetic energy from the wind into electricity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: turbinas de viento

windbreaks

DF: Windbreaks are linear plantings of trees and shrubs designed to enhance crop production, protect people and livestock, and benefit soil and water conservation.

DS: National Agroforestry Center, USDA

ES: rompevientos

windthrow

DF: Trees that have been uprooted, blown down or broken off by excessive winds. Trees having shallow roots are especially susceptible to this type of damage.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: derribos

wines

DF: All alcoholic beverages made from the fermentation of grape

juice, other fruits or vegetative parts. Wine may be sparkling or carbonated, made from condensed grape must, made from agricultural products other than the juice of grapes, and includes products sold as wine such as imitation wine, cider and sake.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vinos

winter barley

DF: A general term for barley sown in the fall, persisting through the winter as seedlings, and harvested the following spring or summer after it reaches full maturity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cebada de invierno

winter sowing method

DF: A propagation method used throughout the winter where temperate climate seeds are sown into protective vented containers and placed outdoors to foster a naturally timed, high percentage germination of climate tolerant seedlings.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: método de siembra en invierno

winter squashes

DF: Any of various hard-shelled squashes that can be stored for several months.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: calabaza confitera

winter wheat

DF: A general term for wheat sown in the fall,
persisting through the winter as seedlings, and
harvested the following spring or summer after it
reaches full maturity.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trigo de invierno

winterkill

DF: The death of all or a part of a population due to exposure
to cold temperatures or inclement weather conditions during
winter.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: muerte por helada

wireless technology

DF: A communications technology between two devices
which are not wired to each other and is based on
transmitting and receiving messages or signals by
electromagnetic waves.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tecnología móvil

Wolbachia

DF: A genus of bacteria that is associated with arthropods and
filarial nematodes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: Wolbachia

women's health

DF: The concept covering the physical and mental conditions of
women.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: salud de la mujer

wood-based panels

DF: A generic term for a material manufactured from wood veneer, strands, flakes, particles, or fibers or other lignocellulosic material and a synthetic resin or other binder.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: tableros a base de madera

wood beams

DF: A structural timber (i.e., wood which is relatively large in size, strength and stiffness) supporting a load applied transversely to it.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: vigas de madera

wood bond strength

DF: The unit load applied in tension, compression, flexure, peel impact, cleavage, or shear required to break an adhesive assembly, with failure occurring in or near the plane of the bond.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 1999. Wood handbook—Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-113. Madison, WI: U.S.D.A, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory. 463 p.

ES: fuerza de adherencia de la madera

wood bonding

DF: The union of wood or wood pieces by adhesives.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: aglomeración de la madera

wood checks

DF: A lengthwise separation of the wood that usually extends across the rings of annual growth and commonly results from stresses set up in wood during seasoning.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 1999. Wood handbook—Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-113. Madison, WI: U.S.D.A, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory. 463 p.

ES: fendas

wood collapse

DF: The flattening of single cells or rows of cells in heartwood during the drying or pressure treatment of wood. Often characterized by a caved-in or corrugated appearance of the wood surface.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 1999. Wood handbook—Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-113. Madison, WI: U.S.D.A, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory. 463 p.

ES: colapso de la madera

wood defects

DF: Any of the various imperfections that can be observed in lumber and wood products, such as checks, splits, knots, crooks, bowed wood, machine burns, sap-stain, blue-stain,

cupped wood, twists, and wormholes.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: defectos de la madera

wood density

DF: As usually applied to wood of normal cellular form, density is the mass per unit volume of wood substance enclosed within the boundary surfaces of a wood-plus-voids complex. It is variously expressed as pounds per cubic foot, kilograms per cubic meter, or grams per cubic centimeter at a specified moisture content.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: densidad de la madera

wood extractives

DF: Substances in wood, not an integral part of the cellular structure, that can be removed by solution in hot or cold water, ether, benzene, or other solvents that do not react chemically with wood components.

DS: Wood Handbook, Glossary. Forest Products Laboratory

ES: extractos de madera

wood fibers

DF: A wood cell comparatively long (less than or equal to 40 to 300 mm, less than or equal to 1.5 to 12 in.), narrow, tapering, and closed at both ends.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: fibras de madera

wood flour

DF: Wood reduced to finely divided particles, approximately the same as those of cereal flours in size, appearance, and texture, and passing a 40 to 100 mesh screen.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: harina de madera

wood gasification

DF: Wood gasification is the process of heating wood in an oxygen-starved environment until volatile pyrolysis gases (carbon monoxide and hydrogen) are released from the wood.

DS: USDA, Forest Products Techline, Wood Biomass for Energy

ES: gasificación de la madera

wood impregnation

DF: The introduction and usually saturation of wood with preservatives (with or without pressure) in order to improve durability and wood properties.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: impregnación de fibras de madera

wood logs

DF: individual pieces of roundwood.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: troncos

wood moisture

DF: The amount of water contained in the wood, usually expressed as a percentage of the weight of the oven-dry wood.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: humedad de la madera

wood preservatives

DF: Any substance that, for a reasonable length of time, is effective in preventing the development and action of wood-rotting fungi, borers of various kinds, and harmful insects that deteriorate wood.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: preservantes de la madera

wood shavings

DF: A small wood particle of indefinite dimensions developed incidental to certain woodworking operations involving rotary cutterheads usually turning in the direction of the grain. This cutting action produces a thin chip of varying thickness, usually feathered along at least one edge and thick at another and generally curled.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: virutas de madera

wood strength

DF: (1) The ability of a member to sustain stress without failure. (2) In a specific mode of test, the maximum stress sustained by a member loaded to failure.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: resistencia de la madera

wood technology

DF: The knowledge of the structure, properties, and processing characteristics of wood and the application of this knowledge to industrial processes; including the utilization of wood and the design, production, manufacture, or reconstruction of wood products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: tecnología de la madera

wood trusses

DF: An assembly of members, such as beams, bars, rods, and the like, so combined as to form a rigid framework. All members are interconnected to form triangles.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest

Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: armazones de madera

wood veneer

DF: A thin layer or sheet of wood.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190.

Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: chapa de madera

wood warps

DF: Any variation from a true or plane surface. Warp includes bow, crook, cup, and twist, or any combination thereof.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 1999. Wood handbook—Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-113. Madison, WI: U.S.D.A, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory. 463 p.

ES: pandeos de la madera

wood wool

DF: Fine wood shavings, used for surgical dressings, binders for plaster, nesting materials for animals, insulating materials, and packing materials.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lana de madera

woodlots

DF: A small parcel of forested land used for production of wood or other forest products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: lote de maderables

woodworking

DF: The activity of making objects, such as furniture,
out of wood.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: trabajo en madera

working conditions

DF: Use for the social, physical and psychological
environment of human laborers.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: condiciones de trabajo

world wide web

DF: a collection of internet sites that offer text and
graphics and sound and animation resources through
the hypertext transfer protocol.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: world wide web

x

X-ray absorption spectroscopy

DF: Analysis of the energy absorbed across a spectrum of x-ray
energies/wavelengths to determine the chemical structure
and electronic states of the absorbing medium.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: espectroscopia de absorción de rayos-X

X-ray diffraction

DF: The scattering of x-rays by matter, especially crystals, with accompanying variation in intensity due to interference effects. Analysis of the crystal structure of materials is performed by passing x-rays through them and registering the diffraction image of the rays (crystallography, X-ray).

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: difracción de rayos X

xanthan gum

DF: A polysaccharide that is derived from the fermentation of corn sugar. It is used as a thickening agent, emulsifier and stabilizer in a variety of food and nonfood products.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: goma xantana

xanthophylls

DF: Oxygenated forms of carotenoids. They are usually derived from alpha and beta carotene.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2014

ES: xantofilas

xenobiotics

DF: Chemical substances that are foreign to the biological system. They include naturally occurring compounds, drugs, environmental agents, carcinogens, insecticides, etc.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: xenobióticos

xenodiagnosis

DF: A method for diagnosing a disease in one organism by inoculating the putative causative organism in a second animal of a different species. It has been used for the detection of parasites (*Trypanosoma cruzi* and *Trichinella spiralis*) when peripheral blood smears are negative.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: xenodiagnóstico

xenoestrogens

DF: Foreign substances having estrogenic properties which mimic the effect of estrogen on the body.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: xenoestrógenos

xenotransplantation

DF: Transplantation between animals of different species.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: xenoinjerto

xeric regimes

DF: The xeric moisture regime has very limited plant available water due to long periods of drought. The soil is usually moist for less than 45 consecutive days during the growing season. This regime is typical in areas of Mediterranean climates, where winters are moist and cool and summers are warm and dry.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: regímenes xéricos

xerophthalmia

DF: Dryness of the eye surfaces caused by deficiency of tears or conjunctival secretions. It may be associated with vitamin A deficiency, trauma, or any condition in which the eyelids do not close completely.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2016

ES: xeroftalmia

xerophytes

DF: Plants that have adapted for life with a limited supply of water.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: xerofitas

xylan

DF: A polysaccharide composed of xylose residues. Xylans are usually 1,4-linked and occur with cellulose in wood and, particularly, in cereal straws and brans.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: xilano

xylem

DF: A vascular plant tissue that conducts water and mineral salts from the roots to the leaves.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: xilema

xylem vessels

DF: Wood cells in hardwoods of comparatively large diameter

that have open ends and are set one above the other to form continuous tubes called vessels. The openings of the vessels on the surface of a piece of wood are usually referred to as pores.

DS: Forest Products Laboratory. 2010. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory

ES: vasos del xilema

Y

yams

DF: Yams in the U.S. are actually sweet potatoes. USDA requires that the label "yam" always be accompanied by "sweetpotato" for this reason. True yams are Dioscorea species.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ñames

yaws

DF: A systemic non-venereal infection of the tropics caused by *Treponema pallidum* subspecies *pertenue*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2017

ES: pian

yeasts

DF: A general term for single-celled rounded fungi that reproduce by budding. Brewers' and bakers' yeasts are *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: levaduras

yellow grease

DF: A byproduct usually made up of restaurant greases (fats and oils from cooking). Another source is from rendering plants producing lower quality tallow.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: grasa amarilla

yield components

DF: Plant parts contributing to yield based on their number, size and weight.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: caracteres de rendimiento

yield tables

DF: A table showing, for one or more species in a fully stocked stand, the growth pattern of a managed even-aged stand derived from measurements at regular intervals covering its useful life. It includes mean d.b.h. and height, number of stems, and standing volume per unit area. The table may also contain a variety of other useful data.

DS: Burns, Russell M. and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. Silvics of North America, vol 2. Hardwoods ; Glossary. Agriculture handbook no.654. Washington, D.C. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1990. p.835-845.

ES: tablas de rendimiento

Z

Z-DNA

DF: A less common "zig-zag" conformation of double-stranded DNA with a left-handed double helix which requires alternating GC sequences. It is favored by high salt concentration, but may occur in cells and may have regulatory functions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: ADN-Z

zearalenone

DF: (S-(E))-3,4,5,6,8,10-Hexahydro-14,16-dihydroxy-3-methyl-1H-2-benzoxacyclotetradecin-1,7(8H)-dione. One of a group of compounds known under the general designation of resorcylic acid lactones. Cis, trans, dextro and levo forms have been isolated from the fungus *Gibberella zeae* (formerly *Fusarium graminearum*). They have estrogenic activity, cause toxicity in livestock as feed contaminant, and have been used as anabolic or estrogen substitutes.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2015

ES: zearalenona

zein

DF: A group of alcohol soluble seed storage proteins from protein bodies in endoplasmic reticulum of corn endosperm.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zeína

zero emissions

DF: Pollution abatement objective in which industrial processes or energy source emissions contribute no waste products, such as greenhouse gases, that pollute the environment or effect climate change; actual emissions may be offset

through recycling, carbon sequestration or environmental credit trading.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cero emisiones

zero wastes

DF: Waste management objective in which industrial outputs are reused as inputs and products are recycled to eliminate waste.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cero desechos

zinc finger motif

DF: Motifs in DNA- and RNA-binding proteins whose amino acids are folded into a single structural unit around a zinc atom. In the classic zinc finger, one zinc atom is bound to two cysteines and two histidines. In between the cysteines and histidines are 12 residues which form a DNA binding fingertip. By variations in the composition of the sequences in the fingertip and the number and spacing of tandem repeats of the motif, zinc fingers can form a large number of different sequence specific binding sites.

DS: Medical Subject Headings

ES: dedos de zinc

zoning

DF: In general, the demarcation of a planning area by ordinance into zones and the establishment of regulations to govern the use of the land (commercial,

industrial, residential, type of residential, etc.) and the location, bulk, height, shape, use, and coverage of structures within each zone.

DS: Schwarz, Charles F.; Thor, Edward C.; Elsner, Gary H. 1976. Wildland planning glossary. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-13. Berkeley, Calif.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

ES: zonificación

zoonoses

DF: Diseases of non-human animals that may be transmitted to humans or may be transmitted from humans to non-human animals.

DS: Medical Subject Headings 2012

ES: zoonosis

zooplankton

DF: Free-floating, minute, often microscopic, animals of aquatic systems. They include protozoa, rotifers, crustaceans, and larvae of larger animals, such as annelids and fish, that feed on other plankton.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zooplancton

Zugunruhe

DF: Nocturnal migratory restlessness or seasonally appropriate spontaneous urge to migrate, which has been seen mostly in migratory birds as an expression of migratory conditions.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: zugunruhe

zygospores

DF: A thick-walled resting cell or spore formed by the fusion of gametangia (or specialized haploid hyphae) of different mating types during the sexual reproduction, as seen in some species of fungi, algae, protists etc.

DS: NAL Thesaurus Staff

ES: cigosporas

SPANISH-ENGLISH

Clave de abreviaturas usadas en el Glosario:

DF: Definición

EN: En ingles

Simbolos y Números

5-hidroxitriptófano

DF: El precursor inmediato de la biosíntesis de la serotonina a partir del triptófano. Se utiliza como antiepiléptico y antidepresivo.

EN: 5-hydroxytryptophan

9-cis-epoxicarotenoide dioxigenasa

DF: Enzima que cataliza la biosíntesis del ácido abscísico de los carotenoides en los cloroplastos.

EN: 9-cis-epoxycarotenoid dioxygenase

A

abatimiento

DF: En términos hidrológicos, reducción del nivel de agua en una masa de agua, un pozo, una capa freática o la superficie piezométrica adyacente al pozo, como resultado de la extracción del agua.

EN: drawdown

abceso

DF: Acumulación de materia purulenta en los tejidos, órganos o espacios cerrados, generalmente asociada con signos de infección.

EN: abscess

abejas

DF: Insecto miembro de la superfamilia Apoidea, que se halla en casi todas partes, particularmente en las flores. Cerca de 3500 especies se dan en América del Norte. Difieren de la mayoría de las avispas en que sus crías se alimentan de miel y polen y no de animales.

EN: bees

abejas sin aguijón

DF: Abejas sociales pertenecientes a la subfamilia Meliponinae, que defienden sus nidos mordiendo, no picando. Sus especies incluyen importantes polinizadores.

EN: stingless bees

ablación quirúrgica

DF: Eliminación de tejidos por medio de vaporización, abrasión o destrucción. Entre los métodos empleados se incluyen el calentamiento del tejido con líquidos calientes o la calefacción por microondas, la congelación (crioablación), la ablación química y la fotoablación láser.

EN: surgical ablation

abomaso desplazado

DF: Enfermedad crónica de rumiantes jóvenes en quienes el abomaso está retorcido hacia la izquierda o la derecha con respecto a su posición normal. La mayoría de los desplazamientos son detectados en el lado izquierdo en el ganado lechero y son caracterizados por un abomaso distendido atrapado debajo del rumen .

EN: displaced abomasum

abonos superficiales

DF: Aplicación de compostes o fertilizante sobre el suelo durante el crecimiento de la planta.

EN: top dressings

abonos verdes

DF: Productos que se cultivan para incorporarlos al suelo y aumentar la calidad, fertilidad y estructura del suelo.

EN: green manures

abortifacientes

DF: Sustancias químicas que interrumpen el embarazo después de la implantación.

EN: abortifacients

aborto (plantas)

DF: Cese prematuro del desarrollo de polen, gametos, embriones, semillas, flores, etc.

EN: abortion (plants)

aborto floral

DF: La práctica de remover flores de las plantas. El

desfloramiento es realizado en árboles de frutas con la finalidad de incrementar el tamaño y la calidad de los cultivos de frutas.

EN: deblossoming

absorbancia

DF: Medida de la cantidad de luz absorbida por una solución. Se mide con un colorímetro o con un espectrómetro. Los valores de la absorbancia se usan para detectar el crecimiento de bacterias en cultivos en suspensión y para determinar la concentración de moléculas en solución.

EN: absorbance

absorbentes

DF: Material insoluble que tiene la propiedad de absorber o que absorbe gases o líquidos.

EN: absorbents

absorción

DF: Procesos físicos o fisiológicos por medio de los cuales sustancias, tejidos, células, etc. absorben o incorporan otras sustancias o energía.

EN: absorption

abuso de sustancias

DF: El uso de sustancias ilegales o el uso inapropiado de sustancias legales, incluyendo el consumo repetido de sustancias que producen placer, que alivian el stress y/o que alteran o evaden la realidad.

EN: substance abuse

abuso infantil

DF: Cualquier descuido de parte de un padre o cuidador que produzca como resultado la muerte, daño físico o emocional grave, abuso sexual o explotación, o cualquier descuido que presente riesgo inminente de daño grave a una persona menor de 18 años o de edad especificada por la ley estatal de protección de menores.

EN: child abuse

acabados repelentes al agua

DF: Sustancia que repele el agua y que contiene un preservante que, luego de su aplicación a la madera y su secado, cumple el doble propósito de proporcionar resistencia a hongos o insectos, además de inhibir los cambios en el grado de humedad.

EN: water repellent finishes

acai berries

DF: Frutos pequeños, redondos, color púrpura, de la palmera Euterpe oleracea, cosechada para frutas, pulpa o jugo.

EN: acai berries

acarreadores antiparalelos

DF: Transportadores de membrana que co-transportan dos más moléculas diferentes en dirección opuesta a través de la membrana. Generalmente el transporte de un ión o molécula se realiza contra su gradiente electroquímico y es "accionado" por el movimiento de otro ión o molécula con su gradiente electroquímico.

EN: antiporters

acceso al mercado

DF: Nivel al que un producto o servicio de afuera puede competir con productos producidos en la zona.

EN: market access

accidente cerebrovascular

DF: Pérdida súbita, no convulsiva, de la función neurológica producida por un evento vascular intracraneal hemorrágico o isquémico. En general, los accidentes cerebrovasculares se clasifican por la localización anatómica en el cerebro, la distribución vascular, la etiología, edad del individuo afectado, y naturaleza hemorrágica vs. no hemorrágica.

EN: stroke

accidentes geográficos

DF: Características de la superficie natural de la tierra.

EN: landforms

accidentes ocupacionales

DF: incidente imprevisto, especialmente aquel que causa daño o muerte, y que ocurre en el lugar de trabajo mientras se desempeñan las tareas laborales.

EN: occupational accidents

acción colectiva

DF: Individuos que contribuyen a un esfuerzo coordinado sobre la base de intereses mutuos y la posibilidad de obtener beneficios de la acción coordinada.

EN: collective action

Accipitridae

DF: Familia que incluye a las águilas, los gavilanes y los milanos.

EN: Accipitridae

aceite de babasú

DF: Aceite extraído de los granos (semillas) de la palma babasú, *Attalea speciosa*. El aceite es utilizado en alimentos, cosméticos y jabones, teniendo propiedades similares al aceite de coco.

EN: babassu oil

aceite de oliva lampante

DF: Aceite no comestible derivado de la aceituna y utilizado con fines industriales.

EN: lampante olive oil

aceite de oliva virgen

DF: Aceite de oliva cuyo grado indica que fue procesado sin ningún tratamiento químico y que no contiene aditivos.

EN: virgin olive oil

aceite de oliva virgen extra

DF: Aceite de oliva, de sabor, color y olor excelentes, cuyo grado lo coloca en la categoría de aceite virgen (procesado sin ningún tratamiento químico), con un nivel de acidez de 0.8%. Se obtiene mediante el primer prensado de la aceituna.

EN: extra-virgin olive oil

aceite de palma

DF: Aceites exprimidos de la pulpa del fruto de varias palmas (Arecaceae). La palma africana (*Elaeis guineensis*) es una fuente común para el aceite de palma. El aceite de palma es alto en grasa saturada y caroteno, y es usado en comidas, jabones, cosméticos, velas. Compare con aceite de palmiche.

EN: palm oils

aceite de palmiche

DF: El aceite del grano "o nuez" de la palma. Comparar con el término aceite de palma.

EN: palm kernel oil

aceite mineral

DF: Un aceite derivado de una fuente mineral (petróleo) en contraste con aceites derivados de plantas o animales.

EN: mineral oil

aceite neutro

DF: Aceite obtenido mediante destilación, que no es tratado ni con ácido ni con álcali.

EN: neutral oil

aceites esenciales

DF: Aceites volátiles en plantas aromáticas que dan un olor o sabor característico a la planta. Se utilizan habitualmente en fragancias y saborizantes.

EN: essential oils

acelerometría

DF: Medición cualitativa y cuantitativa de patrones de movimiento.

EN: accelerometry

acelga brava

DF: Hortaliza de hojas verdes que se usa para ensalada, de la remolacha *Beta vulgaris*.

EN: chard

Acer freemanii

DF: Híbrido interespecífico entre *Acer rubrum* x *Acer*

saccharinum.
EN: *Acer freemanii*

acervo génico
DF: Información genética total que poseen los miembros reproductivos de una población de organismos que se reproducen sexualmente.
EN: gene pool

acérvulos (hongos)
DF: Cuerpo fructífero asexual producido por ciertos hongos en una planta huésped, compuesto por una masa de hifas, el cual puede producir conidióforos.
EN: acervuli (fungi)

acetaminofeno
DF: Derivado analgésico antipirético de la acetanilida. Tiene propiedades anti inflamatorias débiles y se usa como analgésico común, pero puede causar daño hepático, renal y a las células sanguíneas.
EN: acetaminophen

Achillea lewisii
DF: Híbrido interespecífico entre *Achillea clavennae* x *Achillea tomentosa*.
EN: *Achillea lewisii*

Achnatherum bloomeri
DF: Híbrido interespecífico de *Achnatherum hymenoides* x *Achnatherum occidentale*; utilizado también para otros híbridos de *Achnatherum hymenoides*.
EN: *Achnatherum bloomeri*

Achnella
DF: Híbrido intergenérico de *Achnatherum* x *Nassella*.
EN: *Achnella*

acid poliglutámico
DF: Péptido que es homopolímero del ácido glutámico
EN: polyglutamic acid

acidificación
DF: Bajar el pH de una sustancia o material por debajo de 7.0
EN: acidification

acidificación del océano
DF: Altas concentraciones de dióxido de carbono en el agua del mar que acidifican el océano (esto es, una reducción del pH del océano). La disminución del pH de las aguas costeras puede ser producida por carbono inorgánico disuelto, carbono orgánico disuelto y particulado y nutrientes provenientes de riberas y estuarios.
EN: ocean acidification

ácido clavulánico

DF: Ácido clavulánico y sus sales y ésteres. El ácido es un inhibidor suicida de enzimas beta-lactamasas bacteriales de *Streptomyces clavuligerus*. Administrado solo, tiene una débil actividad antibacteriana contra la mayoría de los organismos, pero si se administra en combinación con antibióticos beta-lactámicos previene la inactivación antibiótica por la lactamasa microbial.

EN: clavulanic acid

ácido corísmico

DF: Ácido carboxílico ciclohexadieno derivado del ácido siquímico y precursor de la biosíntesis de la ubiquinona y de los ácidos aromáticos.

EN: chorismic acid

ácido indol butírico

DF: Auxina sintética utilizada ampliamente en la horticultura para inducir el enraizamiento de los esquejes.

EN: indole butyric acid

ácido nitroso

DF: HNO₂. Ácido débil que existe solamente en una disolución. Puede formar nitritos solubles en agua y ésteres estables.

EN: nitrous acid

ácido penicilánico

DF: Bloque de penicilina desprovisto de actividad antibacteriana significativa.

EN: penicillanic acid

ácido penicílico

DF: Micotoxina con actividad antibiótica y carcinógena, producida por varias cepas de *Penicillium* y *Aspergillus*. Se ha encontrado en el tabaco, las salchichas y el maíz.

EN: penicillic acid

ácido tenuazónico

DF: 3-acetil-5-sec-butil-4-hidroxi-3-pyrrolin-2-ona. Metabolito que se encuentra en una cepa del hongo *Alternaria tenuis* Auct. el cual funciona como un antibiótico con propiedades antivirales y antineoplásicas y además puede actuar como una micotoxina.

EN: tenuazonic acid

acidólisis

DF: Descomposición química que resulta de la adición de un ácido a un compuesto.

EN: acidolysis

ácidos clavulánicos

DF: Ácidos, sales y derivados del ácido clavulánico (C₈H₉O₅N). Se componen de compuestos beta-lactámicos que difieren de

la penicilina en que el azufre del anillo de tiazolidina es sustituido por un oxígeno. Ellos limitan la acción antibacterial e irreversiblemente bloquean la acción bacteriana de las beta-lactamasas, por lo que son antibióticos similares. No son degradados por las enzimas bacterianas y por lo tanto pueden ejercer sus efectos antibacteriales.

EN: clavulanic acids

ácidos de Lewis

DF: Cualquier especie química que acepta un par de electrones de una base de Lewis en la reacción de un enlace químico.

EN: Lewis acids

ácidos grasos altamente insaturados

DF: Ácidos grasos polinsaturados cuya cadena de carbonos contiene 20 o más átomos de carbono.

EN: highly unsaturated fatty acids

ácidos grasos de cadena larga

DF: Ácidos grasos cuyas colas alifáticas presentan de trece a veintiún carbonos.

EN: long chain fatty acids

ácidos grasos de cadena muy larga

DF: Ácidos grasos cuyas colas alifáticas están compuestas por más de veintidós carbonos.

EN: very long chain fatty acids

ácidos grasos insaturados

DF: Ácidos grasos en los que la cadena de carbono contiene uno o varios enlaces carbono-carbono dobles o triples.

EN: unsaturated fatty acids

ácidos grasos monoinsaturados

DF: Ácidos grasos que son insaturados solo en una posición.

EN: monounsaturated fatty acids

ácidos grasos omega-3

DF: Grupo de ácidos grasos, a menudo de origen marino, que tienen la primera ligadura no saturada en la tercera posición.

EN: omega-3 fatty acids

ácidos grasos omega-6

DF: Ácidos grasos no saturados que tienen la primera ligadura no saturada en la sexta posición del carbono omega.

EN: omega-6 fatty acids

ácidos grasos polisaturados

DF: Ácidos grasos insaturados que contienen más de un enlace doble entre los átomos de carbono.

EN: polyunsaturated fatty acids

ácidos grasos trans

DF: Ácidos grasos insaturados que contienen al menos un enlace doble en la transconfiguración, lo que da como resultado un ángulo de enlace mayor que la configuración cis. Esto produce una cadena de ácidos grasos más amplia, similar a los ácidos grasos saturados, con un empaquetamiento más próximo y una fluidez reducida. La hidrogenación de los ácidos grasos insaturados aumenta el contenido trans.

EN: trans fatty acids

ácidos haloacéticos

DF: Los ácidos haloacéticos (HAA5) constituyen un grupo de químicos que se forman con otros subproductos de la desinfección cuando el cloro u otros desinfectantes utilizados para controlar los contaminantes microbianos en el agua potable reaccionan con material orgánico e inorgánico presente en forma natural en el agua.

EN: haloacetic acids

ácidos nitrobenzoicos

DF: Ácido benzoico o ésteres de ácido benzoico sustituidos por uno o varios grupos nitro.

EN: nitrobenzoic acids

acidosis

DF: Condición patológica que resulta de la acumulación de ácido o el término del contenido de la reserva alcalina (bicarbonato) de la sangre y los tejidos corporales; se caracteriza por un aumento en la concentración de iones de hidrógeno (descenso del pH).

EN: acidosis

acidulantes

DF: Aditivo que se le pone a un producto para aumentar su acidez. A menudo se agrega acidulantes a los productos alimentarios para aumentar su acidez.

EN: acidulants

acodo aéreo

DF: Inducción del desarrollo de la raíz en una porción aérea de una planta, realizada comúnmente mediante incisiones, tratamientos estimulantes para el enraizamiento y una envoltura en material húmedo bajo una cubierta impermeable, de manera que la parte tratada pueda crecer en forma independiente luego de ser separada de la planta madre.

EN: air layering

acondicionamiento de semillas

DF: Pre-tratamiento de semillas mediante varios métodos con el fin de mejorar la tasa de germinación las semillas, su germinación porcentual, y aumentar la uniformidad de emergencia de las plántulas a través del control del agua disponible en la semilla. El pre-tratamiento da inicio a las primeras etapas de la germinación, pero no permite la

protrusión radicular, de modo que entonces las semillas se secan hasta que se necesitan.

EN: seed priming

aconitina

DF: Alcaloide norditerpenoide C19 (diterpenos) producido en la raíz de los acónitos que activa los canales de sodio abiertos por voltaje. Se ha empleado para inducir arritmias en animales de laboratorio y tiene propiedades antiinflamatorias y antineurálgicas.

EN: aconitine

Aconitum cammarum

DF: Híbrido inerespecífico probable que involucra Aconitum variegatum x Aconitum napellus.

EN: Aconitum cammarum

acoplamientos

DF: Dispositivo que sirve para conectar un objeto a otro, como un dispositivo para conectar un implemento a un tractor o un caballo a un carro.

EN: couplings

Acta de Agua Limpia

DF: Ley federal que controla en diversas formas el vertido de contaminantes en aguas superficiales, entre las que se incluyen los permisos de vertido.

EN: Clean Water Act

actigrafía

DF: Medición y registro de la motricidad que se realizan para evaluar los ciclos de descanso/actividad.

EN: actigraphy

actina

DF: Proteínas filamentosas que son el constituyente principal de los filamentos delgados de las fibras de los músculos. Los filamentos (conocidos como filamentosos o F-actina) se pueden disociar en sus subunidades globulares; cada subunidad está compuesta de un polipéptido de 375 aminoácidos de longitud. Se conoce como G-actina. Junto con la miosina, la actina es responsable de la contracción y relajación de los músculos.

EN: actin

Actinobacillus equuli

DF: Especies de bacterias que causan infecciones en caballos y cerdos.

EN: Actinobacillus equuli

Actinobacillus lignieresii

DF: Especies de bacterias que causan infecciones en ganado bovino y ovino.

EN: Actinobacillus lignieresii

actinómetros

DF: Nombre genérico de los instrumentos utilizados para medir la intensidad de la energía radiante, en particular la del Sol.

EN: actinometers

actinomicina D

DF: Compuesto que consta de dos péptidos cíclicos unidos a una fenoxazina derivada de *Streptomyces parvullus*. Se une al ADN e inhibe la síntesis de ARN (transcripción), con el alargamiento de la cadena más sensible que al inicio, terminación o liberación, lo que da como resultado la producción deteriorada de ARNm y la disminución de la síntesis de proteínas después de la terapia con dactinomicina.

EN: actinomycin D

actinorhizae

DF: Órganos simbióticos fijadores de nitrógeno, compuestos por tejido radical y bacterias actinomicetes como *Frankia*, las cuales se pueden encontrar en árboles del género *Alnus*, *Casuarina* y *Elaeagnus*.

EN: actinorhizae

activación de la proteína GTPasa

DF: Las proteínas que activan la GTPasa de GTP-proteínas de unión específicas.

EN: GTPase-activating proteins

activación macrófagos

DF: Proceso de alteración de la morfología y la actividad funcional de los macrófagos para que se tornen ávidamente fagocíticos. Se inicia por las linfocinas, tales como el factor de activación magrofágica (FAM) y el factor de inhibición de la migración del macrófago (FIMM), por complejos inmunes, el C3b y varios péptidos, polisacáridos y adyuvantes inmunológicos.

EN: macrophage activation

activación plaquetaria

DF: Serie de acontecimientos progresivos que se solapan, desencadenados por la exposición de las plaquetas al tejido subendotelial. Estos acontecimientos incluyen el cambio de forma, las reacciones de adhesividad, agregación y de liberación. Cuando se llevan a cabo hasta su terminación. Esos acontecimientos conducen a la formación de un tapón hemostático estable.

EN: platelet activation

actividad anticarcinogénica

DF: Acción protectora de algunas sustancias químicas que evita o reduce el desarrollo del cáncer.

EN: anticarcinogenic activity

actividad antineoplásica

DF: Propiedad de una sustancia de inhibir o evitar la proliferación de un neoplasia que ya se ha desarrollado.

EN: antineoplastic activity

actividad catalítica

DF: Un aumento en la velocidad de una reacción química producida por la presencia de una sustancia que es consumida en la reacción química neta.

EN: catalytic activity

actividad diurna

DF: Actividad propia de animales y humanos realizada durante las horas de luz de día. Comparar con el término "actividad nocturna".

EN: diurnal activity

actividad nictémera

DF: Conducta mostrada en un período de 24 horas, tanto en las horas del día como en las de la noche.

EN: diel activity

actividad nocturna

DF: Actividad animal y humana durante la noche. La comparación es "actividad diurna".

EN: nocturnal activity

actividades antiincrustantes

DF: Proceso de eliminación o prevención de la acumulación indeseable de microorganismos, plantas y animales en superficies artificiales sumergidas en el medioambiente marino.

EN: antifouling activities

acuapónicas

DF: Sistema que combina la acuicultura con la hidroponía en el cual los animales acuáticos y las plantas que crecen hidropónicamente se cultivan juntos.

EN: aquaponics

Acuerdo Agrícola

DF: Acuerdo dentro de la Organización Mundial del Comercio que compromete a los miembros a mejorar el acceso al mercado y a reducir los subsidios que distorsionan el comercio en la agricultura, comenzando con la aplicación de tarifas.

EN: Agricultural Agreement

Acuerdo General sobre Tarifas y Comercio

DF: Tratado internacional posterior a la Segunda Guerra Mundial para regular la política comercial y la reducción de tarifas y las barreras comerciales, que fue incluido en Organización Mundial del Comercio en 1995.

EN: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

acuicultura

DF: Cultivo de animales y plantas acuáticas, incluyendo especies de agua dulce y salada, para alimentación y otros propósitos.

EN: aquaculture

acuicultura con aguas residuales

DF: Sistema de acuicultura en el que se agregan aguas residuales, tratadas o no, con el fin de producir alimento natural para los peces u otros organismos cultivados por medio de cadenas alimenticias complejas.

EN: wastewater aquaculture

acuíferos

DF: Formación o estructura geológica que conduce agua en cantidad suficiente como para cubrir las necesidades de un alumbramiento de aguas, como las de un pozo. En ocasiones el término "estrato portador de agua" se utiliza como sinónimo de "acuífero" cuando un estrato proporciona agua para un uso específico. Los acuíferos suelen estar compuestas por arenas saturadas, grava o roca fracturada, cavernosa o vesicular.

EN: aquifers

aculturación

DF: Procesos y resultados del contacto entre dos o más culturas diferentes. Por lo general, la aculturación da lugar a una difusión considerable de rasgos culturales en una o más direcciones; sin embargo, otros procesos de cambio ocurren también, tales como el desarrollo de nuevos roles interculturales y de nuevas costumbres que no se hallan en ninguna de las culturas y la desintegración de formas culturales más antiguas.

EN: acculturation

adenoides

DF: Conjunto de nódulos linfoides que se hallan en la pared posterior y en el techo de la nasofaringe.

EN: adenoids

adherencia a los medicamentos

DF: Cooperación voluntaria del paciente para tomar fármacos o medicamentos tal como le son recetados, que incluye las horas de administración, la dosis y la frecuencia.

EN: medication adherence

adherencias focales

DF: Punto de anclaje de la célula a un sustrato no celular. Está compuesta por un área especializada de la membrana plasmática, donde haces del citoesqueleto de la actina terminan y se fijan a los conectores transmembrana, esto es, las integrinas, que se unen mediante sus dominios extracelulares a las proteínas de la matriz extracelular.

EN: focal adhesions

adhesinas

DF: Componentes de la superficie celular o apéndices de bacterias que facilitan adhesión a otras células o a superficies inanimadas. La mayoría de las fimbrias de bacterias gram negativas funcionan como adhesinas, pero en muchos casos son subunidades menores de proteínas en la punta de las fimbrias que son las adhesinas reales. En las bacterias gram positivas, una proteína o una capa superficial de polisacárido sirve como adhesina específica.

EN: adhesins

adhesión

DF: Estado en que dos superficies se mantienen unidas por fuerzas interfaciales. Puede ser producido por fuerzas de valencia, acciones de circunvolución o ambas.

EN: adhesion

adhesión celular

DF: Adherencia de las células a superficies o a otras células.

EN: cell adhesion

adhesivos

DF: Una sustancia capaz de sostener materiales juntos por unión de las superficies. Es un término general e incluye cementos, mucílago, cola, así como la goma.

EN: adhesives

adipocinas

DF: Polipéptidos producidos por los adipocitos. Estos incluyen la leptina, adiponectina, resistina, y muchas citocinas del sistema inmunitario, como el factor de necrosis tumoral-alfa, interleucina-6, y el factor complementario D (también conocido como adipsin). Tienen potentes funciones autocrinas, paracrinas, y endocrinas.

EN: adipokines

adipocitos blancos

DF: Células adiposas que presentan una coloración clara y pocas mitocondrias. Contienen un anillo delgado de citoplasma que rodea una única gota lipídica grande o vacuola.

EN: white adipocytes

adipocitos marrones

DF: Células adiposas que presentan una coloración oscura debido a la alta densidad de las mitocondrias. Contienen numerosas gotitas lipídicas o vacuolas. Por medio de las mitocondrias los lípidos que almacenan pueden convertirse directamente en calor.

EN: brown adipocytes

adiponectina

DF: El 30-kDa complemento C1Q proteína relacionada, es el más abundante gen producto de la secreción de las células grasas del tejido adiposo blanco. La Adiponectina modula varios procesos fisiológicos, tales como el metabolismo de la glucosa y los ácidos grasos, y las respuestas inmunes. La disminución de los niveles de adiponectina en plasma están asociados con resistencia a la insulina, diabetes mellitus tipo 2, la obesidad y la aterosclerosis.

EN: adiponectin

adiposidad

DF: Cantidad de grasa o lípidos depositada en una zona o en un órgano del cuerpo, la cual constituye un indicador del grado de obesidad.

EN: adiposity

Adirondacks

DF: El área que rodea las montañas Adirondack ubicadas al norte del estado de Nueva York y que algunas veces es incluida como parte de la región de los Apalaches.

EN: Adirondacks

aditivos

DF: Sustancias añadidas a un producto, por lo general en pequeñas cantidades, con el fin de alterar sus características o calidad.

EN: additives

aditivos alimentarios

DF: Cualquier sustancia agregada a los alimentos para: 1) mantener la consistencia del producto, 2) mejorar o mantener su valor nutritivo, 3) mantener su palatabilidad o salubilidad, 4) proporcionar fermentación o pH de control, o 5) aumentar su sabor o darle un color deseado.

EN: food additives

aditivos de piensos

DF: Sustancias añadidas a los alimentos para modificar, mejorar o mantener las características o calidad de los piensos.

EN: feed additives

administración de justicia

DF: Ejecución práctica de la ley, que incluye las fuerzas de orden y seguridad, las correcciones, y el sistema judicial.

EN: administration of justice

Administradora del Crédito Agrícola

DF: Organismo independiente del Poder Ejecutivo del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica que se ocupa de reglamentar y revisar el Sistema de Crédito Agrícola.

EN: Farm Credit Administration

administradores del riesgo

DF: Personas que realizan el manejo del riesgo

EN: risk managers

ADN

DF: Sustancia química de la que están formados los genes. Es una molécula helicoidal larga, de doble hebra, conformada por nucleótidos compuestos por azúcares, fosfatos y derivados de las cuatro bases: adenina (A), guanina (G), citosina (C) y timina (T). El orden de la secuencia de las cuatro bases de las hebras del ADN determina su contenido de información genética.

EN: DNA

ADN-A

DF: Forma de ADN de doble cadena, estable en condiciones de deshidratación, que se halla en cristales y soluciones con concentraciones más altas de sal o alcohol en el soluto. Presenta una hélice más compacta que el ADN-B, con un surco mayor profundo y angosto, un surco menor ancho y poco profundo, y un centro hueco. Los complejos ADN-ARN y los ARN de doble cadena también toman esta forma.

EN: A-DNA

ADN-Z

DF: Conformación en zigzag menos común del ADN bicatenario, con una doble hélice levógira, que requiere secuencias alternantes de GC. Un alto contenido de sal la favorece, pero puede tener lugar en las células y desempeñar funciones reguladoras.

EN: Z-DNA

ADN arrastrando los pies

DF: Uso de la recombinación de ADN (recombinación, genética) para preparar una gran biblioteca de genes quiméricos nuevos de una población de ADN fragmentado aleatoriamente a partir de secuencias genéticas relacionadas.

EN: DNA shuffling

ADN concatenado

DF: Conjunto completo de secuencias de ADN unidas en forma covalente, generadas mediante concatenación. A diferencia del ADN encadenado, que se une eslabón a eslabón, el ADN concatenado está unido por los extremos.

EN: concatenated DNA

ADN del cinetoplasto

DF: ADN de los cinetoplastos, que constituyen mitocondrias especializadas de los tripanosomas y protozoos parásitos relacionados de la orden cinetoplastida. Está compuesto por una red compleja de numerosos anillos concatenados de dos clases: la primera presenta una gran cantidad de anillos de ADN dúplex llamados minicírculos, con una longitud de unos 2000 pares de base, mientras que la segunda presenta varias decenas de anillos mucho más largos denominados maxicírculos, cuya longitud se aproxima a los 37 kb.

EN: kinetoplast DNA

ADN encadenado

DF: ADN circular que se encuentra entrelazado como los eslabones de una cadena. Es utilizado para analizar la actividad de las topoisomerasas del ADN. A diferencia del ADN concatenado, que está unido por los extremos, el ADN encadenado se une eslabón a eslabón.

EN: catenated DNA

ADN intergénicas

DF: Cualquiera de las codificaciones génicas del ADN, incluso regiones no traducidas 5' y 3' uniendo regiones, intrones, pseudogenes no funcionales y secuencias repetitivas no funcionales. Este ADN puede o podría no codificar funciones reguladoras.

EN: intergenic DNA

ADN recombinante

DF: Molécula de ADN formada mediante la unión de diferentes segmentos de ADN, utilizando la tecnología del ADN recombinante.

EN: recombinant DNA

ADN satélite

DF: Secuencias altamente repetitivas de ADN que se encuentran en la heterocromatina, fundamentalmente están cerca de los centrómeros. Están compuestos por secuencias simples (muy cortas) repetidas de una en una y muchas veces para formar grandes bloques de secuencias. Adicionalmente, luego de la acumulación de mutaciones, estos bloques de repeticiones han sido repetidos ellos mismos en línea. El grado de repetición es del orden de 1000 a 10 millones en cada locus. Los locus son pocos, usualmente uno o dos por cromosoma. Se les llamó satélites ya que en gradientes de densidad, a menudo sedimentan como bandas satélite distintas separadas del grueso del ADN del genoma debido a su diferente composición de bases.

EN: satellite DNA

ADN superenrollado

DF: Dúplex circular de ADN aislado a partir de virus, bacterias y mitocondrias en forma superenrollada o superdoblada. Este ADN superhelicoidal es rico en energía libre. En la transcripción, la magnitud de la iniciación del ARN es proporcional a la superhelicoidalidad del ADN.

EN: supercoiled DNA

adrenalectomía

DF: Extirpación quirúrgica de una o ambas glándulas adrenales.

EN: adrenalectomy

adsorbentes

DF: Sustancia que tiene la propiedad de adherir o acumular otra sustancia en su superficie.

EN: adsorbents

adsorción

DF: Adherencia de una sustancia a la superficie de otra.

EN: adsorption

aductos de ADN

DF: Aductos covalentes entre mutágenos químicos y ADN.

EN: DNA adducts

adulticidas

DF: Agentes químicos que matan la fase adulta de una plaga o parásito.

EN: adulticides

advección

DF: Movimiento de aire de gran escala, principalmente horizontal, que produce cambios de temperatura o de índole física. En el campo de la oceanografía, constituye el flujo de agua de mar horizontal o vertical como una corriente.

EN: advection

adyuvantes

DF: Ingrediente que mejora las propiedades de un medicamento, vacuna o plaguicida.

EN: adjuvants

Aegilotriticum

DF: Híbrido intergenérico de Aegilops x Triticum.

EN: Aegilotriticum

aelurostrongilosis

DF: Infecciones por nematodos del género Aelurostrongylus.

EN: aelurostrongylosis

aequorina

DF: Fotoproteína aislada de la medusa bioluminiscente Aequorea. Despide luz visible mediante una reacción intramolecular cuando una minúscula cantidad de iones calcio es agregada. Se cree que la fracción luminosa de la reacción bioluminiscente es 2-amino-3-bencilo-5-(p-hidroxifenilo) pirazina (AF-350).

EN: aequorin

aerénquima

DF: Espacios prominentes intercelulares o de gas que se hallan en los tejidos corticales de las hojas, las raíces y los tallos de plantas acuáticas y de otros tipos y que facilitan los intercambios de gases entre la raíz y el brote.

EN: aerenchyma

aerobiosis

DF: Vida o reacciones metabólicas que tienen lugar en un ambiente que contiene oxígeno.

EN: aerobiosis

aerodinámica

DF: Estudio de los flujos de gases (especialmente el aire) y de las fuerzas que afectan a objetos en movimiento; específicamente, la interacción de los objetos en movimiento con la atmósfera.

EN: aerodynamics

aeroponía

DF: Cultivo de plantas en un ambiente sin suelo, en el que los nutrientes son rociados intermitente o continuamente en las raíces de las plantas.

EN: aeroponics

aerosoles

DF: Suspensión coloidal de partículas sólidas finas o gotitas líquidas en el aire u otro gas.

EN: aerosols

Aesculus carnea

DF: Híbrido interespecífico entre *Aesculus hippocastanum* x *Aesculus pavia*.

EN: *Aesculus carnea*

afinidad del anticuerpo

DF: Medida de la fuerza de unión entre un anticuerpo y un hapteno o un determinante antigénico simple. Depende de la proximidad del ajuste estereoquímico entre los sitios de combinación del anticuerpo y los determinantes antigénicos, del tamaño del área de contacto entre ellos y de la distribución de los grupos cargados e hidrofóbicos. Incluye el concepto de "avidéz", que se refiere a la fuerza de la unión antígeno-anticuerpo, luego de la formación de complejos reversibles.

EN: antibody affinity

aforestación

DF: Establecimiento de un cultivo de árboles en un área en la que ha estado ausente siempre o por un largo tiempo.

EN: afforestation

African horse sickness virus

DF: Especies de Orbivirus que causan enfermedad en caballos, mulas y burros y que también pueden infectar otros animales como perros, vacas, ovejas, cabras y humanos. Este virus es transmitido por insectos chupadores de sangre (hematófagos)- usualmente mosquitos pequeños picadores del género Culicoides.

EN: African horse sickness virus

African swine fever virus

DF: Este virus causa algunas veces una infección fatal en cerdos, caracterizada por fiebre, tos, diarrea, nódulos linfáticos hemorrágicos, y edema de la vesícula biliar. Es transmitido entre cerdos domésticos por contacto directo, ingestión de carne infectada, objetos contaminados capaces de transmitir el virus de un lugar a otro, o mecánicamente por moscas picadoras o garrapatas blandas - argasidae (género Ornithodoros).

EN: African swine fever virus

afrodisíacos

DF: Sustancia que estimula la respuesta sexual.

EN: aphrodisiacs

agarosa

DF: Polisacárido presente en el agar y responsable de su gelificación. Consiste en residuos de 3,6-anhidro-L-galactosa y D-galactosa. Se usa como medio para cromatografía en gel.

EN: agarose

agentes adrenérgicos

DF: Fármacos que actúan en los receptores adrenérgicos o que influyen en el ciclo de vida de los transmisores adrenérgicos. Entre ellos se incluyen los agonistas y los antagonistas adrenérgicos y los agentes que intervienen en la síntesis, el almacenamiento, la absorción, el metabolismo y la liberación de transmisores adrenérgicos.

EN: adrenergic agents

agentes aglutinantes

DF: Sustancias que mantienen unidos productos combinados, partículas o mezclas, las cuales son utilizadas especialmente en la producción de alimentos.

EN: binding agents

agentes antialérgicos

DF: Agentes utilizados para tratar reacciones alérgicas. La mayoría de estos fármacos evita la liberación de mediadores inflamatorios o inhibe las acciones de los mediadores liberados en sus células diana.

EN: anti-allergic agents

agentes antiañejamiento

DF: Agentes utilizados para mantener la blandura, la humedad, la textura y el color de los productos de panadería, las flores frescas cortadas, los productos agrícolas frescos, etc.

EN: antistaling agents

agentes anticarcinógenos

DF: Agentes que reducen la frecuencia o el porcentaje de tumores espontáneos o inducidos, independientemente del mecanismo involucrado.

EN: anticarcinogenic agents

agentes antiinflamatorios

DF: Sustancias que reducen o eliminan la inflamación.

EN: anti-inflammatory agents

agentes antilipémicos

DF: Sustancias que reducen los niveles de lípidos en la sangre.

EN: antilipemic agents

agentes antimicrobianos

DF: Sustancias que evitan que agentes u organismos infecciosos se propaguen o que los eliminan para evitar el contagio de la infección.

EN: anti-infective agents

agentes antimoluscosos

DF: Sustancias que impiden que las superficies se vuelvan incrustadas, estorbadas o ahogadas con materias extrañas.

EN: antifouling agents

agentes antineoplásicos

DF: Sustancias que inhiben o evitan la proliferación de neoplasias.

EN: antineoplastic agents

agentes antiplatelmínticos

DF: Agentes utilizados para tratar infestaciones de cestodos, trematodos o de otros platelmintos en seres humanos o animales.

EN: antiplatyhelminthic agents

agentes antitusivos

DF: Agentes que eliminan la tos. Actúan principalmente en el centro medular de la tos.

EN: antitussive agents

agentes colinérgicos

DF: Cualquier medicamento utilizado por su acción sobre los sistemas colinérgicos. Se incluyen agonistas y antagonistas, medicamentos que afectan el ciclo de acetilcolina, y medicamentos que afectan la sobrevivencia de las neuronas colinérgicas.

EN: cholinergic agents

agentes contra la obesidad

DF: Agentes que aumentan el gasto energético y la pérdida de peso mediante una regulación neuronal y química. Los agentes betaadrenérgicos y los fármacos serotoninérgicos han sido empleados de manera experimental en pacientes con diabetes mellitus no dependiente de la insulina (DMNDI)

para tratar la obesidad.
EN: anti-obesity agents

agentes de esponjamiento
DF: Agentes o aditivos que se agregan para aumentar el peso o el volumen sin aportar ninguna funcionalidad o utilidad.
EN: bulking agents

agentes de extensión
DF: Educador contratado por un condado y/o servicio de extensión cooperativa de un Estado para entregar educación sobre la agricultura basada en la investigación a personas residentes en ese condado o Estado con el objetivo de que aprendan a enfrentar problemas de la granja, el hogar y la comunidad a nivel local.
EN: extension agents

agentes etiológicos
DF: Entidad física, química o biológica que puede causar enfermedad en un organismo.
EN: etiological agents

agentes fotosensibilizantes
DF: Medicamentos que son farmacológicamente inactivos pero, cuando son expuestos a una radiación ultravioleta o a la luz del sol, se convierten en su metabolito activo, que produce una reacción favorable para el tejido enfermo. Estos compuestos pueden ser administrados en forma tópica o sistemática y han sido empleados en el tratamiento de psoriasis y varios tipos de neoplasias.
EN: photosensitizing agents

agentes hipoglicémicos
DF: Sustancias que reducen los niveles de glucosa en la sangre.
EN: hypoglycemic agents

agentes neurotóxicos
DF: Sustancias químicas muy tóxicas denominadas "fosfatos orgánicos" que envenenan el sistema nervioso y afectan las funciones corporales vitales para la supervivencia de los individuos. Fueron producidas originalmente en la búsqueda de insecticidas pero, debido a su toxicidad, fueron evaluadas para uso militar.
EN: nerve agents

agentes radioprotectores
DF: Fármacos utilizados para proteger contra la radiación ionizante. Suelen ser de interés por su uso en la radioterapia; sin embargo, se han utilizado también con otros propósitos, como por ejemplo, fines militares.
EN: radioprotective agents

agentes reductores
DF: Materiales que agregan un electrón a un elemento o

compuesto, es decir, que reducen la positividad de su valencia.

EN: reducing agents

aglomeración de la madera

DF: Unión de la madera o de piezas de madera mediante adhesivos.

EN: wood bonding

agonistas hormonales

DF: Sustancias químicas que tienen una afinidad para estimular actividad fisiológica en receptores celulares normalmente estimulados por hormonas producidas naturalmente y que desencadenan una respuesta bioquímica.

EN: hormone agonists

agonistas beta adrenérgicos

DF: Medicamentos que se unen selectivamente a receptores beta adrenérgicos y los activan.

EN: beta-adrenergic agonists

agotamiento por calor

DF: Síndrome clínico causado por estrés por calor, tal como el que se produce en un ambiente cálido o por la exposición excesiva al sol. Se caracteriza por la sudoración, la depleción de agua (volumen) y de sal, piel fría, húmeda y pegajosa, náuseas y dolor de cabeza.

EN: heat exhaustion

agraz

DF: Zumo agrio de frutas verdes como manzanas, manzanas silvestres o uvas, del cual se puede elaborar también un licor ácido.

EN: verjuice

agregación plaquetaria

DF: Adhesión de las plaquetas entre sí. Esta formación de grumos puede ser inducida por distintos agentes (por ej. trombina, colágeno) y es parte del mecanismo que conduce a la formación de un trombo.

EN: platelet aggregation

agricultores

DF: Una persona que está involucrada en el desarrollo de cosechas, avicultura o ganadería.

EN: farmers

agricultura

DF: La ciencia o la práctica de la agricultura, incluidos los cultivos y la cría de animales para la producción de alimentos, fibra, combustible y otros productos.

EN: agriculture

agricultura alternativa

DF: Métodos de producción distintos a los de cultivo intensivo

mediante energía o productos químicos. Las alternativas incluyen el uso de estiércol vegetal o animal en lugar de fertilizantes químicos, manejo integrado de plagas en lugar de pesticidas químicos, labranza reducida, rotación de cultivos (especialmente de leguminosas para agregar nitrógeno). Cultivos alternativos o diversificación de la empresa agrícola.

EN: alternative farming

agricultura comunitaria

DF: La agricultura sustentada por la comunidad consiste en una comunidad de individuos que adhieren a una operación agrícola con los productores y consumidores y se proporcionan apoyo mutuo y comparten los riesgos y beneficios de la producción de alimentos. Los miembros se comprometen por adelantado a cubrir anticipadamente los costos de la operación agrícola y el sueldo de los trabajadores. En retribución, reciben participación en las utilidades de la granja durante toda la temporada de cultivo.

EN: community supported agriculture

agricultura de cocodrilos

DF: El cultivo de cocodrilos para alimentación, cuero, conservación y otros fines.

EN: alligator farming

agricultura de contorno

DF: Operaciones en terreno tales como arado, plantación, cultivo y cosecha en el contorno o en el ángulo recto de la pendiente natural, para reducir la erosión del suelo, proteger su fertilidad y utilizar el agua de manera más eficiente.

EN: contour farming

agricultura de precisión

DF: Una estrategia gerencial que utiliza la información de un sitio específico para administrar precisa y económicamente y optimizar los ingresos de la producción.

EN: precision agriculture

agricultura de secano

DF: Sistema de cultivo de productos en regiones semiáridas (generalmente con menos de 51 cm. de precipitación anual) sin el uso de irrigación. Con frecuencia, parte del terreno se deja sin cultivar en años alternados para conservar la humedad.

EN: dryland farming

agricultura de subsistencia

DF: Sistema de explotación donde alimentos y bienes producidos son consumidos predominantemente por la familia y donde el excedente para venta en el mercado es poco.

EN: subsistence farming

agricultura extensiva

DF: Un sistema de crecimiento de cosechas y animales, usualmente en parcelas grandes de tierra, donde una cantidad comparativamente pequeña de producción de entrada o trabajo es usada por acre. Comparar con agricultura intensiva.

EN: extensive farming

agricultura intensiva

DF: Un sistema de cosechar o criar animales, usualmente en pequeñas parcelas de tierra, donde comparativamente se utiliza una gran cantidad de aportes para la producción o para el trabajo por acre. Compare con agricultura extensiva.

EN: intensive farming

agricultura sustentable

DF: Usar para referirse a prácticas agrícolas que apoyan la rentabilidad económica sostenida, la calidad y bienestar sustentable del ambiente, el uso eficiente de los recursos naturales, y la calidad general y disponibilidad de alimento y fibra para el género humano.

EN: sustainable agriculture

agricultura tradicional

DF: Método agrícola tradicional transmitido de generación en generación. Supone el uso intensivo de los conocimientos autóctonos, de los recursos naturales y de las creencias culturales de los agricultores.

EN: traditional farming

agroecología

DF: Diseño, desarrollo y manejo de agroecosistemas sostenibles sobre la base de la aplicación de principios ecológicos y la consideración de factores sociales, culturales y económicos existentes en las comunidades agrícolas.

EN: agroecology

Agroelymus

DF: Híbrido intergenérico de Agropyron x Elymus.

EN: Agroelymus

agroecosistemas

DF: Sistemas en que comunidades de plantas, microbios y animales que habitan tierra cultivada, pastizales o tierras de pastos interactúan entre ellos y su ambiente físico.

EN: agroecosystems

agroforestería

DF: Un sistema agroforestal es una forma de uso múltiple de la tierra donde perennes leñosos (árboles, arbustos, bambúes, palmeras, lianas leñosas) son cultivados en la misma unidad de manejo de la tierra con cosechas y/o animales.

EN: agroforestry

agroforesteria de parques

DF: Un tipo de sistema agroforestal en el cual el dosel de los árboles está muy distribuido en los cultivos o pastizales. Los árboles pueden ser plantados o regenerados naturalmente.

EN: parkland agroforestry systems

Agrohordeum

DF: Híbrido intergenérico de Agropyron x Hordeum.

EN: Agrohordeum

agroinfiltración

DF: Técnica de transformación genética de las plantas mediante inyección o infiltración al vacío de Agrobacterium o un virus de las plantas que transporta un gen deseado, la cual proporciona un sistema de seguimiento a la expresión transitoria de los genes.

EN: agroinfiltration

agromedicina

DF: Estudio y tratamiento de la salud humana relacionada con la agricultura. Aplicación de las ciencias médica y agrícola para promover la salud y la seguridad de las familias que habitan en granjas, de los trabajadores agrícolas y de los consumidores de productos agrícolas.

EN: agromedicine

agronomía

DF: Ciencia de la producción de cultivos y manejo del suelo.

EN: agronomy

agropastoreo

DF: Forma de agricultura que combina la producción de cultivos con la ganadería extensiva.

EN: agropastoralism

agropiscicultura

DF: Uso alternativo de la acuicultura de agua dulce y la agricultura o combinado (producción de cultivos).

EN: agropisciculture

Agropogon

DF: Híbrido intergenérico de Agropyron x Hordeum.

EN: Agropogon

Agrotriticum

DF: Híbrido intergenérico de Agropyron x Triticum.

EN: Agrotriticum

agua corporal

DF: Fluidos compuestos principalmente del agua que se halla en el cuerpo.

EN: body water

agua de drenaje

DF: Cualquier tipo de agua, generalmente de precipitaciones o de regadío, que ingresa, interactúa y a continuación sale de un paraje.

EN: drainage water

agua de lastre

DF: Agua dulce o salada cargada y descargada por los barcos para mejorar su estabilidad. Los organismos transportados de un puerto a otro en esta faena pueden convertirse en especies invasivas (plagas).

EN: ballast water

agua de tormenta

DF: Exceso de agua de un evento meteorológico que tiene una interacción limitada con el paisaje y fluye hacia el agua superficial o hacia los sistemas de drenaje. El agua de lluvia genera un aumento en el flujo de los arroyos sobre el flujo base.

EN: stormwater

agua disponible para la vegetación

DF: Porción de agua en el suelo que puede ser absorbida por las raíces de las plantas, es decir, agua mantenida a una tensión inferior a 1500 kPa en el suelo.

EN: plant available water

agua superficial

DF: Agua naturalmente abierta a la atmósfera, tal como ríos, lagos, estanques, arroyos, estuarios, embalses, mares, etc.

EN: surface water

agua virtual

DF: El volumen de agua dulce utilizado en la elaboración de productos comestibles y no comestibles.

EN: virtual water

aguas residuales

DF: Desechos y aguas residuales que se vierten en las alcantarillas desde las viviendas y las industrias.

EN: sewage

aguas subterráneas

DF: Agua dentro de la Tierra que abastece pozos y manantiales. Concretamente, agua en la zona de saturación donde todos los orificios en el suelo y las rocas son llenados -la parte superior de lo que forma la capa freática.

EN: groundwater

ahoyado amargo

DF: Semillas que se desarrollan en manzanas y que producen un sabor amargo. La causa es una deficiencia de calcio y/o un

exceso de potasio o magnesio dentro de la propia fruta, y no necesariamente la fertilidad del suelo ni la condición general de los nutrientes de la planta.

EN: bitter pit

ahumar

DF: Aplicación de humo a los alimentos, generado quemando madera, con el fin de preservarlos y darles un sabor ahumado.

EN: smoking (food products)

aislamiento geográfico

DF: Separación de especies de las mismas poblaciones o de un grupo de cría producida por una barrera física como un río o una cordillera.

EN: geographical isolation

alameticina

DF: Un grupo de undecapéptidos cíclicos estrechamente relacionados del hongo *Trichoderma polysporum* y *Cylindrocarpon lucidum*. Ellos tienen alguna acción antineoplásica y antifúngica e importantes efectos inmunosupresores. Ciclosporinas han sido propuestas como coadyuvantes en el tejido y el trasplante de órganos para suprimir el rechazo del injerto.

EN: alamethicin

alanina-ARNt Ligasa

DF: Enzima que activa la alanina con su ARN de transferencia específico.

EN: alanine-tRNA ligase

ALARA (tan bajo como razonablemente alcanzable)

DF: Una guía para reducir los riesgos conocidos por reducir al mínimo la exposición, teniendo en cuenta los costos, beneficios de salud pública, seguridad y otras cuestiones sociales y económicas.

EN: ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable)

albedo (frutos cítricos)

DF: Tejido blanco esponjoso de la cáscara de los frutos cítricos.

EN: albedo (citrus fruit)

albedo (reflectancia)

DF: Fracción de la radiación total incidente de un cuerpo que es reflejada por éste. Proporción entre luz reflejada y luz incidente.

EN: albedo (reflectance)

albino

DF: Animales o plantas con ausencia de pigmentación. En los animales, la pigmentación está ausente en el pelo, los ojos y la piel. En las plantas, ausencia total o parcial de

pigmentos o clorofila.
EN: albino

albuminuria
DF: Condición patológica que consiste en tener demasiada cantidad de albúmina en la orina.
EN: albuminuria

albura
DF: Madera de color pálido que se halla cerca de la parte externa del tronco. En la mayoría de condiciones es más proclive a la pudrición que el duramen.
EN: sapwood

alcadienos
DF: Hidrocarburos acíclicos, ramificados o no, que presentan dos enlaces dobles carbono-carbono.
EN: alkadienes

alcaloides del opio
DF: Alcaloides encontrados en el opio de Papaver que induce efectos analgésicos y narcóticos por acción sobre receptores opioides.
EN: opium alkaloids

alcalosis
DF: Condición patológica que causa una pérdida de ácidos o un exceso de base en los fluidos corporales.
EN: alkalosis

alcance
DF: Los esfuerzos para aumentar la sensibilización, la disponibilidad y utilización de información o servicios a través de la interacción con una población objetivo.
EN: outreach

alcantarillas
DF: Tipo de desagüe o tubo que permite que el agua no deseada pase debajo de una carretera, un camino, etc. de un lado al otro.
EN: culverts

alcohólisis
DF: Reacción química en la que un enlace químico se rompe debido a la adición de un alcohol.
EN: alcoholysis

alelopatía
DF: Influencia mutua entre las plantas que surge de los productos de su metabolismo.
EN: allelopathy

aleloquímicos
DF: Sustancias químicas liberadas por un organismo que ejercen

efectos conductuales o fisiológicos, generalmente adversos, en otro organismo.

EN: allelochemicals

alelos

DF: Formas del mismo gen mutuamente excluyentes que ocupan el mismo locus en cromosomas homólogos y que rigen el mismo proceso bioquímico y de desarrollo.

EN: alleles

alelos nulos

DF: Formas mutantes de un gen que no producen ningún producto génico o que expresan un gen no funcional y que, por lo tanto, carecen de función genética.

EN: null alleles

alérgenos

DF: Sustancia, a menudo una proteína, que puede causar una alergia o una reacción alérgica en el cuerpo.

EN: allergens

alergias alimentarias

DF: En una alergia alimentaria verdadera, el sistema inmunitario del cuerpo reconoce como agente extraño una sustancia que provoca una reacción, un alérgeno, en el alimento- generalmente una proteína- y produce anticuerpos.

EN: food allergies

alevines

DF: Peces salmónidos en fase larval que derivan sus nutrientes del saco vitelino y que residen en los lugares de oviposición.

EN: alevins

alfa-amanitina

DF: Octapéptido cíclico con un puente tioéter entre la cistina y triptófano. Inhibe la ARN polimerasa II. La intoxicación puede requerir un trasplante de hígado.

EN: alpha-amanitin

alfa-pineno

DF: Hidrocarburo de la clase de los monoterpenos presente en muchos aceites esenciales.

EN: alpha-pinene

alfabetización

DF: Habilidad para leer y escribir.

EN: literacy

alfabetización de adultos

DF: Habilidad de los adultos (de edad superior a los 18 años) para leer y escribir.

EN: adult literacy

alfacatenina

DF: Catenina que se une a la F-actina y vincula el citoesqueleto a la catenina beta y la catenina gamma.

EN: alpha catenin

alfaclorhidrina

DF: Propanodiol clorado con actividad antifertilidad en los machos, empleado como quimioesterilizante en roedores.

EN: alpha-chlorohydrin

alfalfa

DF: Cultivo leguminoso de gran valor como forraje.

EN: alfalfa

algicidas

DF: Plaguicidas para el control de algas en lagos, canales, piscinas, tanques de agua y otros sitios.

EN: algicides

algodón de hilas

DF: Fibras de algodón que han sido sacadas de la semilla durante el proceso de desmotado del algodón.

EN: lint cotton

alguívoros

DF: Organismo que se alimenta de algas.

EN: algivores

alianzas público-privadas

DF: Alianza formal entre el Gobierno (estatal, local o federal) y una o varias empresas privadas, establecida para lograr un objetivo específico de interés para el Gobierno.

EN: public-private partnerships

alimentación diferencial (creep feeding)

DF: Método utilizado para alimentar animales jóvenes en el que se coloca una barrera, de manera que solo animales lo suficientemente pequeños son capaces de acceder al pienso o al pasto a un lado de ella.

EN: creep feeding

alimentación enteral

DF: Suplemento alimenticio suministrado a través del canal alimentario o de cualquier vía conectada con el sistema gastrointestinal (es decir, por vía enteral). Esto incluye alimentación oral, alimentación a sorbos y alimentación con sondas nasogástricas, de gastrostomía y yeyunostomía.

EN: enteral feeding

alimentación parenteral

DF: Administración de nutrientes para la asimilación y utilización por parte de un paciente quien no puede mantener una nutrición adecuada por parte de la alimentación completa. Los nutrientes son administrados por

una vía diferente a la del tubo digestivo (por ejemplo, por vía intravenosa, por vía subcutánea).

EN: parenteral feeding

alimentación saludable

DF: Dieta cuyo objetivo es satisfacer las necesidades nutricionales, mejorar la salud y reducir el riesgo de desarrollar enfermedades relacionadas con la alimentación.

EN: healthy diet

alimento molido

DF: Alimento a base de cereales, productos de cereal, y a veces suplementos, que puede ser proporcionado en forma húmeda o seca al ganado y aves de corral.

EN: mash feed

alimentos bajos en ácido

DF: Alimento con valores de pH mayores que 4,6.

EN: low acid foods

alimentos basados en vegetales

DF: Alimentos que proviene de fuentes vegetales.

EN: plant-based foods

alimentos básicos

DF: Alimentos que son básicos para la dieta/cocina de la cultura, como harina de trigo, arroz, maíz, ñames, azúcar, sal, etc.

EN: staple foods

alimentos de base animal

DF: Alimentos que se originan de fuentes animales.

EN: animal-based foods

alimentos de granos

DF: Alimentos basados completamente o principalmente en granos comestibles.

EN: grain foods

alimentos de origen marino

DF: Organismos comestibles acuáticos (de agua dulce o marítima) como el pescado, mariscos, o algas que son usados como alimento.

EN: seafoods

alimentos ecológicos

DF: Los alimentos ecológicos son producidos sin antibióticos; hormonas de crecimiento; la mayoría de los pesticidas convencionales; fertilizantes a base de aceite o fertilizantes a base de lodo de aguas residuales; bioingeniería; o radiación ionizante. Se requiere la certificación del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos (USDA) antes de que un producto pueda ser etiquetado "orgánico". Las empresas, incluyendo

restaurantes, que manipulen o procesen los alimentos ecológicos también deben ser certificadas.

EN: organic foods

alimentos enriquecidos

DF: Alimentos a los que se les agregan nutrientes para reemplazar la pérdida de nutrientes producida durante su elaboración.

EN: enriched foods

alimentos fortificados

DF: Alimentos que contienen niveles superiores de nutrientes debido a la adición de nutrientes durante el procesamiento.

EN: fortified foods

alimentos funcionales

DF: Alimentos naturales o fabricados que se considera tienen niveles importantes de componentes biológicamente activos que proporcionan beneficios deseables para la salud más allá de la nutrición básica.

EN: functional foods

alimentos instantáneos

DF: Alimentos desecados listos para comer al añadir agua.

EN: instant foods

alimentos listos para cocinar

DF: Alimentos que son procesados y/o preparados de modo que estén listos para ser cocinados con muy poco esfuerzo adicional.

EN: ready-to-cook foods

alimentos medicados

DF: Alimentos formulados para ser consumidos administrados bajo supervisión médica y los cuales son destinados para el manejo dietético específico de una enfermedad o afección para la cual los requerimientos nutricionales distintivos, basados en principios científicos reconocidos son establecidos por evaluación médica.

EN: medical foods

alimentos modificados genéticamente

DF: Alimentos producidos de organismos modificados genéticamente. Estas especies han sufrido modificación directa de su complemento genético mediante utilización de técnicas tales como alteración del ADN, sustitución de material genético a través de un virus, trasplante de núcleos completos, trasplante de híbridos celulares, etc.

EN: genetically modified foods

alimentos nuevos

DF: Alimentos producidos de ingredientes que no han sido tradicionalmente usados para consumo humano en el área del mundo en cuestión, o que son producidos por un proceso

nuevo o extensivamente modificado.
EN: novel foods

alimentos perecederos
DF: Alimentos que están sujetos a pérdida de calidad,
usualmente destrucción, descomposición o deterioro.
EN: perishable foods

alimentos potencialmente peligrosos
DF: Alimento que requiere control de la temperatura como algo
que apoya el crecimiento rápido y progresivo de
microorganismos infecciosos o tóxicos, el crecimiento y
producción de toxina de *Clostridium botulinum*, o, en huevos
de cáscara crudos, el crecimiento de *Salmonella enteritidis*.
EN: potentially hazardous foods

alimentos preparados
DF: Alimentos procesados que están listos para ser cocinados
con muy poca preparación adicional.
EN: prepared foods

alimentos procesados
DF: Alimentos que son manufacturados, usualmente en larga
escala, usando cualquiera de la amplia variedad de técnicas
de procesamiento, más frecuentemente con la meta de
preservar los alimentos para el mercado.
EN: processed foods

alimentos recién cortados
DF: Pescado, carne, mariscos, hortalizas, frutas u otros
alimentos crudos que han sido cortados, pelados o
mínimamente preparados y empacados para que se mantengan
frescos.
EN: fresh-cut foods

alimentos reconstituidos
DF: Alimentos que fueron concentrados o condensados y han sido
devueltos a su consistencia original por la adición de agua.
EN: reconstituted foods

alimentos saludables
DF: Alimentos que el consumidor considera que reportan
beneficios superiores para la salud, tales como alimentos
con pocos o sin preservantes, procesamiento o pesticidas.
EN: health foods

alimentos sintéticos
DF: Productos consistentes de alimentos comunes y/o fórmulas
químicas que pueden ser usados en lugar de los alimentos
que imitan. A menudo los alimentos sintéticos son usados
por los consumidores por razones de salud o económicas.
EN: imitation foods

alineamiento de secuencias

DF: La comparación de dos o más secuencias de aminoácidos o bases de un organismo u organismos, de modo que se puedan alinear las zonas de las secuencias que comparten las mismas propiedades.

EN: sequence alignment

almacenamiento bajo atmósfera controlada

DF: Una tecnología de almacenamiento en la cual la composición de gas en el establecimiento dedicado al almacenamiento esta controlada con la finalidad de retardar la senescencia y prolongar el tiempo de vida de frutas, verduras y otros productos.

EN: controlled atmosphere storage

almacenamiento en superficie

DF: Volumen del valor de almacenamiento y la capacidad de cauce que representa, en un momento dado, el total del agua en camino a una salida desde un área o una cuenca hidrográfica.

EN: surface storage

almacenes

DF: Edificios o estructuras artificiales utilizadas para almacenar temporalmente mercancías en contenedores, como por ejemplo, cajas de alimentos, sacos de harina y latas de aceite, antes de ser utilizadas, distribuidas o exportadas.

EN: warehouses

aloinjerto

DF: Transplante entre individuos de la misma especie. Generalmente se refiere a individuos genéticamente distintos en contraste con el transplante isogeneico para individuos genéticamente idénticos.

EN: allografting

alometría

DF: Estudio de la tasa de crecimiento de una parte de un organismo en relación a la tasa de crecimiento de todo el organismo, y el cambio resultante en la proporción de varias partes a medida que el organismo crece.

EN: allometry

alopatría

DF: Especies o poblaciones que están separadas geográficamente y que, por lo tanto, no pueden cruzarse. Con el tiempo, estas poblaciones pueden presentar divergencias fenotípicas o genéticas.

EN: allopatry

alopoliploidea

DF: Poliploidea en la que dos especies diferentes contribuyen con uno o más conjuntos de cromosomas.

EN: allopolyploidy

alozimas

DF: Isoenzimas que difieren de otras variantes de la encima como resultado de una diferencia alélica. Una aloenzima difiere en la secuencia de aminoácidos de otras formas de la misma enzima y está codificada por un alelo en un locus individual.

EN: allozymes

alquenos

DF: Hidrocarburos insaturados del tipo C_n-H_{2n} , indicado por el sufijo "eno".

EN: alkenes

alquilación

DF: Adherencia covalente de un grupo alquilo a un compuesto orgánico. Puede ocurrir mediante una simple reacción de adición o la sustitución de otro grupo funcional.

EN: alkylation

alquitrán mineral

DF: Subproducto de la destilación destructiva del carbón, empleado como antieccemático. Constituye un agente antipruriginoso y queratoplástico utilizado también para tratar la psoriasis y otras afecciones cutáneas. De acuerdo con el Cuarto Informe Anual sobre Carcinógenos, la exposición ocupacional al hollín, al alquitrán y a ciertos aceites minerales es carcinógena.

EN: coal tar

Altas Llanuras (Estados Unidos)

DF: Meseta de la zona sur de las Grandes Llanuras que se extiende desde el sur de Dakota del Sur hasta la franja estrecha de Texas que se interna en Oklahoma.

EN: High Plains (United States)

alubias verdes

DF: Vaina inmadura, verde y succulenta de *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

EN: green beans

alumbre

DF: Sulfato doble formado por aluminio y algún otro elemento (especialmente un metal alcalino) o de aluminio. Tiene veinticuatro moléculas de agua de cristalización. El alumbre común es el doble de sulfato de amonio y potasio. Es blanco, transparente, muy astringente y se cristaliza fácilmente en octaedros. El término incluye por extensión otros sulfatos dobles de fórmula similar a la del alumbre.

EN: alum

aluvión

DF: Material sedimentario como el cieno, la arena, la arcilla, la grava o materiales detríticos similares depositados por agua corriente, como en las llanuras de inundación, los deltas, los cauces de los ríos, etc.

EN: alluvium

amanitinas

DF: Péptidos cíclicos extraídos de carpóforos de varias especies de hongos. Ellos son potentes inhibidores de ARN polimerasas en la mayoría de especies eucariotas, bloqueando la producción de ARNm y la síntesis de proteínas. Estos péptidos son importantes en el estudio de la transcripción. La alfa-amanitina es la principal toxina de las especies Amanitia phalloides, venenosa si es ingerida por humanos o animales.

EN: amanitins

amarilleo letal

DF: Enfermedad letal de la palma de coco y de otras palmas. Ha azotado las regiones que cultivan palmas de coco en Jamaica, Cuba, las Islas Caimán y Florida, y actualmente destruye palmas en Yucatán. La enfermedad la causan fitoplasmas y es transmitida por insectos chupadores llamados fulgoroideos. El primer signo visible es la caída de todos los frutos, seguido de marchitamiento de las flores nuevas y amarilleo de las hojas. No existe cura eficaz. Los árboles mueren entre 3 a 6 meses después de la aparición de los primeros síntomas.

EN: lethal yellowing

Amazonía

DF: La región contigua al Río Amazonas en Sudamérica.

EN: Amazonia

ambiente

DF: Complejo de factores climáticos, bióticos y del suelo que influyen en un organismo o en una comunidad ecológica y determinan su forma y supervivencia.

EN: environment

ámbito de hogar

DF: Área geográfica dentro de la cual un animal vive, se desplaza y realiza sus actividades usuales.

EN: home range

amento

DF: Racimo colgante alargado de flores unisexuales con brácteas que se hallan solo en las plantas leñosas.

EN: catkins

anfotericina B

DF: Antibiótico macrólido antimicótico producido por Streptomyces nodosus obtenido a partir de suelos de la región del río Orinoco de Venezuela.

EN: amphotericin B

amidas

DF: Compuestos orgánicos que contienen el radical -CO-NH₂. Se

derivan de los ácidos, reemplazando el OH por el NH₂, o del amoníaco, sustituyendo el H por un grupo acilo.

EN: amides

amígdalas

DF: Masas redondas u ovaladas de tejido linfoide embebidas en las paredes laterales de la laringe. Se encuentran una a cada lado de la orofaringe, en las fauces entre los pilares anterior y posterior del velo del paladar.

EN: tonsils

amikacina

DF: Antibiótico de amplio espectro derivado de la kanamicina. Se trata de reno y oto-tóxicos, como otros antibióticos aminoglucósidos.

EN: amikacin

amilógrafos

DF: Instrumentos que miden y registran el cambio de viscosidad de una suspensión o masa de harina y agua debido a la gelatinización del almidón al someterla al calor.

EN: amylographs

amiloide

DF: Una proteína fibrosa compleja que está compuesta por proteínas acumuladas en una estructura específica similar a una hoja plegada.

Esta estructura fibrilar se ha encontrado como un modelo alternativo de plegado para una variedad de proteínas funcionales. Los depósitos de amiloide en forma de placas de amiloide se asocian con una variedad de enfermedades degenerativas. La estructura amiloide también se ha encontrado en un número de proteínas funcionales que no están relacionados con enfermedades.

EN: amyloid

amiloidosis

DF: Grupo de procesos infecciosos esporádicos, familiares o heredados, degenerativos, unidos por el factor común de plegamiento y deposición anormal de proteínas. A medida que los depósitos amiloides aumentan, desplazan las estructuras de tejidos normales y causan disrupción de la función. Diversos signos y síntomas dependen de la ubicación y el tamaño de los depósitos.

EN: amyloidosis

amiloplastos

DF: Plástidos sin pigmentación del citoplasma de las plantas involucrado en la síntesis y almacenamiento del almidón.

EN: amyloplasts

aminación

DF: Creación de una amina. Puede ser producida por la adición de un grupo amino a un compuesto orgánico o la reducción de

un grupo nitro.
EN: amination

aminoácidos terminales
DF: Aminoácido que tiene el menor abastecimiento con respecto a su necesidad.
EN: limiting amino acids

aminoacil-ARNt ligasas
DF: Subclase de enzimas que aminoacilan el ARN de transferencia aminoácido-específico con sus aminoácidos correspondientes.
EN: aminoacyl tRNA ligases

aminoacil ARNt
DF: ARN que actúa como mediador en la biosíntesis proteica. Los compuestos están formados por aminoácidos, ATP y ARN de transferencia, una reacción catalizada por la aminoacil-ARNt sintetasa. Constituye un compuesto clave en el proceso de traducción genética.
EN: aminoacyl transfer RNA

aminoacilación
DF: Reacción que introduce un grupo aminoacilo a una molécula. La aminoacilación del ARN de transferencia constituye el primer paso de la traducción genética.
EN: aminoacylation

aminoacilación del ARN de transferencia
DF: Conversión del ARN de transferencia no cargado a aminoacil-ARNt.
EN: transfer RNA aminoacylation

aminoarabinosa
DF: Amino azúcar que se une a un lípido en la cubierta externa de bacterias y puede aumentar la resistencia antibiótica de las bacterias.
EN: aminoarabinose

aminólisis
DF: Reacción química que tiene lugar con una molécula de amina o amoníaco, a través de la cual una molécula es dividida en dos partes.
EN: aminolysis

aminometilación
DF: Reacción química en la que un grupo aminometilo es introducido en un compuesto.
EN: aminomethylation

amoxicilina
DF: Un antibiótico semisintético de amplio espectro similar a la ampicilina, excepto que por su resistencia al ácido gástrico permite mayores niveles séricos con la administración por vía oral.

EN: amoxicillin

ampicilina

DF: Derivado semi-sintético de la penicilina, que funciona como un antibiótico activo de amplio espectro por vía oral.

EN: ampicillin

amplificación diferencial de los alelos

DF: Imposibilidad de detectar o identificar una o ambas copias alélicas de un locus genético luego de la amplificación del ácido nucleico. Produce una célula heterocigótica que parece ser homocigótica.

EN: allelic dropouts

amplificación genética

DF: Aumento selectivo del número de copias de un gen que codifica una proteína específica sin un aumento proporcional en los otros genes. Se produce en forma natural mediante la extensión de una copia de la secuencia que se repite desde el cromosoma y su replicación extracromosómica es un plasmido, o mediante la producción de una transcripción de ARN de toda la secuencia que se repite de ARN ribosomático, seguido de transcripción inversa de la molécula para producir una copia adicional de la secuencia original de ADN.

EN: gene amplification

amplificación rápida de los extremos de ADNc

DF: Método rápido de clonación de una secuencia completa de ADN codificante cuando esta se conoce solo en forma parcial. Las copias de ADNc de una región de un transcrito de ARN son secuenciadas desde una pequeña secuencia conocida hasta el extremo 5' o 3' del transcrito.

EN: rapid amplification of cDNA ends

ampollas

DF: Acumulaciones de líquido visibles dentro o bajo la epidermis.

EN: blisters

anaerobiosis

DF: Producción de energía de nutrientes sin utilizar oxígeno.

EN: anaerobiosis

analgesia

DF: Métodos de alivio del dolor que pueden ser utilizados junto con analgésicos o en lugar de ellos.

EN: analgesia

analgésicos

DF: Compuestos capaces de aliviar el dolor sin producir pérdida del conocimiento.

EN: analgesics

análisis bibliométrico

DF: Uso de métodos estadísticos en el análisis de un conjunto de textos, dirigido a dar a conocer el desarrollo histórico de los temas y los patrones de autoría, publicación y uso, anteriormente denominado "bibliografía estadística".

EN: bibliometric analysis

análisis comparativo del riesgo

DF: El proceso de comparar y clasificar los distintos tipos de riesgo para identificar las prioridades y la asignación de la influencia de los recursos.

EN: comparative risk assessment

análisis de árbol de fallos

DF: Técnica mediante la cual muchos eventos que interactúan para producir otros pueden tener un vínculo por medio de relaciones lógicas simples que permiten construir metódicamente una estructura que representa el sistema.

EN: fault tree analysis

análisis de ciclo de vida atributivo

DF: Método de modelado del ciclo de vida que describe flujos de material, energía y emisiones en un producto o sistema discreto.

EN: attributional life cycle assessment

análisis de ciclo de vida consecuente

DF: Método de modelado del ciclo de vida que describe las consecuencias externas de las decisiones que cambian la forma en que el material, la energía y las emisiones fluyen dentro de un producto o sistema discreto.

EN: consequential life cycle assessment

análisis de componentes principales

DF: Procedimiento matemático que transforma una serie de posibles variables correlacionadas en un número menor de variables no correlacionadas llamadas componentes principales.

EN: principal component analysis

análisis de conglomerados

DF: Conjunto de métodos estadísticos usados para agrupar variables u observaciones en subgrupos fuertemente inter-relacionados.

EN: cluster analysis

análisis de costo-beneficio

DF: Técnica analítica que compara los costes y beneficios de las inversiones, programas o acciones políticas a fin de determinar qué alternativa o alternativas de maximizar los beneficios netos (eficiencia económica).

EN: cost benefit analysis

análisis de costos de la enfermedad

DF: La determinación del impacto económico de una enfermedad o condición de salud, incluidos los costes de tratamiento, esta forma de estudio no se ocupa de los beneficios / resultados.

EN: cost of illness analysis

análisis de dialelos

DF: Agrupamiento de genotipos en todas las combinaciones posibles para determinar la contribución genética relativa de cada padre a una característica específica de la progenie.

EN: diallel analysis

análisis de flujos metabólicos

DF: Medición de la utilización de sustratos celulares y la producción biosintética para la modelización de redes metabólicas.

EN: metabolic flux analysis

análisis de incertidumbre

DF: Examen detallado de los errores sistemáticos y aleatorios de una medición o estimación, un proceso de análisis para proporcionar información sobre la incertidumbre.

EN: uncertainty analysis

análisis de la audiencia

DF: Recopilación e interpretación de información acerca de los destinatarios de la comunicación oral, escrita o visual.

EN: audience assessment

análisis de la imagen

DF: La extracción de información útil de imágenes.

EN: image analysis

análisis de multivarianza

DF: Un conjunto de técnicas que se utilizan cuando la variación en diferentes variables tiene que ser estudiada de forma simultánea. En estadística, el análisis multivariado se interpreta como un método analítico que permite el estudio simultáneo de dos o más variables dependientes.

EN: multivariate analysis

análisis de orina

DF: Examen de orina por medios químicos, físicos o microscópicos.

EN: urinalysis

análisis de regresión

DF: Procedimientos para encontrar la función matemática que mejor describe la relación entre una variable dependiente y una o más variables independientes.

EN: regression analysis

análisis de secuencia

DF: Proceso de varias etapas que incluye la determinación de una secuencia (proteína, carbohidrato, etc.), su fragmentación y análisis, y la interpretación de la información de la secuencia.

EN: sequence analysis

análisis de sistema

DF: Estudio formal de sistemas complejos dirigido a respaldar la toma de decisiones. Examina la implementación y el impacto de líneas de acción o tecnologías alternativas, teniendo en cuenta las consecuencias probables de las alternativas en términos de incertidumbre, riesgos, costos y beneficios. Requiere enfoques interdisciplinarios que orienten la toma de decisiones en materia de estrategia y programas públicos y privados, uso y protección de los recursos, investigación y desarrollo en el área de la tecnología, desarrollo regional y urbano, sistemas educativos, servicios de salud y otros servicios sociales.

EN: systems analysis

análisis de sostenibilidad del ciclo de vida

DF: Evaluación de todos los impactos ambientales, económicos y sociales dirigida a la obtención de productos más sostenibles a lo largo de su ciclo de vida completo, desde la extracción de materias primas hasta su producción, uso y eliminación.

EN: life cycle sustainability assessment

análisis de varianza

DF: Una técnica estadística que aísla y evalúa las contribuciones de las variables independientes a la variación en la media de una variable dependiente continua.

EN: analysis of variance

análisis de viabilidad de población

DF: Aplicación de modelos que contabilizan las múltiples amenazas que la persistencia de una población afronta para ser probable durante un periodo determinado. Ayuda a identificar las amenazas que una especie enfrenta, a planificar la investigación y la recolección de datos, a priorizar las opciones de gestión y a prever la posible respuesta de la especie a medidas de gestión como la reintroducción, la cría en cautividad o las quemas prescritas.

EN: population viability analysis

análisis del flujo de materiales

DF: El análisis del flujo de materiales aplica el concepto de ecología industrial para estudiar cómo los materiales y la energía fluyen dentro, a través y fuera de un sistema.

EN: material flow analysis

análisis del mensaje

DF: Evaluación de como un mensaje es comunicado y recibido

efectivamente.
EN: message assessment

análisis del riesgo

DF: Proceso de análisis para la evaluación, gestión y comunicación de la información acerca de los peligros potenciales u otros efectos adversos y la cuantificación de sus probabilidades y consecuencias esperadas.

EN: risk analysis

análisis determinístico del riesgo

DF: Análisis determinístico del riesgo
Evaluación del riesgo que incluye el cálculo y expresión de riesgos como simples valores numéricos o "punto único" las estimaciones del riesgo con la incertidumbre y la variabilidad del análisis cualitativo.

EN: deterministic risk assessment

análisis discriminante

DF: Una técnica de análisis estadístico utilizado con variables discretas dependientes, que se trata de separar conjuntos de valores observados y asignar nuevos valores. A veces se usa en lugar del análisis de regresión.

EN: discriminant analysis

análisis ex ante

DF: Evaluación de valores económicos tales como precios, rendimientos, ganancias, etc. que se realiza antes de que tengan lugar eventos o momentos de incertidumbre.

EN: ex ante analysis

análisis factorial

DF: Conjunto de métodos estadísticos empleados para analizar las correlaciones entre algunas variables, a fin de calcular el número de dimensiones fundamentales que subyacen en los datos observados y de describirlas y medirlas. Se utiliza con frecuencia en el desarrollo de sistemas de puntuación para escalas de calificación y cuestionarios.

EN: factor analysis

análisis mediante la técnica headspace

DF: El análisis químico de la mixtura de vapor atrapada encima de un sólido o un líquido en un recipiente sellado herméticamente.

EN: headspace analysis

análisis para la determinación del sexo

DF: Validación del sexo de un individuo mediante la inspección de las gónadas y/o a través de pruebas genéticas.

EN: sex determination analysis

análisis riesgo-beneficio

DF: Comparación de los riesgos de corto y largo plazos con los

beneficios sociales generales de una actividad, del uso de químicos o de la tecnología. Si los riesgos y los beneficios se expresan en términos monetarios, se trata efectivamente de un análisis costo-beneficio.

EN: risk-benefit analysis

análisis secuencial de un producto patógeno

DF: Evaluación de todo el proceso de principio a fin que examina el riesgo de efectos adversos en una población y modelos específicos de las combinaciones de patógenos y productos.

EN: product pathogen pathway analysis

anamorfos

DF: Forma asexual de un hongo.

EN: anamorphs

Anaplasma

DF: Género de bacterias que causan enfermedad en cánidos, seres humanos y rumiantes. Garrapatas y moscas son vectores de esta enfermedad.

EN: Anaplasma

anaplasmosis bovina

DF: Enfermedad del ganado causada por parasitización de los glóbulos rojos por bacterias del género Anaplasma.

EN: bovine anaplasmosis

anastomosis quirúrgica

DF: Unión o derivación quirúrgica entre conductos, tubos y vasos. Puede ser extremo con extremo, extremo a lado, lado a extremo o lado a lado.

EN: surgical anastomosis

anautogenia

DF: Reproducción en la que se requiere harina de sangre o alimento ingerido para desarrollo del huevo, como en el caso de algunas especies de dípteras parásitas.

EN: anautogeny

andamios tisulares

DF: Estructuras que facilitan el crecimiento celular, compuestas por materiales biocompatibles. Constituyen matrices de apoyo sólidas especialmente diseñadas para llevar a cabo la adhesión celular, en el campo de la ingeniería de tejidos, y para utilizarlas en la regeneración guiada de tejidos.

EN: tissue scaffolds

andesita

DF: Roca volcánica, generalmente de color grisáceo oscuro, compuesta fundamentalmente de oligoclasa o feldespatos.

EN: andesite

androgénesis

DF: Desarrollo de un embrión de un huevo fertilizado que sólo involucra los cromosomas paternos del núcleo masculino.

EN: androgenesis

anemia hemolítica

DF: Anemia causada por una disminución de la vida de los eritrocitos.

EN: hemolytic anemia

anemia infecciosa equina

DF: Enfermedad viral de los caballos causada por el virus de anemia infecciosa equina. Se caracteriza por fiebre intermitente, debilidad y anemia. En su forma crónica, consiste en episodios infecciosos agudos con remisiones.

EN: equine infectious anemia

Anemone fulgens

DF: Un híbrido interespecífico natural entre Anemone hortensis x Anemone pavonina.

EN: Anemone fulgens

Anemone hybrida

DF: Un híbrido interespecífico entre Anemone hupehensis x Anemone vitifolia.

EN: Anemone hybrida

anestro

DF: Estado de inactividad sexual en animales hembras durante el cual no presentan ciclo estrógeno.

EN: anestrus

aneuploidia

DF: Constitución cromosomática de células que se desvían de la norma mediante adición o sustracción de cromosomas o pares de cromosomas.

EN: aneuploidy

aneurisma

DF: Saco formado por la dilatación de las paredes de una arteria, de una vena o del corazón.

EN: aneurysm

angiogénesis

DF: Desarrollo de nuevos vasos sanguíneos.

EN: angiogenesis

angiografía

DF: Radiografía de los vasos sanguíneos que se obtiene luego de la inyección de un medio de contraste.

EN: angiography

angiopoyetina-1

DF: Primer miembro descubierto de la familia angiopoyetina, que

puede desempeñar una función en el aumento de la formación y la ramificación de vasos sanguíneos. Específicamente, la angiopoyetina-1 se une al receptor TIE-2 y lo estimula. Varias isoformas de angiopoyetina-1 tienen lugar debido a un empalme alternativo de su ARNm.

EN: angiopoietin-1

angiopoyetina-2

DF: Angiopoyetina que guarda una estrecha relación con la angiopoyetina-1. Se une al receptor TIE-2 sin estimularlo y contrarresta el efecto de la angiopoyetina-1; sin embargo, dicho efecto puede verse limitado a los receptores celulares que se hallan en la vasculatura, por lo que la angiopoyetina-2 puede cumplir una función en la regulación decreciente de la ramificación y la formación de vasos sanguíneos.

EN: angiopoietin-2

angiopoyetinas

DF: Familia de proteínas angiogénicas estructuralmente relacionadas con un tamaño aproximado a los 70 kDa. Presentan un alto grado de especificidad para los miembros de la familia de receptores TIE.

EN: angiopoietins

angioscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se realiza en el interior de los vasos sanguíneos con la ayuda de un endoscopio.

EN: angiосcopy

angiostrongilosis

DF: Infecciones por nematodos del género *Angiostrongylus*.

EN: angiostrongylosis

angiotensinas

DF: Oligopéptidos los cuales son importantes en la regulación de la presión arterial (vasoconstricción) y la homeostasis de fluidos a través del sistema renin-angiotensina.

EN: angiotensins

angiotensinógeno

DF: Alfa-globulina de alrededor de 453 aminoácidos, dependiendo de la especie. Producida por el hígado secretada en la circulación sanguínea. Angiotensinógeno el cual es precursor inactivo de las angiotensinas naturales. Tras sucesivas divisiones enzimáticas, el angiotensinógeno produce angiotensina I, II y III con aminoácidos numerados a 10,8, y 7, respectivamente.

EN: angiotensinogen

ángulo de contacto

DF: El ángulo en el cual un líquido/ vapor encuentra la superficie sólida.

EN: contact angle

ángulo de incidencia

DF: Ángulo entre una onda que golpea una superficie y la perpendicular a esa superficie en el punto de incidencia.

EN: angle of incidence

ángulo de reposo

DF: Inclinação máxima de un montículo de material granulado en reposo.

EN: angle of repose

angustia

DF: Estado en el que un animal o ser humano no puede escapar ni adaptarse a agentes estresantes internos o externos que experimenta, lo cual produce efectos adversos.

EN: distress

anhídridos

DF: Compuestos químicos derivados de ácidos mediante la eliminación de una molécula de agua.

EN: anhydrides

anhídridos maleicos

DF: Productos utilizados en reacciones de copolimerización, en la reacción de Diels-Alder (diene síntesis) y en la preparación de resinas, productos farmacológicos y agroquímicos. Constituye un fuerte irritante que produce quemaduras.

EN: maleic anhydrides

anidamiento

DF: Medida o análisis de los patrones de distribución de las especies en hábitats fragmentados naturalmente, como por ejemplo, las islas. En un patrón anidado, la composición de especies en hábitats fragmentados constituye un subconjunto de esos hábitats con un número mayor de especies.

EN: nestedness

anillado

DF: Heridas causadas por la eliminación o cercado ajustado a la corteza o cambium alrededor de la circunferencia externa del tallo de una planta o tronco de un árbol, que puede causar la muerte al interrumpir el transporte de nutrientes.

EN: girdling

anillos de crecimiento

DF: La capa de crecimiento de madera puesta en el árbol durante una sola temporada de crecimiento. En la zona templada, los anillos de crecimiento anuales de muchas especies (por ejemplo, robles y pinos) se distinguen fácilmente por las diferencias en las células formadas durante las etapas tempranas y tardías de la temporada. En algunas especies de zona templada (por ejemplo, *Nyssa sylvatica* y *Liquidambar spp.*) y en muchas especies tropicales no se

pueden reconocer fácilmente los anillos de crecimiento anual.

EN: growth rings

animales de caza

DF: Animales considerados dignos de ser perseguidos por deportistas, especialmente animales salvajes cazados por deporte o para obtener alimento.

EN: game animals

animales de cría

DF: Especies animales que son destinadas para el mercado.

EN: farmed animal species

animales de tiro

DF: Animales usados para tirar implementos agrícolas, carros, vehículos, carga pesada, etc.

EN: draft animals

animales impedidos

DF: Animales que no se pueden parar o caminar solos, debido a enfermedad o heridas.

EN: downer animals

animales sin gérmenes

DF: Animales no contaminados ni asociados con organismos extraños.

EN: germ-free animals

animales sin patógenos específicos

DF: Animales o seres humanos criados en ausencia de un virus u otro microorganismo particular causante de enfermedades.

EN: specific pathogen-free animals

anión superóxido

DF: Molécula de dioxígeno reducido, en la que las dos moléculas de oxígeno están unidos por un enlace covalente y llevan un electrón no apareado con una sola carga negativa.

EN: superoxide anion

año de vida ajustado por calidad

DF: Unidad de resultados de la atención de salud que ajusta las ganancias (o pérdidas) en los años de la vida posterior a una intervención de salud pública por la calidad de vida durante esos años. AVAC puede proporcionar una unidad común de comparación de costo-utilidad a través de las diferentes intervenciones y problemas de salud.

EN: quality-adjusted life year

año de vida ajustado por discapacidad

DF: Una unidad de delicado estado de salud que se ajusta la esperanza de vida por edad, debido a la pérdida de la salud y los años de vida por incapacidad provocada por enfermedad o lesión. AVAD se utilizan a menudo para medir la carga

mundial de morbilidad.
EN: disability-adjusted life year

año de vida ajustado por la salud
DF: El número de años con salud perfecta que se consideran equivalentes a (es decir, tienen la misma utilidad que) los restantes años de vida en sus respectivos estados de salud.
EN: health-adjusted life year

ánodos
DF: Polos o electrodos positivos de emisores de electrones, tales como los tubos de electrones y las celdas eléctricas.
EN: anodes

anovulación
DF: Suspensión o cese de la ovulación en animales o humanos cuyos ovarios contienen folículos (folículo ovárico). Dependiendo de la etiología, la ovulación puede ser inducida mediante una terapia adecuada.
EN: anovulation

anquilosis
DF: Fijación e inmovilidad de una articulación.
EN: ankylosis

antagonismo farmacológico
DF: Fenómenos y farmacéutica de compuestos que inhiben la función de agonistas (agonismo de fármacos) y agonistas inversos (agonismo inverso de fármacos) de un receptor determinado. Por sí mismos los antagonistas no producen ningún efecto en un receptor y se dice que carecen de eficacia y actividad intrínseca.
EN: drug antagonism

antagonistas beta adrenérgicos
DF: Medicamentos que se unen a receptores beta adrenérgicos, pero no los activan y así bloquean la acción de agonistas beta adrenérgicos. Los antagonistas beta adrenérgicos se usan en el tratamiento de la hipertensión, arritmias cardíacas, angina pectoris, glaucoma, migrañas y ansiedad.
EN: beta-adrenergic antagonists

antagonistas fúngicos
DF: Microorganismos que ejercen un efecto adverso en el crecimiento o reproducción de otros hongos. A menudo se utilizan como bioplaguicidas en el control biológico de hongos patogénicos de las plantas.
EN: fungal antagonists

antagonistas hormonales
DF: Sustancias químicas que inhiben la función de las glándulas endocrinas, la biosíntesis de las hormonas secretadas, o la acción de hormonas sobre sus sitios específicos.
EN: hormone antagonists

anteras

DF: Parte del estambre que contiene el polen.

EN: anthers

antibiosis

DF: Asociación natural entre organismos que resulta perjudicial para al menos uno de ellos. Este término suele referirse a la producción de químicos por parte de un microorganismo que son dañinos para otro.

EN: antibiosis

antibióticos

DF: Sustancias químicas producidas por microorganismos o de forma sintética, las cuales inhiben el crecimiento, o destruyen las bacterias. Los antibióticos se utilizan a niveles terapéuticos para combatir enfermedades en humanos y animales. Desde la década de 1950 se han utilizado en niveles sub-terapéuticos en los piensos para potenciar el crecimiento y prevenir enfermedades en el ganado y aves de corral.

EN: antibiotics

antibióticos péptidos

DF: Antibióticos cuya estructura contienen dos o más restos derivados de aminoácidos.

EN: peptide antibiotics

anticoagulantes

DF: Sustancias que evitan la coagulación de la sangre.

EN: anticoagulants

anticodones

DF: Conjunto secuencial de tres nucleótidos en el ARN de transferencia que interactúa con el codón, su complemento en el ARN mensajero, durante su traslación en el ribosoma.

EN: anticodons

anticoncepción

DF: Uso de agentes, dispositivos, métodos o procedimientos que disminuyen la probabilidad de concebir o la impiden.

EN: contraception

anticonceptivos

DF: Agentes, dispositivos, métodos, o procedimientos que disminuyen la probabilidad de concepción o la evitan.

EN: contraceptives

anticonceptivos orales

DF: Compuestos, generalmente hormonales, tomados oralmente, a fin de bloquear la ovulación y evitar el embarazo. Las hormonas generalmente son estrógeno o progesterona, o ambas.

EN: oral contraceptives

anticuerpos antihelmínticos

DF: Inmunoglobulinas producidas en respuesta a antígenos helmínticos.

EN: helminth antibodies

anticuerpos bacterianos

DF: Inmunoglobulinas producidas en respuesta a antígenos bacterianos.

EN: bacterial antibodies

anticuerpos fúngicos

DF: Inmunoglobulinas producidas en respuesta a antígenos fúngicos.

EN: fungal antibodies

anticuerpos neutralizantes

DF: Anticuerpos que reducen o suprimen algunas actividades biológicas de un antígeno soluble o de un agente infeccioso, que suele ser un virus.

EN: neutralizing antibodies

anticuerpos protozoarios

DF: Inmunoglobulinas producidas en respuesta a antígenos protozoarios.

EN: protozoan antibodies

anticuerpos virales

DF: Inmunoglobulinas producidas en respuesta a antígenos virales.

EN: viral antibodies

antígeno-1 asociado a la función del linfocito

DF: Heterodímero de integrina presente en las células de origen hematopoyético. El antígeno CD11A está compuesto por la cadena alfa y el antígeno CD18, por la cadena beta. Constituye un importante receptor de células T, células B y granulocitos. Media en las reacciones de la adhesión leucocitaria que intervienen en la formación de conjugados citolíticos, las interacciones de las células T auxiliares y la eliminación dependiente de anticuerpos por medio de células asesinas naturales y granulocitos. La molécula 1 de adhesión intracelular se definió como un ligando del antígeno-1 asociado a la función del linfocito.

EN: lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1

antígeno CD146

DF: Molécula de adhesión celular de la superfamilia de las inmunoglobulinas expresada en las células endoteliales y que interviene en las uniones intercelulares.

EN: CD146 antigen

antígeno CD18

DF: Cadenas beta de glicoproteínas de la superficie celular que están unidas en forma no covalente a cadenas alfa

específicas de la familia de moléculas de adhesión leucocitaria CD11 (receptores, adhesión leucocitaria). El síndrome de deficiencia de adhesión leucocitaria es causado por un defecto en el gen que codifica el antígeno CD18.

EN: CD18 antigen

antígeno CD29

DF: Cadenas beta-1 integrina expresadas como heterodímeros, asociadas en forma no covalente a cadenas alfa específicas de la familia CD49 (CD49a-f). El antígeno CD29 es expresado en leucocitos en reposo y activados y constituye un marcador de todos los antígenos de activación muy tardía en las células.

EN: CD29 antigen

antígeno de macrófago 1

DF: Heterodímero de la superficie de la membrana que estimula la adhesión de los leucocitos. La subunidad alfa está constituida por el antígeno CD11b, mientras que la subunidad beta está compuesta por el antígeno CD18. El antígeno, que es una integrina, funciona como receptor del complemento 3 y participa en interacciones de adhesión célula-célula y célula-sustrato.

EN: macrophage-1 antigen

antígeno H-Y

DF: Antígeno de la superficie celular específico del sexo producido por el gen determinante del sexo en el cromosoma Y en los mamíferos. Causa que injertos singénicos de machos a hembras sean rechazados e interactúa con elementos somáticos de la gónada embrionológica indiferenciada y produce organogénesis testicular.

EN: H-Y antigen

antígeno nuclear de célula proliferativa

DF: Antígeno nuclear que juega un papel en la síntesis y reparación del ADN, y en la progresión del ciclo celular. El ANCP se requiere para la síntesis coordinada de las cadenas conducida y conductora en la horquilla de replicación durante la replicación del ADN.

EN: proliferating cell nuclear antigen

antígeno prostático específico

DF: Glucoproteína que es una proteínasa serina-calicleína y como una esterasa, producida por las células epiteliales del tejido prostático normal y maligno, es un marcador importante para el diagnóstico de cáncer de próstata.

EN: prostate-specific antigen

antígenos CD

DF: Antígenos de diferenciación que residen en los leucocitos de los mamíferos. Las letras CD, que significan cluster de diferenciación, se refieren a los grupos de anticuerpos

monoclonales que muestran una reactividad similar con ciertas subpoblaciones de antígenos de un linaje o de una etapa de diferenciación particular. Las subpoblaciones de antígenos son conocidas también por su designación de CD.

EN: CD antigens

antígenos de diferenciación

DF: Antígenos expresados principalmente en las membranas de células vivas durante fases secuenciales de maduración y diferenciación. Como marcadores inmunológicos, presentan un alto grado de especificidad de tejido y órgano y resultan útiles como sondas en estudios de desarrollo celular normal y de transformación neoplásica.

EN: differentiation antigens

antígenos de grupo sanguíneo

DF: Conjuntos de antígenos celulares superficiales situados en las células sanguíneas. Por lo general son glicoproteínas de membrana o glicolípidos que son antigénicamente distinguidos por sus restos de carbohidratos.

EN: blood group antigens

antígenos de histocompatibilidad

DF: Grupo de antígenos que incluye los antígenos de histocompatibilidad principales y secundarios. Los primeros están genéticamente determinados por el complejo de histocompatibilidad principal. Determinan el tipo de tejido para trasplante y causan rechazo de aloinjertos. Los segundos son sistemas de aloantígenos alélicos que pueden causar rechazos de trasplantes débiles.

EN: histocompatibility antigens

antígenos de la hepatitis A

DF: Antígenos producidos por varias cepas del virus de la hepatitis A, como el virus de la hepatitis A humano.

EN: hepatitis A antigens

antígenos de la hepatitis B

DF: Antígenos del virión del virus de la hepatitis B o de la partícula de Dane, su superficie (antígenos de superficie de la hepatitis B), núcleo (antígenos del núcleo de la hepatitis B) y otros antígenos asociados, incluidos los antígenos e de la hepatitis B.

EN: hepatitis B antigens

antígenos de la hepatitis C

DF: Antígenos de los viriones del hepacivirus, su superficie, núcleo u otros antígenos asociados.

EN: hepatitis C antigens

antígenos de neoplasias

DF: Componentes de proteínas, glicoproteínas, o lipoproteínas que se encuentran en la superficie de las células tumorales que son usualmente identificados por anticuerpos

monoclonales. Muchos de ellos son de origen embrionario o viral.

EN: neoplasm antigens

antígenos de superficie

DF: Antígenos encontrados en la superficie de las células, inclusive en células infecciosas o extrañas o en virus. Usualmente son grupos que contienen proteínas que están sobre las membranas celulares o las paredes y que pueden ser aislados.

EN: surface antigens

antígenos específicos de melanoma

DF: Antígenos celulares específicos para las células de melanoma.

EN: melanoma-specific antigens

antígenos HLA

DF: Antígenos determinados por los loci de los leucocitos hallados en el cromosoma 6, los principales loci de histocompatibilidad en humanos. Son polipéptidos o glucoproteínas que se encuentran en la mayoría de las células nucleadas y las plaquetas. Determinan los tipos de tejidos para los trasplantes y se asocian a ciertas enfermedades.

EN: HLA antigens

antihelmínticos

DF: Agentes destructivos de lombrices parasitarias. Se usan terapéuticamente en el tratamiento helmintiasis en seres humanos y animales.

EN: anthelmintics

antimicina A

DF: Antibiótico producido por especies de Streptomyces. Inhibe la respiración mitocondrial y puede agotar los niveles celulares de ATP. La antimicina A1 se ha usado como fungicida, insecticida y acaricida.

EN: antimycin A

antipiréticos

DF: Fármacos utilizados para reducir la temperatura corporal.

EN: antipyretics

antiportador de hidrógeno potásico

DF: Proteínas de membrana que permiten el intercambio de iones de hidrógeno por iones de potasio a través de la membrana celular. La acción de estos antiportadores influye en el pH intracelular y en la homeostasis de los iones de potasio.

EN: potassium-hydrogen antiporter

antiportador de sodio-calcio

DF: Proteína de intercambio de iones electrogénicos que mantiene un nivel estable de calcio eliminando una cantidad

de calcio igual a la cantidad que entra en las células. Se encuentra ampliamente distribuida en la mayoría de las membranas excitables, incluidas las del cerebro y el corazón.

EN: sodium-calcium antiporter

antiportador de sodio-hidrógeno

DF: Transportador glicoproteico de intercambio de la membrana plasmática que funciona en la regulación del pH intracelular, la regulación del volumen celular y en la respuesta celular a diferentes hormonas y mitógenos.

EN: sodium-hydrogen antiporter

antisuero

DF: Suero que contiene anticuerpos. Se obtiene de un animal que ha sido inmunizado mediante inyección de antígenos o infección con microorganismos que contienen el antígeno.

EN: antiserum

antraciclinas

DF: Compuestos orgánicos que presentan una estructura anular de tetrahidronaftacenos unida mediante un enlace glucosídico al aminoazúcar daunosamina.

EN: anthracyclines

ántrax

DF: Infección aguda causada por la bacteria formadora de esporas *Bacillus anthracis*. Afecta comúnmente a animales provistos de pezuñas, tales como ovejas y cabras. La infección en humanos a menudo compromete la piel (ántrax cutáneo), los pulmones (ántrax por inhalación) o el tracto gastrointestinal. El ántrax no es contagioso y se puede tratar con antibióticos.

EN: anthrax

anuncios de salud

DF: Todo anuncio escrito en la etiqueta de un producto alimentario que en forma expresa o por implicación describa la relación de cualquier sustancia (por ejemplo, un alimento o algún componente específico de un alimento) con alguna enfermedad o condición de salud.

EN: health claims

aparcería

DF: Cultivar la tierra para compartir la cosecha, en vez de pagar una cantidad fija de dinero por el alquiler de las tierras de cultivo del propietario.

EN: sharecropping

apareamiento cromosómico

DF: Alineamiento de cromosomas en secuencias análogas durante la división celular.

EN: chromosome pairing

apeo en savia

DF: Método de tala en el que el desramado se retrasa para reducir el contenido de humedad.

EN: sour felling

aperitivos

DF: Una pequeña cantidad de alimento o bebida, generalmente ingerida justo antes de la comida principal.

EN: appetizers

Aphthovirus

DF: Un género de la familia Picornaviridae que causa fiebre aftosa en animales de pezuña hendida.

EN: Aphthovirus

aplicación de la ley

DF: Nombre genérico de las actividades de las agencias responsables de mantener el orden público y de hacer cumplir la ley, particularmente las de prevención, detección e investigación del crimen y la captura de criminales.

EN: law enforcement

aplicación fraccionada

DF: La aplicación repetitiva de fertilizantes, compost, estiércol u otras modificaciones del suelo dividiendo el volumen total en pequeñas cantidades a lo largo de la temporada de crecimiento.

EN: split application

aplicación transdérmica

DF: Aplicación a través de la dermis (o piel).

EN: transdermal application

apólisis

DF: Separación de la endocutícula antigua o el exoesqueleto de la epidermis subyacente, que se observa en insectos y artrópodos, entre otros. Durante el proceso de separación el organismo puede ocultarse para protegerse y se vuelve inactivo. Suele ser seguida por la ecdisis.

EN: apolysis

apomixis

DF: Reproducción biológica sin fertilización, meiosis o producción de gametos que produce semillas genéticamente idénticas a la planta madre.

EN: apomixis

apoplasto

DF: Compartimento de una célula vegetal externo a la membrana plasmática, formado en las células adyacentes por el continuo de paredes celulares, material intercelular y espacio extracelular, el cual facilita el transporte de agua y solutos.

EN: apoplast

apoyo

DF: Apoyo activo a favor de una idea, política, individuo, grupo o causa.

EN: advocacy

apoyo familiar

DF: Entrega de alimentos, dinero, abrigo, etc., a familias por parte de organizaciones comunitarias tales como grupos religiosos y empresas.

EN: family support

apramicina

DF: Antibiótico complejo y de amplio espectro del complejo nebramicina, producido por *Streptomyces tenebrarius*.

EN: apramycin

aptámeros de nucleótidos

DF: Secuencias de nucleótidos generadas mediante rondas iterativas de la técnica SELEX, que se unen a una molécula seleccionada con gran afinidad.

EN: nucleotide aptamers

aptitud cardiorrespiratoria

DF: Medida de las capacidades funcionales del corazón, los pulmones y los músculos en relación con las demandas de rutinas de ejercicios específicas, tales como correr o andar en bicicleta.

EN: cardiorespiratory fitness

aptitud colonizadora

DF: Capacidad de un organismo (microbio, planta, animal) de sobrevivir y prosperar en un nuevo hábitat.

EN: colonizing ability

aptitud reproductiva

DF: Capacidad de un organismo de sobrevivir y reproducirse. La expresión fenotípica del genotipo en un ambiente particular determina cuán genéticamente apto será el organismo.

EN: reproductive fitness

aquamiel

DF: Una bebida fermentada hecha de miel, agua y levadura.

EN: mead

árabes

DF: Personas que se identifican con la nacionalidad, la identidad étnica, la ascendencia, o la lengua materna árabe.

EN: Arabs

aranceles

DF: Cobros tasados por un gobierno sobre artículos importados en su punto de aduana de entrada al país, y pagados por el

importador.
EN: tariffs

árbol muerto en pie
DF: Árboles muertos en pie, cuyas hojas y la mayor parte de las ramas han caído.
EN: snags

árbol perennifolio de hoja ancha
DF: Planta que retiene sus hojas en el otoño (en contraste con las plantas caducifolias o de hoja caduca) pero no pertenece a las coníferas de hojas aciculares.
EN: broadleaved evergreens

arboledas
DF: Grupo pequeño de árboles sin malezas, ya sea plantados o que crecen en forma natural.
EN: groves

árboles de la calle
DF: Árbol plantado a lo largo de una calle para proporcionar sombra o con fines ornamentales.
EN: street trees

árboles de riesgo
DF: Árbol con defectos estructurales que pueden provocar fallas en todo el árbol o parte de él, con alto riesgo de causar lesiones, muerte o daño a la propiedad.
EN: hazard trees

árboles de sombra
DF: Árbol alto con dosel grande que proporciona sombra en el nivel del suelo.
EN: shade trees

árboles elite
DF: Arbol que es muy superior al promedio respecto a los árboles de su misma especie, en cuanto a algunas características heredadas según lo determinado por los ensayos de progenie.
EN: elite trees

árboles fijadores de nitrógeno
DF: Arboles que pueden convertir el nitrógeno atmosférico en forma utilizable a través de una relación simbiótica con bacterias que viven en los nódulos de la raíz; ellos tienen muchas aplicaciones en sistemas agroforestales como abono, fertilizantes de nitrógeno, alimentos y forraje.
EN: nitrogen-fixing trees

árboles jóvenes
DF: Arbol joven mas maduro que una plántula, pero que no produce semilla aún. Es una clasificacion silvícola en la que los límites de tamaño varían según la región; en los

Estados Unidos se refiere a árboles de 2-4 pulgadas de diámetro y 4-4.5 pies de altura.

EN: saplings

árboles ornamentales

DF: Árbol cultivado por su belleza más bien que para uso. Por lo general es un árbol floral pequeño usado para subpiso o en laberintos exteriores por su color y textura.

EN: ornamental trees

árboles plus

DF: Un árbol que en su apariencia externa (fenotipo) es superior al promedio de los árboles de la misma especie desarrollado en un sitio similar. Con características visiblemente superiores que pueden incluir la morfología, vigor, resistencia a plagas o enfermedades, crecimiento, etc, pero a estas características no se les ha hecho la prueba clonal o de progenie.

EN: plus trees

árboles retenidos

DF: Los árboles y retoños que fueron salvados de la destrucción a causa de su valor o uso en las tierras agrícolas.

EN: retained trees

árboles semilleros

DF: Los árboles que producen semillas: por lo general un árbol superior dejado en pie durante el corte con el fin de que produzca semillas para reforestación.

EN: seed trees

arboviruses

DF: Definición no taxonómica para virus que se pueden replicar en huéspedes vertebrados y en vectores artrópodos.

EN: arboviruses

área basal

DF: Área transversal de un árbol medida a la altura del pecho (4,5 pies o 1,37 mt del nivel del suelo), o de pastos y arbustos medidos a 1 pulgada (2,54 cm) de nivel del suelo, usada para determinar la fitomasa. El área basal normalmente se expresa en unidades cuadradas por unidad de área.

EN: basal area

área de amenaza directa de la vivienda

DF: Área de una casa o un edificio y sus alrededores, a una distancia máxima de aproximadamente 60 m, que influye directamente en la ignición de dicha estructura por un fuego incontrolado.

EN: home ignition zone

área de cultivo en acres

DF: Hectáreas de un cultivo específico plantadas por lo

agricultores en una temporada del cultivo.
EN: crop acreage

area de la granja
DF: Area de tierras agrícolas utilizadas para la agricultura
(producción agrícola y producción ganadera).
EN: farm area

áreas arbustivas
DF: Cultivo de arbustos o árboles pequeños que suelen ser
inconvenientes para la gestión ganadera y maderera.
EN: shrublands

áreas de conservación
DF: Un área de especial interés debido a su vida silvestre,
rasgos naturales o valor histórico que es protegida por
leyes o regulaciones para salvaguardar y conservar su
carácter, viabilidad y apariencia para futuras generaciones.
EN: conservation areas

áreas de recreación
DF: Área relativamente pequeña, claramente definida, destinada
al uso público, que se concentra en las actividades de
recreación más tradicionales como campamentos, días de
campo y natación.
EN: recreation areas

áreas residenciales
DF: Tierra utilizada principalmente para la construcción de
viviendas permanentes como casas, apartamentos y
urbanizaciones, incluidas instalaciones adyacentes como
servicios públicos exteriores y subterráneos, calles y
callejones de acceso y otras estructuras y dependencias.
EN: residential areas

áreas ripícolas
DF: Terreno que se encuentra junto a una masa de agua. Forma la
transición entre los entornos terrestre y acuático.
EN: riparian areas

arenas de alquitrán
DF: Combinación de arcilla, arena, agua y bitumen (aceite
negro, pesado y viscoso). Puede ser extraída y procesada
para sacar el bitumen, que es rico en alquitrán, para luego
refinarlo hasta convertirlo en aceite. El bitumen en su
estado natural no puede ser bombeado desde el suelo, por lo
que a menudo las arenas de alquitrán son extraídas mediante
técnicas de minería a cielo abierto. El aceite se saca
también por medio de calefacción subterránea, con un
enriquecimiento adicional.
EN: oil sands

argilita
DF: Roca arcillosa compacta (gredosa) que se diferencia del

esquisto en que está cementada con sílice y, de la pizarra, en que no presenta una exfoliación pizarrosa.

EN: argillite

arilo

DF: Envoltura especial de ciertas semillas, por lo general carnosa, que comúnmente se desarrolla a partir del tegumento del óvulo o del tallo de la semilla (funículo, rafe, etc.) Rodea parcial o completamente la semilla de algunas plantas.

EN: aril

armazones de madera

DF: Un montaje de miembros tales como las vigas, barras, varillas y demás, que se combinan de tal manera que forman un armazón rígido. Todos los miembros están interconectados para formar triángulos.

EN: wood trusses

ARN de transferencia

DF: Las pequeñas moléculas de ARN, moléculas 73-80 nucleótidos que funcionan durante la traducción para alinear los amino ácidos en los ribosomas en una secuencia determinada por el mRNA (ARN mensajero). Existen acerca de 30 distintas ARNs. Cada una reconoce un específico juego de codones (información genética contenida en el ARNm) en el ARNm a través de su propio anticodon y como las tARNs aminoácidas cada una transporta un aminoácido específico al ribosoma para añadir a las largas cadenas péptidas.

EN: transfer RNA

ARN no codificante

DF: ARN que no codifica una proteína, pero que posee algunas funciones enzimáticas, estructurales o reguladoras. Si bien el ARN ribosómico y el de transferencia son además ARN no transcritos, ellos no están incluidos en este ámbito.

EN: non-coding RNA

ARN nuclear pequeño

DF: Cadenas cortas de ácido ribonucleico (ARN) (100-300 nucleótidos) que son abundantes en el núcleo y usualmente compuestas de proteínas en snRNPS (pequeñas ribonucleoproteínas nucleares.) Muchas funcionan en el proceso de de precursores del ARN mensajero. Otras, las snoRNAs (pequeñas nucleolomas) están envueltas con el proceso de precursores del ARN ribosomal.

EN: small nuclear RNA

aroclor

DF: Sustancias químicas industriales que se han convertido en contaminantes ambientales extendidos. Cada aroclor constituye una mezcla de clorobifenilos (1200 series) o cloroterfenilos (5400 series) o una combinación de ambos

(4400 series).
EN: aroclors

ARPCC

DF: Enfoque sistemático que se utiliza en el procesamiento de alimentos como un medio para asegurar la inocuidad alimentaria.
EN: HACCP

arqueología

DF: Estudio de las culturas humanas del pasado a través de la excavación y el análisis de artefactos u otros restos materiales recuperados de yacimientos arqueológicos.
EN: archaeology

arrastre de fondo

DF: En el transporte, parte del sedimento total que es llevado por el contacto intermitente con el cauce de un río mediante rodado, deslizamiento y rebote.
EN: bedload

arrastre de la madera

DF: Operación de transporte de la madera desde el destronque hasta el punto de recolección.
EN: log yarding

arrecifes

DF: Largas cadenas de rocas o arena que se encuentran en el nivel de la superficie del agua o cerca de él.
EN: reefs

arrecifes artificiales

DF: Estructuras artificiales construidas en aguas costeras o ambientes marinos, las cuales proporcionan un hábitat protegido para la acuicultura o la pesca.
EN: artificial reefs

arrendamientos financieros

DF: Tipo de contrato de arrendamiento en el que el arrendatario usa temporalmente un bien inmueble y es considerado como el dueño de este.
EN: capital leases

arrendamientos operativos

DF: Tipo de contrato de arrendamiento en el que el arrendador utiliza temporalmente un bien y no es considerado su propietario.
EN: operating leases

arrenotoquia

DF: Producción partenogénica de machos a partir de huevos no fertilizados.
EN: arrhenotoky

arriendo en efectivo

DF: Arriendos de tierras o granjas pagados como cantidad fija en dinero, en contraste con arriendos pagados mediante participación en los cultivos.

EN: cash rents

arritmia

DF: Cualquier variación del ritmo o de la frecuencia de los latidos cardíacos.

EN: arrhythmia

arroz con cáscara

DF: El arroz no molineado que todavía contiene la cáscara.

EN: rough rice

arroz glutinoso

DF: Arroz con un 0-2% de amilosa o mayormente amilopectina en el endospermio y almidón del polen.

EN: glutinous rice

arroz integral

DF: Arroz al cual sólo se le ha quitado la cascarilla, dejando a la vista las capas de salvado de arroz.

EN: brown rice

arroz negro

DF: Arroz integral limpio pero sin pulir cuyo salvado es de color negro.

EN: black rice

arroz rojo

DF: Arroz sin moler de grano largo con salvado de color rojo.

EN: red rice

arterias

DF: Vasos sanguíneos que transportan sangre desde el corazón.

EN: arteries

arterias coronarias

DF: Venas y arterias del corazón.

EN: coronary vessels

arteriolas

DF: Divisiones más pequeñas de las arterias, ubicadas entre las arterias musculares y las capilares.

EN: arterioles

artritis reumatoide

DF: Enfermedad sistémica crónica, principalmente de las articulaciones, que se caracteriza por cambios inflamatorios en las membranas sinoviales y en las estructuras articulares, extensa degeneración fibrinoide de las fibras del colágeno en los tejidos mesenquimales, y por atrofia y rarefacción de las estructuras óseas. La

etiología es desconocida, pero se cree que están implicados ciertos mecanismos autoinmunes.

EN: rheumatoid arthritis

artrodesis

DF: Fijación quirúrgica de una articulación mediante un procedimiento diseñado para fusionar las superficies de esta, promoviendo la proliferación de las células óseas.

EN: arthrodesis

artroscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se practica en una articulación mediante un endoscopio.

EN: arthroscopy

asbesto

DF: Mineral fibroso incombustible compuesto por silicatos de calcio y magnesio y, en ocasiones, por otros elementos. Es relativamente inerte en términos químicos y se emplea con fines de aislamiento térmico e ignífugo. La inhalación de su polvo produce asbestosis y, posteriormente, neoplasias pulmonares y gastrointestinales.

EN: asbestos

ascites

DF: Acumulación o retención de líquido libre dentro de la cavidad peritoneal.

EN: ascites

ascomas

DF: Estructura cerrada que porta esporas y que se halla en los hongos ascomicetos.

EN: ascomata

asepsia

DF: Estado ambiental libre de microorganismos, en especial, de patógenos.

EN: aseptic conditions

asfixia

DF: Condición patológica causada por la falta de oxígeno; se manifiesta en pérdida potencial o real de la vida.

EN: asphyxia

asiáticos

DF: Persona de origen de cualquiera de los pueblos del Lejano Oriente, del Sureste Asiático o del subcontinente indio.

EN: Asians

asignación de capital

DF: División de los recursos financieros y de otras formas de recursos de capital entre diferentes procesos, personas y proyectos de una empresa, a fin de optimizar los beneficios económicos.

EN: capital allocation

asignación de coproductos

DF: Asignación objetiva del uso de los recursos, el consumo de energía y las emisiones a coproductos identificados, cuando no existe una forma física o química de separar las actividades que las producen.

EN: co-product allocation

asignación de recursos

DF: Distribución de un recurso para usos específicos o a personas u organizaciones específicas.

EN: resource allocation

asignación por sexo

DF: Habilidad de la hembra de controlar el género de la descendencia.

EN: sex allocation

asinapsis

DF: Imposibilidad de aparear de los cromosomas homólogos durante la meiosis.

EN: asynapsis

asistencia en casos de desastres

DF: Pagos federales realizados a los agricultores en caso de desastre natural cuando (1) la plantación se ve impedida o (2) la producción es anormalmente baja por causas climáticas. Los pagos en caso de desastre se pueden proporcionar bajo la legislación existente o bajo legislación especial aprobada después de un desastre natural de proporciones.

EN: disaster assistance

asociaciones de empresarios

DF: Organización compuesta por empresarios, fabricantes e individuos que están en el mismo negocio o industria y que se han organizado para promover sus intereses comunes, como la promoción de una industria o la adopción de estándares dentro de una industria.

EN: trade associations

asociaciones de usuarios de agua

DF: Organización cuyos miembros combinan recursos en un esfuerzo cooperativo dirigido a manejar, operar, monitorear y mantener una fuente de agua o un sistema de irrigación.

EN: water users associations

aspartato-ARNt ligasa

DF: Enzima que activa el ácido aspártico con su ARN de transferencia específico.

EN: aspartate-tRNA ligase

aster (estructura celular)

DF: Estructura en forma de estrella formada por filamentos microtubulares que se extienden en forma de radio desde el centrosoma durante la mitosis y la meiosis.

EN: aster (cell structure)

Aster frikartii

DF: Híbrido interespecífico entre Aster amellus x Aster thomsonii.

EN: Aster frikartii

ataxia

DF: Deterioro de la habilidad para realizar movimientos voluntarios finamente coordinados. Esta condición puede afectar las extremidades, el tronco, los ojos, la faringe, la laringe y otras estructuras. La ataxia puede ser el resultado del deterioro de la función motriz o sensorial.

EN: ataxia (disorder)

ataxia enzoótica

DF: Ataxia locomotriz congénita de las ovejas, las cabras y otros rumiantes, que se supone guarda relación con deficiencia de cobre. Es caracterizada clínicamente por falta de coordinación progresiva de los miembros traseros y patológicamente por la interrupción del desarrollo de las neuronas y la mielina en el sistema nervioso central. Es causada por una deficiencia de cobre metabolizable en la oveja, durante la última mitad de la gestación.

EN: swayback

atemoyas

DF: Cruza interespecífica entre chirimoyas y anona blanca (Annona cherimola X Annona squamosa).

EN: atemoyas

aterosclerosis

DF: Forma común de arterioesclerosis caracterizada por depósitos de placas (ateromas) que contienen lípidos, carbohidratos, sangre y productos de la sangre, tejido fibroso, y depósitos de calcio. Estas placas se encuentran en la íntima de las arterias de tamaño mediano y grande.

EN: atherosclerosis

atolones

DF: Islas de los arrecifes de coral que forman un círculo, , óvalo o media luna que rodea una laguna central y se encuentra comúnmente en las aguas tropicales de los océanos Pacífico e Índico.

EN: atolls

ATPasa transportadora de Ca²

DF: Proteínas transportadoras de cationes que utilizan la energía de la hidrólisis de ATP para transportar el calcio. Son diferentes de los canales de calcio, que permiten a este pasar a través de una membrana sin usar energía.

EN: Ca2-transporting ATPase

atracción

DF: Comer o beber en forma excesiva periódicamente.

EN: binging

atresia folicular

DF: Proceso normal de degeneración y reabsorción del folículo ovárico antes de que llegue a la madurez y se rompa.

EN: follicular atresia

atribución de fuentes

DF: El proceso de determinar qué proporción de un agente particular, ya sea biológico, químico o físico se adquiere a partir de un origen determinado y a través de una vía de exposición.

EN: source attribution

atrofia

DF: Disminución del tamaño de una célula, tejido, órgano o múltiples órganos asociada a una diversidad de condiciones patológicas, tales como cambios celulares anormales, isquemia, malnutrición o cambios hormonales.

EN: atrophy

atrofia muscular

DF: Disminución en el tamaño y el número de las fibras musculares, que ocurre con el envejecimiento, la reducción del flujo sanguíneo o como resultado de una inmovilización, de una ingravidez prolongada, la malnutrición y, particularmente, de la denervación.

EN: muscular atrophy

aturdimiento miocárdico

DF: Disfunción prolongada del miocardio después de sufrir un episodio breve de isquemia severa, con un retorno paulatino de la actividad contráctil.

EN: myocardial stunning

auditoría ambiental

DF: Revisiones sistemáticas, independientes y objetivas de información verificable sobre los sucesos del medio ambiente, condiciones, actividades o sistemas de gestión.

EN: environmental audits

auditorías

DF: Revisiones sistemáticas, independientes y objetivas de información verificable documentación o registros.

EN: audits

Australasia

DF: Región que generalmente incluye las islas del suroeste del Océano Pacífico, Australia, Nueva Zelanda, Nueva Guinea y el Archipiélago Malayo.

EN: Australasian region

autenticidad del producto

DF: Autenticidad de un producto. El grado al cual llega el producto a los estándares de calidad, composición y fabricación.

EN: product authenticity

autismo

DF: Trastorno que comienza en la niñez, caracterizado por el desarrollo notablemente anormal o deficiente de la interacción social y la comunicación y por un conjunto muy restringido de actividades e intereses. Sus manifestaciones varían en gran manera, dependiendo del nivel de desarrollo y la edad cronológica del individuo.

EN: autism

autocargadores

DF: Máquina usada en la industria maderera que lleva los leños del sitio de la tala a una orilla del camino para su transporte sin arrastrarlos por la tierra.

EN: forwarders

autocorrelación

DF: La covarianza estadística (correlación) entre las variables en diferentes puntos en el tiempo.

EN: autocorrelation

autoeficacia

DF: El sentido que una persona tiene de sus propias capacidades para enfrentar una gran variedad de situaciones exigentes.

EN: self-efficacy

autofagia

DF: Segregación y degradación de componentes citoplásmicos dañados o indeseados mediante vacuolas autofágicas (citolisomas) compuestas de lisosomas que contienen componentes celulares en proceso de digestión. Desempeña un papel importante en la metamorfosis biológica de los anfibios, en la eliminación de hueso por medio de osteoclastos y en la degradación de componentes celulares normales en estados de deficiencia nutricional.

EN: autophagy

autogenia

DF: Reproducción en la que no se necesita harina de sangre o ingestión de alimento para el desarrollo del huevo.

EN: autogeny

autoinjerto

DF: Trasplante de tejido propio de una persona, de un sitio a otro.

EN: autografting

autopercepción

DF: Una imagen de sí mismo.

EN: self-perception

autopolinización

DF: Polinización de un individuo o un biotipo con su propio polen, a cuya progenie se le denomina autofecundados.

EN: self-pollination

autopoliploidia

DF: Poliploidia en la que el individuo o la especie tiene dos o más múltiplos del conjunto de haploides de los cromosoma. Ambos juegos de cromosomas de los padres han sido duplicados en la descendencia, lo que a veces resulta en la formación de una nueva especie.

EN: autopolyploidy

autoradiografía

DF: Una técnica para la visualización de la radiación emitida por el material marcado radiactivamente en una muestra, mediante la grabación de la imagen producida por la radiación, como en la película fotográfica.

EN: autoradiography

autotetraploide

DF: Forma de autopoliploide en la que cada cromosoma o genoma está presente en cuatro copias en un organismo o una célula.

EN: autotetraploidy

autótrofos

DF: Organismos capaces de producir materia orgánica de materiales inorgánicos utilizando energía, tales como plantas que contienen clorofila y bacterias. Contrastar con heterótrofos.

EN: autotrophs

auxinas

DF: Fitohormona natural o sintética que regula el crecimiento y el desarrollo de las plantas.

EN: auxins

auxótrofos

DF: Organismo que ha mutado o ha perdido la habilidad de sintetizar sustancias requeridas para su crecimiento y metabolismo. El organismo mutante requiere sustancias específicas como suplemento nutritivo para crecer.

EN: auxotrophs

avalanchas

DF: Rápido movimiento sobre una ladera de grandes cantidades de nieve.

EN: avalanches

Avena glabrata

DF: Híbrido interespecífico de Avena sativa x Avena fatua.

EN: Avena glabrata

aves acuáticas

DF: Aves acuáticas que viven en agua fresca o hábitat marinos, que son capaces de flotar, vadear, nadar o zambullirse.

EN: water birds

aves acuáticas de cazería

DF: Aves acuáticas silvestres de caza incluyendo patos y gansos.

EN: waterfowl

aves de caza

DF: Aves que se cazan por deporte.

EN: game birds

aves de presa

DF: Ave que mata y se come a otros animales para alimentarse.

EN: birds of prey

Avian encephalomyelitis virus

DF: Especies tentativas en el género Hepatovirus que infectan primordialmente a pollos jóvenes, pero que además es encontrado en pavos, faisanes y gallinas de guinea. Causa una fatal degeneración neuronal y es transmitida por contacto mecánico.

EN: Avian encephalomyelitis virus

avidina

DF: Proteína que capta la biotina de la albúmina del huevo.

EN: avidin

avispas

DF: Numerosos insectos himenópteros alados de hábitos sociales o solitarios que presentan enormes aguijones.

EN: wasps

avoparcina

DF: Antibiótico glucopeptido de Streptomyces candidus, promotor del crecimiento, el cual contribuye a mejorar la tasa de crecimiento y la eficiencia de conversión alimenticia de pollos de engorde y cerdos.

EN: avoparcin

axones

DF: Fibras nerviosas capaces de conducir impulsos rápidamente desde el cuerpo de las neuronas.

EN: axons

ayudas visuales

DF: La información presentada en forma visual, tales como: carteles, fotografías, mapas, gráficos, imágenes digitales, etc con el fin de transmitir ideas o conceptos.

EN: visual aids

azitromicina

DF: Un antibiótico macrólido semi-sintético estructuralmente relacionado con la eritromicina. Se ha utilizado en el tratamiento de las infecciones intracelulares por *Mycobacterium avium*, toxoplasmosis y criptosporidiosis.

EN: azithromycin

aztreonam

DF: Antibiótico monocíclico beta-lactámico aislado originalmente de *Chromobacterium violaceum*. Es resistente a las betalactamasas y se utiliza en las infecciones por gram-negativos, especialmente de las meninges, vejiga y riñones. Puede provocar una superinfección con organismos gram-positivos.

EN: aztreonam

azul de metileno

DF: Compuesto formado por polvo cristalino o cristales verde oscuro, brillantes como el bronce. Las disoluciones acuosas o alcohólicas presentan un color azul oscuro. Se utiliza como un tinte bacteriológico e indicador. Inhibe la guanilato ciclasa y ha sido empleado para tratar la intoxicación cianhídrica y reducir los niveles de metahemoglobina.

EN: methylene blue

B

babesiosis

DF: Grupo de enfermedades transmitidas por garrapatas a los mamíferos, incluidos los zoonosos en los seres humanos. Las causan del género *Babesia*, que parasitan eritrocitos y producen hemólisis. En los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, el huésped natural del organismo lo constituyen los ratones y lo transmite la garrapata del venado, *Ixodes scapularis*.

EN: babesiosis

bacitracina

DF: Complejo de antibióticos peptídicos cíclicos producidos por la cepa Tracy-I de *Bacillus subtilis*. La preparación comercial es una mezcla de al menos nueve bacitracinas con bacitracina A como constituyente principal. Se utiliza por vía tópica para el tratamiento de las infecciones abiertas, tales como eczema y úlceras dérmicas infectadas.

EN: bacitracin

bacteremia

DF: Presencia de bacterias circulando en la sangre.

EN: bacteremia

bacterias coliformes

DF: Familia de bacterias gram negativas, facultativamente

anaeróbicas, con forma de varilla, que no forman endosporas. Sus organismos se distribuyen en todo el mundo; algunos son saprófitos y otros son plantas y animales parásitos. Muchas especies son de gran importancia económica debido a sus efectos patogénicos en la agricultura y el ganado.

EN: coliform bacteria

bacterias depredadoras

DF: Bacterias gram negativas que pueden atacar bacterias susceptibles y crecer dentro de ellas. Se consideran como nuevos agentes terapéuticos contrarios al control de infecciones bacterianas resistentes a los medicamentos.

EN: predatory bacteria

bacterias proteolíticas

DF: Proteasa que produce bacterias que fragmentan las proteínas en péptidos o aminoácidos más pequeños.

EN: proteolytic bacteria

bacterias psicotrópicas

DF: Bacterias que pueden crecer a bajas temperaturas pero que crece en forma óptima entre los 15° y los 20°C.

EN: psychrotrophic bacteria

bacterias psicrófilas

DF: Bacterias que viven o medran en bajas temperaturas.

EN: psychrophilic bacteria

bacterias termoduricas

DF: Bacterias capaces de sobrevivir a altas temperaturas, especialmente las de la pasteurización.

EN: thermoduric bacteria

bacterias termofílicas

DF: Bacterias que requieren altas temperaturas para su desarrollo normal.

EN: thermophilic bacteria

bacteriocinas

DF: Sustancias fabricadas por especies de bacterias específicas que son letales para otras especies o para la propia. Son proteínas o complejos de proteínas-lipopolisacáridos usados en estudios taxonómicos de bacterias.

EN: bacteriocins

bacterioclorofila

DF: Pirrol que contiene pigmentos que se encuentran en las bacterias fotosintéticas.

EN: bacteriochlorophyll

bacteriófagos

DF: Virus cuyo huésped es una célula bacteriana.

EN: bacteriophages

bacterioma

DF: Cavidad corporal simbiótica ubicada en el abdomen de algunos artrópodos que hospeda al simbiote obligado. Está compuesto por bacteriocitos o micetocitos cubiertos por una membrana epitelial.

EN: bacteriome

bacterioplancton

DF: Componentes bacteriales del plancton que flotan libremente.

EN: bacterioplankton

bacteriorrodopsinas

DF: Rodopsinas que se hallan en la membrana púrpura de arqueas halófilas como la Halobacterium halobium. Funcionan como transductores de energía, convirtiendo la energía lumínica en energía electroquímica por medio de bombas de protones.

EN: bacteriorhodopsins

bajo peso

DF: Peso corporal considerado insuficiente para mantener una buena salud. A menudo se define en términos de un índice de masa corporal inferior a 18.5.

EN: underweight

balance ácido-base

DF: Equilibrio entre ácidos y bases en el plasma sanguíneo. Normalmente produce un estado levemente alcalino con un exceso de iones de hidroxilo en comparación con los iones de hidrógeno. El equilibrio se obtiene mediante la compensación de la ingestión y producción de material ácido y base por la cantidad de material ácido y base metabolizado y excretado por el cuerpo.

EN: acid-base balance

bambermicina

DF: Complejo antibiótico obtenido de Streptomyces bambergiensis, el cual contiene principalmente Moenomycinas A y C. Es utilizado como aditivo para piensos y factores de crecimiento para aves de corral, cerdos y ganado.

EN: bambermycin

banca de conservación

DF: Aplicación del enfoque de "mitigación" o "compensación" a especies en peligro de extinción. Cuando las sociedades inmobiliarias creen que van a perjudicar una de estas especies en el plano federal o estatal, deben "compensar" o "mitigar" el daño mediante la creación de un hábitat similar en otro sitio. Pueden hacerlo por medio de la adquisición de una nueva propiedad o la modificación de propiedades en apoyo a las especies afectadas.

EN: conservation banking

bancarrota

DF: Proceso legal en el que a un deudor incapaz de pagar deudas se le liquidan sus bienes y se le releva de responsabilidad por tales deudas.

EN: bankruptcy

bancos alimentarios

DF: Organizaciones tipo sombrilla o clearinghouses que solicitan excedentes de alimento comercializable y productos alimenticios y los distribuyen a instituciones benéficas locales o agencias de clientes, que a su vez distribuyen los alimentos directamente a personas y familias necesitadas.

EN: food banks

bancos de conservación

DF: Tierras permanentemente protegidas que contienen valores en términos de recursos naturales. Son conservadas y administradas permanentemente, ya que en ellas habitan especies en peligro, amenazadas, candidatas a ser incluidas en la lista de especies en peligro o amenazadas, o en situación de riesgo. Su función es compensar en otros lugares los efectos adversos en dichas especies, lo que en ocasiones es denominado "mitigación fuera de sitio".

EN: conservation banks

bancos de datos genéticos

DF: Bases de datos dedicadas a los conocimientos sobre genes y productos génicos específicos.

EN: genetic databases

bancos de especímenes biológicos

DF: Instalaciones destinadas a la recolección, el almacenamiento y la distribución de tejidos como líneas celulares, microorganismos, sangre, esperma, leche y tejido mamario para otros usuarios. Entre otros de sus usos se incluyen el trasplante y la comparación de tejidos enfermos en la identificación del cáncer.

EN: biological specimen banks

bancos de forrajes

DF: Pequeña área cercada que se usa para producir alimento para animales de alta calidad y rico en nutrientes o proteínas. Normalmente es mantenida por un productor agropecuario y se localiza cerca de las fincas.

EN: fodder banks

bancos de genes

DF: Lugar donde el material genético (células, ácidos nucleicos, etc.) es conservado. Su objetivo principal es conservar ADN, ARN, genes, genomas, etc. para realizar investigaciones u darles otros usos en el futuro.

EN: gene banks

bancos de leche

DF: Centros para recolectar, analizar, almacenar y distribuir leche humana donada por madres que amamantan.

EN: milk banks

bancos de sangre

DF: Centros para la recolección de sangre de donantes, donde esta o sus componentes se caracterizan, almacenan y conservan para utilizarlos en el futuro.

EN: blood banks

bancos de semen

DF: Centros para la adquisición, el almacenamiento y la distribución de semen.

EN: semen banks

bancos de tejidos

DF: Centros para la adquisición, la caracterización y el almacenamiento de órganos o tejidos para utilizarlos en el futuro.

EN: tissue banks

bandeo de cromosomas

DF: Tinción de bandas o de segmentos de cromosomas que permiten la identificación precisa de cromosomas individuales o partes de cromosomas.

EN: chromosome banding

barra de frutas

DF: Barras correosas y delgadas de puré de fruta seca.

EN: fruit leather

barras de tiro

DF: Barra transversal en la parte posterior de un vehículo, como un tractor, con la cual son tirados los implementos.

EN: drawbars

barrera de absorción

DF: Cualquier superficie que puede retardar la velocidad de penetración de un agente biológico, químico o físico presente en un organismo. Los ejemplos incluyen la piel y los revestimientos de las vías respiratorias gastrointestinales.

EN: absorption barrier

barrera sociales

DF: Diferencias (desigualdades), en materia de género, etnia, raza, religión, salud o condición socioeconómica, entre individuos o grupos que les impiden alcanzar o lograr sus objetivos, o negar su posibilidad de acceder a los recursos y promover sus intereses.

EN: social barriers

barreras comerciales no arancelarias

DF: Cualquier medida gubernamental que no sean aranceles que restringen el flujo normal del comercio.

EN: nontariff trade barriers

basalto

DF: Roca volcánica, de color gris oscuro o negro, de grano denso a fino, compuesta de augita, piroxena, feldespato y hierro.

EN: basalt

base de datos de equivalentes de patrones alimentarios del USDA

DF: La base de datos de equivalentes de patrones alimentarios 2013-2014 del USDA (FPED 2013-2014) convierte los alimentos y las bebidas de la base de datos de alimentos y nutrientes para estudios dietéticos (FNDDS) 2013-2014 en 37 componentes de los patrones alimentarios del USDA. La FPED (anteriormente la base de datos de equivalentes "Mi pirámide") constituye una herramienta única de investigación que evalúa la ingesta de alimentos y bebidas de los estadounidenses, en relación con las recomendaciones de la Guía Alimentaria para los Estadounidenses 2015-2020. Dichos patrones alimentarios se definen como el número de

EN: USDA Food Patterns Equivalent Database

bases de Schiff

DF: Productos de la condensación de aminos y aldehídos aromáticos que forman azometinas sustituidas en el átomo N. Contienen la fórmula general R-N:CHR.

EN: schiff bases

bases Lewis

DF: Especies químicas que actúan como un donante de un par de electrones en una reacción de enlace químico con un ácido Lewis.

EN: Lewis bases

basidiomas

DF: Estructura que porta esporas y que se halla en los hongos basidiomicetos.

EN: basidiomata

batidos

DF: Bebida fría hecha de leche y saborizantes.

EN: milkshakes

bebidas carbónicas

DF: Bebidas que contienen agua con infusión de gases, tales como dióxido de carbono.

EN: carbonated beverages

becerros castrados

DF: Bovinos machos castrados antes de alcanzar la madurez sexual.

EN: steers

beefalos

DF: El beefalo es el resultado del cruce entre el búfalo (bisonte americano) y el ganado bovino doméstico. Produce carne muy baja en grasa y colesterol.

EN: beefaloes

benzilpenicilina

DF: Derivado de la penicilina comúnmente utilizado en forma de sales de sodio o potasio para el tratamiento de una variedad de infecciones. Es eficaz contra la mayoría de bacterias cocos gram-positivas y gram-negativas. También se ha utilizado como anticonvulsivo experimental debido a sus acciones sobre el ácido gamma-aminobutírico mediado por la transmisión sináptica.

EN: benzympenicillin

benzofuranos

DF: Compuestos que contienen un anillo de benceno fusionado a otro de furano.

EN: benzofurans

Berberis mentorensis

DF: Híbrido interespecífico entre *Berberis julianae* x *Berberis thunbergii*.

EN: *Berberis mentorensis*

beta-felandreno

DF: Terpeno cuya una densidad es de aproximadamente 0.84 y cuyo índice de refracción es de alrededor de 1.48, ambos a 25°C (77°F).

EN: beta-phellandrene

beta-laptoglobulina

DF: La principal proteína de suero de leche de vaca, rumiantes y otros mamíferos, pero no de seres humanos.

EN: beta-lactoglobulin

beta-pineno

DF: Terpeno con una densidad de aproximadamente 0.867 y un índice de refracción de alrededor de 1.477, ambos a 25°C (77°F).

EN: beta-pinene

beta oxidación

DF: Descomposición catabólica de los ácidos grasos a través de intermediarios metabólicos en la acetil coenzima A, que luego entra en el ciclo del ácido tricarbóxico.

EN: beta oxidation

betel

DF: Mixtura masticatoria (conocido también como buyo de betel) usada en la India y en el Sudeste Asiático, que consiste en

un trozo de nuez de Areca (a veces erróneamente denominada nuez de betel) enrollada con cal mineral en una hoja de betel. Es estimulante y astringente y tiene una variada gama de propiedades medicinales.

EN: betel

betún

DF: Sustancias cementosas de color oscuro (sólidas, semisólidas o viscosas), naturales o manufacturadas, compuestas principalmente de hidrocarburos de alto peso molecular, de las cuales son típicas los asfaltos, los alquitranes, las breas y los asfaltenos.

EN: bitumen

bezoares

DF: Conglomerados de material digerido, como pelo, fibras de frutas o verduras o materiales similares que se encuentran en el intestino delgado.

EN: bezoars

Biblioteca de Evidencia en Nutrición

DF: La Biblioteca de Datos sobre Nutrición (NEL) del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos (USDA) se especializa en llevar a cabo revisiones sistemáticas dirigidas a recopilar información que sirva de base para formular políticas y desarrollar programas de nutrición. Evalúa, sintetiza y clasifica las investigaciones mediante una metodología rigurosa y transparente que define la situación de las ciencias relacionadas con la alimentación y la nutrición. Proporciona apoyo continuo al proceso de revisión científica del Comité Asesor para las Guías Alimentarias, a fin de formular recomendaciones para las guías alimentarias de los estadounidenses.

EN: Nutrition Evidence Library

biblioteca de péptidos

DF: Colección de péptidos clonados o químicamente sintetizados que suelen estar compuestos por todas las combinaciones posibles de aminoácidos que forman un péptido n-aminoácido.

EN: peptide libraries

Biblioteca Nacional de Agricultura, USDA

DF: Una de las cuatro bibliotecas nacionales de los Estados Unidos, la cual alberga una de las más grandes colecciones de información agrícola del mundo, que abarca todos los aspectos de la agricultura y ciencias relacionadas.

EN: USDA National Agricultural Library

bibliotecas de ADN

DF: Colección vasta de fragmentos clonados de ADN de un organismo, tejido, órgano o tipo de célula determinados. Puede contener secuencias genómicas completas o secuencias de ADN complementario que se forman de ARN mensajero y no tienen secuencias de intrones.

EN: DNA libraries

bibliotecas de ADNc

DF: Colecciones de secuencia de ADN complementario clonado sintetizadas del ARNm presente en una célula o en un organismo.

EN: cDNA libraries

bibliotecas de ARN

DF: Grandes colecciones de segmentos de ARN obtenidos mediante clonación molecular aplicadas como herramientas en el cribado genético.

EN: RNA libraries

bibliotecas genómicas

DF: Colecciones de fragmentos clonados de ADN presentes en una célula u organismo derivadas directamente de ADN cromosómico.

EN: genomic libraries

bienes básicos futuros

DF: Compra o venta de una cantidad establecida de un producto básico en una fecha y a un precio predeterminados.

EN: commodity futures

bienes y servicios públicos

DF: Servicios y productos proporcionados al público general.

EN: public services and goods

bienestar animal

DF: El estado actual de un animal que vive en armonía razonable con su ambiente.

EN: animal well-being

bioacumulación

DF: Acumulación neta de una sustancia por un organismo como resultado de la absorción y / o de todas las rutas de exposición.

EN: bioaccumulation

bioacústica

DF: Estudio de la producción, transmisión y percepción (audición) de sonidos producidos por organismos, tales como los requeridos en la comunicación.

EN: bioacoustics

bioaerosoles

DF: Suspensión en el aire de microorganismos, patógenos o partículas liberadas por organismos vivientes.

EN: bioaerosols

bioaumentación

DF: Introducción de microbios, nutrientes y otros factores de crecimiento específicos dirigida a mejorar la capacidad

biodegradante de los microbios que ya están presentes en las aguas residuales y en otros sistemas de degradación de contaminantes.

EN: bioaugmentation

biobalística

DF: Técnica con la que se introduce ADN directamente dentro de organelos a alta velocidad, utilizando proyectiles revestidos de ácido nucleico, disparados con una pistola accionada con helio.

EN: biolistics

bioblanqueo

DF: Uso de microorganismos o enzimas en el blanqueo de materiales o productos, como la pulpa o celulosa.

EN: biobleaching

biocatálisis

DF: Facilitación de reacciones bioquímicas mediante catalizadores naturales como las enzimas.

EN: biocatalysis

biocatalizadores

DF: Catalizador de origen biológico, como una enzima, una hormona o una célula, que inicia o acelera una reacción química, pero que no sufre cambios ni es consumido al final de la reacción.

EN: biocatalysts

biocenosis

DF: Grupo de organismos que viven en un hábitat particular y forman una comunidad ecológica en la que interactúan.

EN: biocenosis

biochar

DF: Carbón poroso, de grano fino producido a partir de materia orgánica a través de pirólisis (es decir, a baja temperatura y condiciones anóxicas), a menudo utilizado como enmienda del suelo para aumentar la fertilidad del suelo y el cultivo y capturar carbono.

EN: biochar

biocidas

DF: Sustancias químicas naturales o sintéticas utilizadas para matar organismos vivos.

EN: biocides

bioclimatología

DF: Efectos del clima en los organismos vivos.

EN: bioclimatology

biocompuestos

DF: Productos manufacturados que están compuestos de al menos un material derivado de organismos vivos, como por ejemplo,

fibras naturales.
EN: biocomposites

biodescrudado

DF: Aplicación de enzimas, bioproductos o células dirigida a eliminar materiales hidrofóbicos como ceras naturales, esteroides, grasa, suciedad, aceite u otras impurezas de los tejidos o de productos como la lana bruta, el algodón en rama y la fibra y el hilo crudos, a fin de mejorar la humectabilidad de los productos.

EN: bioscouring

biodiesel

DF: Biocombustible para uso en motores diesel producido mediante la transesterificación de grasas o aceites derivados orgánicamente combinados con alcohol (etanol o metanol) en presencia de un catalizador. Se puede utilizar como componente o reemplazo del combustible diesel.

EN: biodiesel

biodisponibilidad

DF: La disponibilidad de una sustancia para ser tomada y usada por organismos biológicos vivientes.

EN: bioavailability

biodiversidad

DF: Variedad de todos los organismos vivos nativos y sus diversas formas e interrelaciones.

EN: biodiversity

bioeconomía

DF: Rama de la economía que integra las disciplinas de la biología y la economía a fin de explicar las actividades económicas sobre una base biológica y viceversa.

EN: bioeconomics

bioelectricidad

DF: Fenómeno biológico de producción de corrientes eléctricas de baja potencia y potenciales eléctricos en las células u organismos vivos.

EN: bioelectricity

bioencapsulación

DF: Cubierta de tejidos o de sustancias biológicas activas que se halla en membranas semipermeables o cubiertas especializadas y que permite una durabilidad y una eficacia mayores y una liberación controlada.

EN: bioencapsulation

bioenergía

DF: El término "bioenergía" significa biomasa usada en la producción de energía (electricidad, combustibles líquidos, sólidos y gaseosos, y también calor).

EN: bioenergy

bioerosión

DF: Eliminación o destrucción de minerales o sustratos consolidados a través de la actividad biológica de los organismos.

EN: bioerosion

bioestadística

DF: Aplicación de la estadística a sistemas y organismos biológicos, que supone la recuperación o la recolección, el análisis, la reducción y la interpretación de datos cualitativos y cuantitativos.

EN: biostatistics

bioetanol

DF: Combustible de alcohol hecho por fermentación de carbohidratos en cultivos de azúcar o ricos en almidón como el maíz o la caña de azúcar, u otras fuentes de biomasa, incluyendo pastos.

EN: bioethanol

bioética

DF: Estudio de las implicancias éticas y morales de nuevos descubrimientos y prácticas en las ciencias biológicas, la biomedicina y el cuidado de la salud. Entre las áreas que han dado origen a temas bioéticos se encuentran la terapia genética, el aborto, la fertilización in vitro, el bienestar de los animales, la prospección genética y la eutanasia.

EN: bioethics

biofabricación

DF: Generación de productos biológicos complejos vivos o no a partir de materias primas biológicas o moléculas bioquímicas.

EN: biofabrication

biofarmacéuticos

DF: Medicamentos, vacunas, hormonas de crecimiento u otros productos biológicos producidos por organismos que han sido intervenidos genéticamente.

EN: biopharmaceuticals

biofiltración

DF: Una tecnología que utiliza microorganismos en un sustrato para degradar biológicamente emisiones o efluentes (como aguas residuales y compuestos volátiles aromáticos).

EN: biofiltration

biofísica

DF: Rama de la ciencia que aplica los principios de la física y la fisicoquímica a los procesos biológicos.

EN: biophysics

biofortificación

DF: Aumento en el valor nutricional de los alimentos vegetales obtenido mediante métodos convencionales de mejoramiento de cultivos o técnicas de ingeniería genética, el cual contrasta con la fortificación poscosecha, en la que los nutrientes son agregados durante el procesamiento.

EN: biofortification

biofotónica

DF: Ciencia, investigación y aplicaciones de los fotones (unidades de luz cuántica) en sus interacciones dentro y en los materiales biológicos o modificados mediante la bioingeniería.

EN: biophotonics

biofouling

DF: La acumulación de microorganismos indeseables, como bacterias, hongos, diatomeas, algas, plantas o animales, que se adhieren a las superficies obstruidas o degradadas.

EN: biofouling

biofumigación

DF: Técnica de fumigación empleada en el control de plagas y enfermedades, que depende de las propiedades biocidas de sustancias naturales liberadas por ciertos organismos como las plantas que contienen glucosinolatos.

EN: biofumigation

biogénesis

DF: Origen de la vida. Incluye los estudios de la base potencial de la vida en compuestos orgánicos, pero excluye los del desarrollo de formas vida alteradas mediante mutación y selección natural, que se refieren a la evolución biológica.

EN: biogenesis

biogeografía

DF: Estudio de la distribución de organismos en el mundo, y los factores que influyen en esa distribución.

EN: biogeography

biohidrógeno

DF: Hidrógeno producido desde fuentes biológicas tales como bacterias y algas, con un uso potencial como biocombustible.

EN: biohydrogen

bioimpresión

DF: Técnica de transferencia de material utilizada para agrupar material biológico o células en una organización determinada, a fin de crear estructuras funcionales como dispositivos analíticos con microchip, micromatrices celulares o estructuras anatómicas tridimensionales.

EN: bioprinting

bioinformática

DF: Campo de la biología que se preocupa del desarrollo de técnicas para la recolección y manipulación de datos biológicos y del uso de tales datos para realizar pronósticos o descubrimientos biológicos. Este campo comprende todos los métodos y teorías computacionales aplicables a la biología molecular y a áreas de técnicas basadas en la computación para resolver problemas biológicos, incluyendo la manipulación de modelos y conjuntos de datos.

EN: bioinformatics

bioingeniería

DF: Aplicación de principios y métodos de ingeniería a organismos vivos o sistemas biológicos.

EN: bioengineering

biología molecular

DF: Estudio de la estructura y la función de las proteínas y los ácidos nucleicos en los sistemas biológicos.

EN: molecular biology

biología sintética

DF: Campo de la investigación biológica que utiliza la ingeniería en la formulación, el diseño y la construcción (síntesis) de nuevas estructuras, funciones y sistemas biológicos.

EN: synthetic biology

biomarcadores

DF: Indicador de cambios o eventos en los sistemas biológicos. Los marcadores biológicos de exposición son medidas celulares, bioquímicas, analíticas o moleculares que se obtienen de medios biológicos como tejidos, células o fluidos e indican la exposición a un agente. Los biomarcadores de efecto constituyen cambios cuantificables que indican la exposición a un compuesto, mientras que los de susceptibilidad son características que vuelven a un individuo susceptible a los efectos de una exposición.

EN: biomarkers

biomasa

DF: La cantidad total de materia orgánica presente en un organismo, población, ecosistema o área determinada.

EN: biomass

biomasa microbiana

DF: La cantidad total de materia orgánica presente en microorganismos de un ambiente particular.

EN: microbial biomass

biomecánica

DF: Estudio de la estructura y las propiedades mecánicas de los organismos vivos y de los efectos de las fuerzas y los

procesos dinámicos en un organismo o sus partes.
EN: biomechanics

biometría

DF: El uso de métodos estadísticos para analizar las observaciones y fenómenos biológicos.

EN: biometry

biomímesis

DF: Campo interdisciplinario que, con la cooperación de la ciencia de materiales, la ingeniería y la biología, estudia el uso de los principios biológicos en la síntesis o la fabricación de materiales biomiméticos.

EN: biomimetics

biomineralización

DF: Proceso taxonómicamente extendido por medio del cual los organismos vivos producen minerales como soporte, defensa y alimento, etc. Estos minerales suelen formar estructuras como las conchas de los moluscos, los esqueletos de los corales, los caparazones de los equinodermos y los huesos de los vertebrados.

EN: biomineralization

biopelícula

DF: Capa delgada de células vivientes, generalmente microorganismos, que recubre una superficie.

EN: biofilm

bioplaguicidas

DF: Los bioplaguicidas son cierto tipo de plaguicidas derivados de materiales naturales como animales, plantas, microorganismos y ciertos minerales.

EN: biopesticides

biopreservación

DF: Utilización de productos derivados de plantas y microorganismos con el fin de preservar productos.

EN: biopreservation

biopreservación de alimentos

DF: Uso de productos provenientes de plantas y microorganismos para preservar alimentos.

EN: food biopreservation

biopreservantes

DF: Amplia gama de productos derivados de plantas y microorganismos que pueden utilizarse para preservar productos.

EN: biopreservatives

biopreservantes de alimentos

DF: Amplia gama de productos provenientes de plantas y microorganismos que pueden utilizarse para preservar

alimentos.

EN: food biopreservatives

biopsia

DF: Extracción y examen patológico de especímenes en forma de pequeños trozos de tejido del cuerpo vivo.

EN: biopsy

biorefinamiento

DF: La conversión de biomasa en combustibles, químicos y energía.

EN: biorefining

biorreactores

DF: Herramientas o dispositivos para generar productos usando la capacidad de conversión sintética o química de un sistema biológico. Pueden ser fermentadores clásicos, sistemas de perfusión de cultivo celular, o biorreactores enzimáticos. Para la producción de proteínas o enzimas, normalmente se escogen microorganismos recombinantes como bacterias, células de mamíferos, o células de insectos o plantas.

EN: bioreactors

biosensores

DF: Variedad de procedimientos en los que se utilizan sondas biomoleculares para medir la presencia o la concentración de moléculas y estructuras biológicas, microorganismos, etc., convirtiendo una interacción bioquímica en la superficie de la sonda en una señal física cuantificable.

EN: biosensors

biosfera

DF: Parte de la corteza terrestre, las aguas y la capa de aire circundante que es habitada por los seres vivos.

EN: biosphere

biosíntesis

DF: Se usa para la formación anabólica de sustancias químicas en los organismos, en células vivas o mediante fracciones subcelulares.

EN: biosynthesis

biosólidos

DF: El bioventing es una tecnología de recuperación in situ que usa microorganismos originarios para biodegradar los constituyentes orgánicos adsorbidos por los suelos en la zona no saturada. Los suelos en la franja capilar y la zona saturada no son afectados. La actividad de las bacterias originarias es reforzada al inducir un flujo de aire (u oxígeno) en la zona no saturada.

EN: biosolids

biosólidos deshidratados

DF: Biosólidos que contienen de 12 a 45% de sólidos.
EN: dewatered biosolids

biosólidos líquidos

DF: Biosólidos que contienen 1-12% de sólidos.
EN: liquid biosolids

biosólidos secos

DF: Biosólidos que contienen >50% de sólidos.
EN: dried biosolids

biosorción

DF: Captación de sustancias químicas tales como metales pesados, realizada por un sistema biológico.
EN: biosorption

biosurfactantes

DF: Surfactantes sintetizados por células u organismos vivos, incluidos microorganismos como bacterias y levaduras.
EN: biosurfactants

biotecnología

DF: El uso de organismos vivientes, células o partes de células con el propósito de desarrollar productos, mejorar animales o plantas o mejorar procesos biológicos.
EN: biotechnology

biotecnología agrícola

DF: Uso de organismos vivos, células o constituyentes celulares con el propósito de desarrollar productos agrícolas o de mejorar el ganado o las plantas.
EN: agricultural biotechnology

biotelemedría

DF: Teledetección y evaluación de los datos biológicos de los organismos.
EN: biotelemetry

bioterrorismo

DF: Uso de agentes biológicos, tales como patógenos o plagas agrícolas con propósitos terroristas.
EN: bioterrorism

biotinilación

DF: Incorporación de grupos biotinil en las moléculas.
EN: biotinylation

biotipos

DF: Poblaciones de organismos que comparte un genotipo idéntico.
EN: biotypes

bioturbación

DF: Mezcla y volteo del suelo causado por organismos que se mueven a través de él.

EN: bioturbation

bioventing

DF: El bioventing es una tecnología de recuperación in situ que usa microorganismos originarios para biodegradar los constituyentes orgánicos adsorbidos por los suelos en la zona no saturada. Los suelos en la franja capilar y la zona saturada no son afectados. La actividad de las bacterias originarias es reforzada al inducir un flujo de aire (u oxígeno) en la zona no saturada.

EN: bioventing

bisinosis

DF: Condición de broncoconstricción resultante de la reacción de hipersensibilidad a la inhalación del polvo durante el inicio del procesamiento del algodón, lino o cáñamo en la industria textil.

EN: byssinosis

bizcocho

DF: Pastel cremoso y húmedo, caracterizado por su textura firme y cremosidad al paladar. Contiene partes iguales de harina de trigo, huevo, azúcar y mantequilla o margarina.

EN: pound cakes

blancos

DF: Persona que tiene ascendencia en cualquiera de los pueblos originales de Europa, África del Norte o el Medio Oriente.

EN: Whites

blasticidina S

DF: Antibiótico nucleósido producido por *Streptomyces griseochromogenes*. Es un inhibidor de la síntesis de proteínas tanto en células procariotas y eucariotas.

EN: blasticidin S

blastosporas

DF: Esporas asexuales fúngicas formadas por gemación, como en las células de la levadura.

EN: blastospores

bloqueadores de los canales de calcio

DF: Tipo de medicamentos que actúan por inhibición selectiva del flujo de calcio entrante a través de las membranas celulares o en la liberación y unión de calcio en depósitos intracelulares. Puesto que inducen la relajación vascular y de la musculatura lisa, se utilizan en la terapia medicamentosa de la hipertensión y de los espasmos cerebrovasculares como agentes protectores del miocardio, y en la relajación de espasmos uterinos.

EN: calcium channel blockers

bloqueadores solares

DF: Agentes químicos o físicos que protegen la piel de

quemaduras de sol y eritemas mediante la absorción o el bloqueo de la radiación ultravioleta.

EN: sunscreens

Bluetongue virus

DF: Los tipos de especies de Orbivirus que causan una enfermedad seria en ovinos, especialmente corderos. También puede infectar ruminantes salvajes y otros animales domésticos.

EN: Bluetongue virus

bocio

DF: Agrandamiento de la glándula tiroides.

EN: goiter

bocio endémico

DF: Un tipo de trastorno por carencia de yodo que se caracteriza por un agrandamiento de la glándula tiroides en una fracción bastante considerable de un grupo de población. El bocio endémico es común en áreas deficientes de yodo y en zonas montañosas del mundo, donde la dieta contiene insuficiente cantidad de yodo.

EN: endemic goiter

bolsas retortables

DF: Envase flexible en el cual se esteriliza alimento y se sella herméticamente para un almacenamiento prolongado sin refrigeración.

EN: retort pouches

bomba de protones

DF: Proteínas integrales de la membrana que transportan protones (iones de hidrógeno) a través de una membrana contra su gradiente de concentración.

EN: proton pump

bombas catiónicas

DF: Proteínas de membrana cuya función principal es facilitar el transporte de moléculas de carga positiva (cationes) a través de la membrana biológica.

EN: cation pumps

bombas de aniones

DF: Proteínas de membrana cuya función primaria es facilitar el transporte de moléculas de carga negativa (aniones) a través de una membrana biológica.

EN: anion pumps

bombillas incandescentes

DF: Pieza de cristal dentro de la cual se produce luz cuando un filamento de tungsteno es calentado por medio de electricidad, a fin de que resplandezca. Mucha de la energía se convierte en calor, por lo que esta clase de bombilla es relativamente una fuente ineficiente de luz. En

esta categoría se incluyen las conocidas bombillas de rosca, además de algunas un poco más eficientes, como las lámparas halógenas de tungsteno, las lámparas reflectoras, las lámparas con reflector aluminizado parabólico (RAP) y las lámparas con reflector elipsoidal (RE).

EN: incandescent lamps

bonsai

DF: Arte y práctica de cultivar árboles, arbustos o paisajes en miniatura en bandejas o macetas mediante rigurosas técnicas y poda de raíces y ramas.

EN: bonsai

boranos

DF: Nombre colectivo de los hidruros de boro, que son análogos a los alcanos y los silanos. Muchos son conocidos. Algunos tienen un alto valor calorífico y son utilizados en la producción de combustibles de alta energía.

EN: boranes

Borneo

DF: Isla del Archipiélago Malayo, cuya región norte forma parte de Malasia y cuya región sur forma parte de Indonesia.

EN: Borneo

bosques

DF: En general, ecosistema caracterizado por una cubierta de árboles densa y amplia. En particular, comunidad vegetal compuesta en su mayoría por árboles y otra vegetación boscosa, que crecen más o menos juntos.

EN: forests

bosques boreales

DF: Término genérico para bosques de coníferas del norte.

EN: boreal forests

bosques climax

DF: Una comunidad vegetal que representa para la localidad y su entorno la etapa culminante de una sucesión natural.

EN: climax forests

bosques de demostración

DF: Los bosques que proporcionan modelos de ecología forestal y exhibición de diversas técnicas de manejo forestal y prácticas silvícolas.

EN: demonstration forests

bosques esclerófilos

DF: Bosque templados compuestos predominantemente de árboles de hojas perennes y anchas y arbustos en las regiones con inviernos lluviosos y cálidos y veranos secos y calurosos.

EN: sclerophyll forests

bosques experimentales

DF: Terrenos madereros dedicados a la investigación sobre manejo forestal, prácticas de silvicultura, ecosistemas forestales, hábitats de vida silvestre, crecimiento y desarrollo.

EN: experimental forests

bosques montanos

DF: Zona biogeográfica constituida por laderas de tierras altas relativamente húmedas y frescas, ubicadas por debajo del límite forestal, que se caracteriza por tener árboles perennes como forma de vida dominante.

EN: montane forests

bosques primarios prístinos

DF: Poblaciones de árboles forestales de especies serales o clímax que crecen solas o asociadas a otras especies de árboles. Generalmente ya han alcanzado su edad de madurez, definida por la culminación del incremento promedio anual, y suelen presentar características de descomposición, entre las que se incluyen: un bajo ritmo de crecimiento, árboles muertos y a punto de morir, tocones y material leñoso caído. Suelen caracterizarse por tener árboles de gran diámetro en relación con el potencial de la especie y del lugar, copas con múltiples capas, árboles de diversos diámetros y vegetación de sotobosque. Sus cualidades específicas dependen principalmente de las asociaciones vegetales y del tipo de cubierta forestal.

EN: old-growth forests

bosques privados no industriales

DF: Bosques de propiedad de un individuo, grupo, o corporación que no son parte de la industria maderera.

EN: nonindustrial private forests

bosques secundarios

DF: El primer bosque generado en tierras que estaban originalmente cubiertas de bosque primario, el cual fue drásticamente alterado en su estructura mediante tala selectiva o tala rasa para uso agrícola.

EN: secondary forests

bosques subalpinos

DF: Zona de transición de bosque denso bajo una línea de árboles a la tundra alpina sobre línea de árboles.

EN: subalpine forests

bosques vírgenes

DF: Bosque natural virtualmente no afectado por la actividad humana.

EN: virgin forests

botánica médica

DF: Estudio y uso de plantas o químicos derivados de ellas en

el tratamiento o la prevención de enfermedades.
EN: medical botany

Bovine enterovirus
DF: Especie de Enterovirus que infecta a ganado bovino.
EN: Bovine enterovirus

Brassicoraphanus
DF: Híbrido intergenérico entre Brassica x Raphanus.
EN: Brassicoraphanus

brefeldin A
DF: Metabolito de hongos, el cual es una lactona macrocíclica que exhibe un amplio rango de actividad antibiótica.
EN: brefeldin A

brezales
DF: Un tipo de vegetación dominada por plantas leñosas de bajo crecimiento de la familia Ericaceae, que normalmente se encuentran en terrenos baldíos abiertos, o con suelos pobres en ácidos o turba.
EN: heathlands

briostatinas
DF: Grupo de macrolactones de 20 miembros en los que hay tres anillos de pirano sustituido de forma remota los cuales están unidos por un puente de metileno y un alqueno E-disustituido y tiene dimetilos geminales en los carbonos C8 y C18. Algunos interactúan con la proteína quinasa C.
EN: bryostatins

bromocriptina
DF: Es un alcaloide semisintético derivado de la ergotamina que es clasificado dentro de los agonistas D2 dopaminérgicos. Suprime la secreción de prolactina.
EN: bromocriptine

bronconeumonía
DF: Inflamación del parénquima pulmonar asociada a la bronquitis, que suele involucrar zonas lobulares desde los bronquiolos terminales hasta los alvéolos pulmonares.
EN: bronchopneumonia

broncoscopia
DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se lleva a cabo en los bronquios por medio de un endoscopio.
EN: bronchoscopy

bronquiolitis
DF: Obstrucción de las vías aéreas causada por una inflamación aguda, hinchazón y acumulación de moco en los bronquiolos.
EN: bronchiolitis

bronquiolos

DF: Pequeñas vías respiratorias que se ramifican en los bronquios terciarios. Los bronquiolos terminales conducen a varias órdenes de bronquiolos respiratorios que salen a los conductos alveolares y luego a los alvéolos pulmonares.

EN: bronchioles

bronquios

DF: Conductos de aire amplios de los pulmones que se originan en la bifurcación terminal de la tráquea. Incluyen los dos bronquios primarios mayores, que se ramifican en los bronquios secundarios y en los terciarios, que se extienden hasta los bronquiolos y los alveolos pulmonares.

EN: bronchi

bronquitis

DF: Inflamación de las vías respiratorias mayores del pulmón, incluida cualquier parte de los bronquios, desde los primarios hasta los terciarios.

EN: bronchitis

brote de la yema

DF: Inicio del crecimiento de una yema.

EN: budbreak

brotos de enfermedades

DF: Aumento repentino en la incidencia de una enfermedad. El concepto incluye epidemias.

EN: disease outbreaks

brotos de frijoles

DF: Plántulas comestibles de plantas de grano, especialmente las del grano tipo mung.

EN: bean sprouts

brotos de granos

DF: Los tiernos brotes nuevos de semillas germinadas (como frijoles mungo, soya, lentejas, alfalfa y rábanos) que son comidos crudos o cocidos en recetas de salteados.

EN: sprouts (food)

brucelosis

DF: Enfermedad contagiosa que generalmente se presenta en el ganado bovino y lechero, pero también en ovejas, cerdos y otros mamíferos y causa aborto. En los seres humanos la enfermedad se conoce como fiebre ondulante.

EN: brucellosis

buenas prácticas agrícolas

DF: Directrices y métodos para que agricultores y productores de alimentos y quienes intervienen en la agricultura manejen los recursos importantes de la agricultura, tales como el suelo, el agua y el aire, y produzcan productos alimentarios higiénicos y seguros respetando la sostenibilidad y la conservación, y protegiendo

simultáneamente el ambiente, la salud y el bienestar de animales y seres humanos.

EN: good agricultural practices

buenas prácticas de acuicultura

DF: Directrices, métodos o actividades destinadas a promover la acuicultura sostenible a través de la prevención o mitigación de los daños o efectos adversos.

EN: good aquaculture practices

buenas prácticas de higiene

DF: Directrices, métodos o actividades destinadas a promover y mantener la salud a través del uso de las condiciones sanitarias.

EN: good hygiene practices

bueyes

DF: Bovinos masculinos domesticados y castrados que son usados para el trabajo, al contrario de los becerros castrados que son usados para carne.

EN: oxen

bulimia nerviosa

DF: Trastorno alimenticio caracterizado por un ciclo de ingesta excesiva (bulimia o ingesta compulsiva), seguida de actos inapropiados (purgamiento) para evitar el aumento de peso. Los métodos de purgamiento suelen incluir el vómito autoinducido, el uso de laxantes o diuréticos, el ejercicio excesivo y el ayuno.

EN: bulimia nervosa

buprenorfina

DF: Derivado del opioide alcaloide de la tebaína que es más potente y tiene efecto analgésico más duradero que el de la morfina. Parece actuar como agonista parcial en receptores de opioides μ y κ y como antagonista en receptores delta. Se ha sugerido que la ausencia de actividad delta-agonista es la causa de la observación de que probablemente no se desarrolle tolerancia a la buprenorfina con el uso prolongado.

EN: buprenorphine

burdéganos

DF: Cría resultante de la cruce entre un caballo y una burra.

EN: hinnies

butadienos

DF: Hidrocarburos insaturados de cuatro átomos de carbono que contienen dos enlaces dobles.

EN: butadienes

butorfanol

DF: Analgésico sintético morfinano con acción narcótica antagonista. Se utiliza en el tratamiento del dolor severo.

EN: butorphanol

C

caballos castrados

DF: Caballos machos castrados.

EN: geldings

cabinas

DF: Parte cerrada de un vehículo dónde se sienta el chofer.

EN: cabs (equipment)

cacao en polvo

DF: Sólidos de cacao molidos.

EN: cocoa powder

cadena alimentaria

DF: Transferencia de energía de los alimentos desde su fuente inicial en las plantas a través de una serie de organismos mediante la acción repetitiva de comer y ser comido. Las "cadenas alimentarias" no son secuencias aisladas, ya que estas se interconectan entre sí. A este patrón de enlace se le suele llamar red alimentaria.

EN: food chain

cadena de Márkov

DF: Proceso estocástico en el que la distribución de probabilidad condicional de un estado en un momento futuro, dado el estado actual, no se ve afectada por un conocimiento adicional de la historia pasada del sistema.

EN: Markov chain

cadena de suministro

DF: Cadena de empresas que ofrecen productos al mercado, de compañías que producen material crudo a minoristas y otros que entregan productos acabados a consumidores. El valor económico es añadido a través del manejo coordinado del flujo de bienes físicos e información asociada en cada etapa de la cadena.

EN: supply chain

cadena de transporte de electrones

DF: Secuencia de proteínas transportadoras de electrones que transfiere electrones desde donantes de electrones, como por ejemplo NADH, a oxígeno en células aeróbicas.

EN: electron transport chain

cadenas ligeras de miosina

DF: Las subunidades mas pequeñas de las miosinas, que se unen cerca de los grupos de cabeza de las cadenas pesadas de miosina. Las cadenas ligeras de miosina tienen un peso molecular de unos 20 KDa y generalmente hay un par de cadenas ligeras, esencial y reguladora, asociadas a cadenas pesadas.

EN: myosin light chains

cadena pesada de miosina

DF: Las subunidades más grandes de miosinas. Las cadenas pesadas tienen un peso molecular de unos 230 KDa y cada cadena pesada está generalmente asociada a un par diferente de cadenas ligeras de miosina.

EN: myosin heavy chains

cadherinas

DF: Proteínas de adhesión celular dependientes del calcio. Son importantes en la formación de uniones adherentes entre las células. Son clasificadas por sus especificidades inmunológicas y tisulares, mediante letras (E de epitelial, N de neuronal y P de cadherinas placentarias) o números (cadherina-12 o N-cadherina 2 de cerebro-cadherina). Promueven la adhesión celular por medio de un mecanismo homofilico, como en la construcción de tejidos y del cuerpo entero del animal.

EN: cadherins

cainismo

DF: Matanza de un hermano causada por una agresión intensa neonatal/entre hermanos, observada en aves, hienas, avispa y otros animales.

EN: siblicide

caja ámbar

DF: Todas las medidas de apoyo doméstico que se consideran que distorsionan la producción y el comercio, por ejemplo apoyos de precios o subsidios relacionados con cantidades de producción.

EN: amber box

caja azul

DF: Pagos directos exentos de los requisitos de reducción de la compartimento caja ámbar. Éstos incluyen subsidios basados en áreas o producciones, número fijo de ganado o en 85% o menos del nivel base de producción.

EN: blue box

caja verde

DF: Políticas nacionales o comerciales que se considera distorsionan mínimamente el mercado y están exentas de los compromisos de límite o reducción de la caja ámbar. Algunos ejemplos incluyen la ayuda humanitaria, la inspección y la clasificación, los seguros agrícolas, los programas ambientales y de conservación y otros programas que no estén dirigidos a un producto en particular.

EN: green box

calabaza confitera

DF: Cualquiera de las variedades de calabazas de cáscara dura que pueden ser almacenadas durante varios meses.

EN: winter squashes

Calamagrostis acutiflora

DF: Híbrido interespecífico entre Calamagrostis arundinacea x
Calamagrostis epigeios.

EN: Calamagrostis acutiflora

calcícolas

DF: Plantas que crecen en suelos alcalinos, calcáreos o ricos
en cal y no crecen en suelos ácidos.

EN: calcicoles

calcífugas

DF: Plantas que crecen en suelos sólidos y no en suelos
calizos, calcáreos ni alcalinos.

EN: calcifuges

calcinosis

DF: Depósitos patológicos de sales de calcio en los tejidos.

EN: calcinosis

calcitonina

DF: Hormona péptida que disminuye la concentración de calcio en
la sangre. En los seres humanos la liberan las células
tiroideas y actúa disminuyendo la formación y la actividad
absorbente de los osteoclastos. Su función en la regulación
del calcio del plasma es mucho mayor en los niños y en
ciertas enfermedades que en los adultos normales.

EN: calcitonin

cálculo dental

DF: Solidificación o depósito calcificado anormal que se forma
alrededor de los dientes o las prótesis dentales.

EN: dental calculus

cálculos

DF: Solidificación anormal, a menudo compuesta de sales
minerales, que se produce principalmente en las vías
urinarias y biliares.

EN: calculi

cálculos renales

DF: Cálculos que se producen en el riñón.

EN: renal calculi

cálculos urinarios

DF: Cálculos en cualquier parte del tracto urinario.

EN: urinary calculi

cálculos vesicales

DF: Cálculos de la vejiga urinaria, también conocidos como
cálculos vesicales y cistolitos.

EN: bladder calculi

calentamiento dieléctrico

DF: Calentamiento de un material dieléctrico de alta frecuencia a través de un campo eléctrico de alta frecuencia alterna, radio o radiación de microondas.

EN: dielectric heating

calentamiento óhmico

DF: Calentamiento resultante del flujo de una corriente a través de un medio con resistencia eléctrica.

EN: ohmic heating

calicreínas

DF: Enzimas proteolíticas de la familia de la serina endopeptidasa presente en sangre y orina normales. Específicamente, las calicreínas son vasodilatadoras e hipotensoras potentes, aumentan la permeabilidad vascular y alteran la musculatura lisa.

EN: kallikreins

calidad de vida

DF: Concepto genérico que refleja la preocupación con respecto a la modificación y el mejoramiento de los atributos de la vida, como por ejemplo, el entorno físico, político, moral y social; condiciones generales de una vida humana.

EN: quality of life

calor específico

DF: Razón entre la cantidad de calor requerida para aumentar la temperatura de una sustancia en un grado Celsius y el calor necesario para aumentar la temperatura de una masa equivalente de agua en un grado Celsius.

EN: specific heat

cama de pasto seco (césped)

DF: Capa de pasto muerto en un rodal de pasto.

EN: thatch

camadas (animales jóvenes)

DF: Término colectivo para referirse a la descendencia producida en un solo alumbramiento de un mamífero múltiparo no humano.

EN: litters (young animals)

camaefitas

DF: Una de las categorías de formas de vida de Raunkiaer. Se trata de plantas leñosas cuyos brotes perennes surgen cerca de la superficie, a una altura no mayor de 25 cm sobre el nivel del suelo.

EN: chamaephytes

cambio conductual

DF: Cambios de conducta debidos a intervención u ocurrencia espontánea.

EN: behavior change

cambium

DF: Una capa fina de tejido entre la corteza y la madera que se subdivide repetidamente para formar nuevas células de madera y corteza.

EN: cambium

caminata cromosómica

DF: Técnica con la cual se puede explorar una región desconocida de un cromosoma. Generalmente se utiliza para aislar un foco de interés para el cual no existe una sonda disponible, pero del cual se sabe que está ligado a un gen que ha sido identificado y clonado. Se selecciona un fragmento que contenga un gen conocido y se utiliza como sonda para identificar otros fragmentos superpuestos que contienen el mismo gen. Posteriormente se pueden caracterizar las secuencias de nucleótidos de estos segmentos. Este proceso continúa en toda la longitud del cromosoma.

EN: chromosome walking

campana agrícola

DF: Período de 12 meses, desde el comienzo de una nueva cosecha, durante el cual se comercializa un producto.

EN: crop year

campana de comercialización

DF: Período de 12 meses que comienza justo después de la cosecha durante el cual un cultivo puede ser vendido dentro del país, exportado o puesto en un depósito de reservas. Comparar con "campana agrícola."

EN: marketing year

campanas de crías

DF: Espacio cerrado calefaccionado para criar pollos u otras aves.

EN: brooders

campilobacteriosis

DF: Infección bacteriana con organismos del género *Campylobacter*.

EN: campylobacteriosis

campos magnéticos

DF: Regiones del espacio donde los dipolos magnéticos podrían experimentar una fuerza magnética o torque, a menudo representados como la matriz geométrica de las líneas de fuerza magnética imaginarias que existen en relación con los polos magnéticos. Los campos magnéticos se consideran también las regiones de influencia de los cuerpos imantados o eléctricos.

EN: magnetic fields

campos petroleros

DF: Superficie que cubre uno o varios depósitos de petróleo. Este término suele comprender no solo la superficie, sino también el depósito, los pozos y el equipo de producción.

EN: oil fields

Campsis tagliabuana

DF: Híbrido interespecífico entre *Campsis grandiflora* x *Campsis radicans*.

EN: *Campsis tagliabuana*

caña energética

DF: Variedad de caña de azúcar con un alto rendimiento de fibra o su híbrido interespecífico, que es cultivada para obtener un contenido más alto de biomasa o fibra y que funciona como fuente de producción de etanol celulósico, bioelectricidad y otros biocombustibles.

EN: energy cane

canales de arroyos

DF: Larga y estrecha depresión en la tierra donde un arroyo natural corre o corrió una vez.

EN: stream channels

canales iónicos

DF: Glicoproteínas abiertas, selectivas de iones, que atraviesan las membranas. La activación de los canales iónicos puede ser producida por una variedad de estímulos tales como ligandos, una diferencia transmembrana potencial, una deformación mecánica o mediante péptidos y proteínas de señalización intracelular.

EN: ion channels

canales receptores transitorios de potencial

DF: Amplio grupo de canales catiónicos con seis dominios transmembranales que se hallan en los organismos eucariontes eucariotas. Dado que la función que desempeñan en la percepción sensorial es diversa, se clasifican de acuerdo con la homología de sus secuencias. Presentan sensibilidades iónica y al voltaje reducidas. Deben su nombre a un mutante del género *Drosophila* que presentaba potenciales de receptor transitorios en respuesta a la luz. Los subgrupos TRPC, TRPV y TRPM comparten un motivo de 25 aminoácidos en el que se encuentra una caja TRP (EWKFAR), en la región carboxiterminal (C-terminal) próxima al sexto segmento transmembranal (S6). Los subgrupos TRPC, TRPV y TRPN presentan repeticiones idénticas a las de la anquirina. Algunos están asociados funcionalmente a la tirosina quinasa o a las fosfolipasas tipo C.

EN: transient receptor potential channels

canales resiníferos

DF: Espacios intercelulares tubulares alineados con células secretoras de resina, comunes en la madera, la corteza, y

las hojas de muchos gimnospermas y algunos angiospermas.
EN: resin canals

cañas

DF: Cualquier madera hueca o concisa compuesta por tallos fuertes pero flexibles, como el bambú, caña, ratán, caña de azúcar, o frambuesas.

EN: canes

canducidina

DF: Mezcla de macrólidos heptano antifúngicos de *Streptomyces griseus* o *Actinomyces levoris* utilizado tópicamente en la candidiasis. El complejo se compone de los antibióticos canducidinas A, B, C y D, de los cuales D es el componente principal.

EN: candicidin

candidiasis

DF: Infección en humanos o animales con un hongo del género *Candida*.

EN: candidiasis

candidiasis vulvovaginal

DF: Infección en la vulva y la vagina con un hongo del género *Candida*.

EN: vulvovaginal candidiasis

Canna generalis

DF: Un híbrido complejo que involucra *Canna indica* y otros.

EN: *Canna generalis*

cánola

DF: Variedad de colza cuya semilla contiene bajos niveles de ácido erúxico y alto contenido de ácidos grasos monoinsaturados. Sus bajos niveles de ácido erúxico la hacen segura para el consumo humano.

EN: canola

capa freática

DF: Superficie superior del agua subterránea o profundidad en la que el suelo se encuentra saturado de agua.

EN: water table

capacidad de carga

DF: Población máxima que puede mantener un ecosistema o unidad de manejo sin efectos adversos para el ambiente.

EN: carrying capacity

capacidad de intercambio de cationes

DF: Suma total de los cationes intercambiables que un suelo puede absorber. Se expresa en centimoles por kilogramo de suelo o de otros materiales absorbentes como la arcilla.

EN: cation exchange capacity

capacidad vectorial

DF: La capacidad de transmisión de la enfermedad por un vector a un huésped, así como la influencia de los factores de comportamiento, ecología y medio ambiente, tales como la densidad de población, la preferencia del huésped, los hábitos o frecuencia de alimentación, la duración del período de latencia, o la longevidad.

EN: vectorial capacity

capacitación

DF: Proceso mediante el cual un espermatozoo llega a estar en condiciones de fertilizar un óvulo después de llegar a la parte ampular del tubo uterino.

EN: sperm capacitation

capacitación a los voluntarios

DF: Capacitación entregada a los voluntarios o las voluntarias.

EN: volunteer training

capacitancia

DF: habilidad de un sustrato para retener una carga eléctrica.

EN: capacitance

capilariasis

DF: Enfermedad parasitaria causada por la infección con especies de Capillaria.

EN: capillariasis

capilaridad

DF: Propiedad de la superficie de un líquido en contacto con la de un sólido, donde la superficie del líquido aumenta o disminuye debido a la atracción de las moléculas del líquido entre sí y con las del sólido. Se encuentran en juego fuerzas de adhesión y cohesión.

EN: capillarity

capital natural

DF: El conjunto de recursos naturales, la tierra y los ecosistemas que proporcionan un flujo de bienes o servicios con valor económico en el futuro. Ejemplo: Un bosque (conjunto) puede producir bienes tales como nuevos árboles para madera, y servicios ecosistémicos, tales como el secuestro de carbono, el control de la erosión y el hábitat de la fauna.

EN: natural capital

capital social

DF: Relaciones sociales e interconectividad entre la gente, negocios e instituciones que son importante activo los cuales producen beneficios económicos a individuos y a la sociedad.

EN: social capital

capón

DF: Pollo castrado.
EN: capons

cápside

DF: Envoltura externa de una partícula viral que envuelve el genoma viral.
EN: capsid

captura de carbono

DF: Captura y almacenamiento de carbono en depósitos de carbonos, tales como los océanos o depósitos terrestres, tales como bosques o suelos, para mantener el carbono fuera de la atmósfera.
EN: carbon sequestration

capullos

DF: La cubierta de seda de las pupas que tejen las larvas.
EN: cocoons

caquexia

DF: Estado marcado y profundo de trastorno constitucional, mala salud generalizada, malnutrición y pérdida de peso.
EN: cachexia

caquexia crónica

DF: Encefalopatía espongiiforme crónica (enfermedad de priones) de VENADOS y alces caracterizada por pérdida crónica de peso que lleva a la muerte. Se cree que se propaga por contacto directo entre animales o a través de contaminación ambiental de la proteína del prion.
EN: chronic wasting disease

caracter sin cuernos

DF: Característica de los animales, particularmente ganado, que normalmente no desarrolla cuernos.
EN: polled trait

caracteres adquiridos

DF: Modificaciones no heredadas en la estructura de un organismo que tienen lugar a lo largo de su vida como respuesta al medioambiente.
EN: acquired characters

caracteres de rendimiento

DF: Partes de las plantas que contribuyen a la producción basándose en su número, tamaño y peso.
EN: yield components

caracterización de la exposición

DF: Un componente de la valoración de la exposición, que analiza las interacciones entre el patógeno, el medio ambiente y el hospedero, lo que resulta en un perfil de exposición. Los pasos incluyen la caracterización de los

patógenos, la aparición de patógenos y el análisis de la exposición.

EN: exposure characterization

caracterización de los peligros

DF: Descripción de los efectos adversos en términos de su toxicidad, respuesta a la dosis, vía de exposición, duración y sincronización.

EN: hazard characterization

caracterización del patógeno

DF: Un paso en la caracterización de la exposición que examina las características de un patógeno que afecta a su transmisión y patogenicidad.

EN: pathogen characterization

caracterización del riesgo

DF: La última fase del proceso de evaluación de riesgos que estima el potencial para la salud adversa o efectos ecológicos producto de la exposición a un estímulo estresante y evalúa la incertidumbre involucrada.

EN: risk characterization

carbenicilina

DF: Derivado de la penicilina, semisintético y de amplio espectro, utilizado por vía parenteral. Es susceptible a los jugos gástricos y la penicilinasas y puede dañar la función plaquetaria.

EN: carbenicillin

carbón

DF: Roca negra o negra parduzca fácilmente inflamable cuya composición, que incluye la humedad inherente, es de más de 50 % en peso y más de 70 % en volumen de material carbonoso. Está formada por restos vegetales que han sido compactados, endurecidos, alterados químicamente y metamorfoseados por el calor y la presión a través del tiempo geológico.

EN: coal

carbón orgánico

DF: Combustible de biomasa procesada por torrefacción de desechos agrícolas, tales como residuos de madera en una alta densidad, la energía concentrada producto combustible, se forma como pellets o briquetas.

EN: biocoal

carbonización

DF: Conversión de la materia orgánica en carbono o materiales carbonizados en una entrada limitada de aire mediante calentamiento, combustión, tratamiento químico o en la fosilización.

EN: carbonization

carbono inorgánico disuelto

DF: Suma total de dióxido de carbono, ácido carbónico, anión bicarbonato y carbonato en una solución acuosa.

EN: dissolved inorganic carbon

carbono orgánico del suelo

DF: Parte de los compuestos orgánicos no vivos que se encuentran en el primer metro de tierra, por ejemplo, el humus, que es importante para la calidad del suelo y la nutrición de las plantas y que se regenera gracias a la descomposición de los materiales vegetales.

EN: soil organic carbon

carboximetilcelulosa

DF: Derivado de la celulosa que constituye un polímero de beta-(1,4)-D-glucopiranososa. Se emplea como laxante, como emulgente y espesante en cosméticos y productos farmacéuticos y como estabilizador de reactivos.

EN: carboxymethylcellulose

carbunco sintomático

DF: Infección clostridial aguda del ganado caracterizada por hinchazón bajo la piel debida a formación de gas en los tejidos.

EN: blackleg (animal disease)

carcinogénesis

DF: Proceso mediante el cual células normales se transforman en células cancerosas.

EN: carcinogenesis

carcinógenos

DF: Cualquier agente capaz de causar cáncer en el tejido vivo.

EN: carcinogens

carcinoma de células renales

DF: Grupo heterogéneo de carcinomas esporádicos o hereditarios derivados de las células de los riñones. Varios subtipos incluyen el de células claras, papilares, cromóforas, fusiformes (sarcomatoide), del conducto colector y el de células mixtas.

EN: renal cell carcinoma

carcinosarcoma

DF: Neoplasia maligna que contiene elementos de carcinoma y sarcoma tan ampliamente entremezclados como para indicar la presencia de una neoplasia de tejido epitelial y mesenquimal.

EN: carcinosarcoma

cardiolipinas

DF: Fosfolípidos ácidos compuestos por dos moléculas de ácido fosfatídico unidos covalentemente a una molécula de glicerol. Ocurren principalmente en las membranas

mitocondriales internas y en las membranas plasma
bacteriales.
EN: cardiolipins

cardiomiopatía
DF: Enfermedades del miocardio.
EN: cardiomyopathy

cardiopatía coronaria
DF: Desequilibrio entre los requerimientos funcionales
miocárdicos y la capacidad de los vasos coronarios para
suministrar un flujo sanguíneo suficiente. Constituye una
forma de isquemia miocárdica (abastecimiento insuficiente
de sangre al músculo cardíaco) causada por la reducción de
la capacidad de los vasos coronarios.
EN: coronary disease

cardo
DF: Hortaliza de color verde pálido y sabor parecido al de la
alcachofa y el apio.
EN: cardoons

carga contaminante
DF: Cantidad de contaminantes presentes en un ambiente.
EN: pollution load

carga crítica
DF: Estimación cuantitativa de la exposición a contaminantes
bajo la cual no se producen efectos
adversos significativos en el ambiente.
EN: critical load

carga de carbohidratos
DF: Estrategia empleada por atletas para maximizar el
almacenamiento de glucógeno en los tejidos musculares y, de
ese modo, mejorar su desempeño. Además, se utiliza en la
gestión nutricional preoperatoria para facilitar la
recuperación del paciente.
EN: carbohydrate loading

carga de combustible (forestal)
DF: Cantidad de vegetación viva o muerta que se enciende
fácilmente en un área determinada. La carga es expresada
generalmente en toneladas por acre.
EN: fuel loading

carga de enfermedad
DF: Una medida de la pérdida de salud y la mortalidad debido a
lesiones, enfermedades y riesgos.
EN: burden of disease

carga genética
DF: Cantidad relativa mediante la cual la adaptación promedio
de una población se reduce, como resultado de la presencia

de genes que disminuyen la supervivencia, comparada con el genotipo con adaptación máxima u óptima.
EN: genetic load

carga microbiana
DF: Número y tipo de microorganismos que contaminan un objeto u organismo.
EN: microbial load

carga parasitaria
DF: Medida del número de parásitos presentes en un organismo huésped.
EN: parasite load

carga viral
DF: Cantidad de partículas virales presente en una muestra de tejido o fluido corporal, la cual proporciona una medida de la gravedad de una infección viral.
EN: viral load

cargamento
DF: Productos y materias primas transportados por una empresa de transporte comercial.
EN: freight

Caribe
DF: Región que incluye el Mar del Caribe, sus islas, y los países de las costas de América Central y América del Sur.
EN: Caribbean

caries dental
DF: Destrucción localizada de la superficie de los dientes, que inicia con la descalcificación del esmalte, seguida por la lisis enzimática de estructuras orgánicas que conduce a la formación de cavidades. Si no es controlada, la cavidad puede penetrar el esmalte y la dentina y alcanzar la pulpa dentaria.
EN: dental caries

carne cultivada
DF: Carne producida con músculos esqueléticos, células musculares o células madre en condiciones de laboratorio, empleando técnicas de ingeniería de tejidos.
EN: cultured meat

carne de vacuno empacada
DF: Cortes de carne de vacuno sellados al vacío en paquetes para fletar en cajas de cartón, a menudo listos para venta al por menor.
EN: boxed beef

carnívoros
DF: Organismo vegetal o animal que se alimenta de sustancias de origen animal.

EN: carnívoros

cartografía

DF: El arte, ciencia y tecnología de hacer mapas.

EN: cartography

cartulina

DF: La diferencia entre el papel y la cartulina no es muy grande; sin embargo, en términos generales, a los tipos de papel más gruesos (de más de 0.3 mm o 0.012 in), más pesados y más rígidos se les denomina cartulina.

EN: paperboard

cáscaras de almendra

DF: Tejido carnoso verde exterior de la almendra en desarrollo que, después de que se seca, se cae solo o es eliminado mecánicamente. Una vez desprendido, la cascarilla es visible.

EN: almond hulls

cascarillas de almendra

DF: Capa dura que se halla entre la cáscara y la pulpa de la almendra.

EN: almond shells

casmo fitas

DF: Plantas enraizadas en hendiduras o grietas de las rocas que están llenas de tierra o materia orgánica.

EN: chasmophytes

castración

DF: Extirpación de los órganos reproductores masculinos (testes).

EN: castration

catalizadores

DF: Sustancia que inicia o cambia la velocidad de la reacción química, pero que no es consumida o modificada por tal reacción.

EN: catalysts

catarata

DF: Opacidad parcial o completa del lente o la cápsula ocular de uno o ambos ojos que dificulta la visión o causa ceguera. Los diversos tipos de cataratas se clasifican de acuerdo a su morfología (tamaño, forma, ubicación) o etiología (causa y momento de aparición).

EN: cataract

catelícidinas

DF: Péptidos catiónicos antimicrobianos que presentan un dominio aminoterminal similar a la proteína catelina muy conservado y un dominio carboxiloterminal más variable.

Inicialmente se sintetizan como preproteínas y luego se dividen. Se expresan en numerosos tejidos humanos y se localizan en las células epiteliales. Eliminan los agentes patógenos no virales mediante la formación de poros en las membranas.

EN: cathelicidins

catenas

DF: Secuencia de diferentes suelos, derivados generalmente de un material de partida similar, cuya peculiar posición fisiográfica le confiere a cada uno de ellos su carácter.

EN: catenas

catenina beta

DF: Catenina multifuncional que participa en la adhesión celular y la señalización nuclear. Se une a las caderinas y ayuda a conectar sus colas citoplasmáticas a la actina en el citoesqueleto por medio de la catenina alfa. Además, actúa como coactivador transcripcional y componente descendente de las vías de transducción de señales mediadas por la proteína WNT.

EN: beta catenin

cateninas

DF: Familia de proteínas citoesqueléticas que cumplen roles esenciales en la adhesión celular en uniones de adherencia, asociando las caderinas a los filamentos de actina del citoesqueleto.

EN: catenins

catéteres

DF: Dispositivo tubular flexible utilizado para administrar líquidos en un vaso sanguíneo, órgano hueco o cavidad corporal o extraerlos de ellos.

EN: catheters

cátodos

DF: Polo o electrodo negativo de una celda o un sistema electrolítico. Atrae partículas o iones (cationes) con carga positiva.

EN: cathodes

caucho sintético

DF: Elastómero sintético fabricado mediante la polimerización de productos derivados del petróleo u otros hidrocarburos, en comparación con el caucho natural obtenido de los árboles.

EN: synthetic rubber

caupi

DF: Cualquier frijol Vigna.

EN: cowpeas

caza furtiva de vida salvaje

DF: Caza, pesca o recolección ilegal de vida salvaje o sus partes.

EN: wildlife poaching

cazadores

DF: Persona que caza animales salvajes para obtener alimento o sus partes (piel, pelo, plumas, huesos, etc.) o por deporte.

EN: hunters

cebada de invierno

DF: Un término general utilizado para cebada sembrada en otoño, persistente durante el invierno como plántulas y cosechadas en la siguiente primavera o verano después de que alcanza su plena madurez.

EN: winter barley

cebadores de ADN

DF: Secuencias cortas (generalmente de unos 10 pares de base) de ADN que son complementarias a secuencias de ARN mensajero y permiten que la transcriptasa reversa comience a copiar las secuencias adyacentes de ARNm. Los primers se usan profusamente en técnicas de la genética y de la biología molecular.

EN: DNA primers

cecropinas

DF: Péptidos antimicrobianos que forman canales en las membranas y que son más permeables a los aniones que los cationes. Se asemejan a las magaininas, ya que su región N-terminal forma una hélice alfa anfipática con carga positiva, pero contiene un segmento adicional C-terminal.

EN: cecropins

cefacetrila

DF: Un derivado del ácido 7-aminocefalosporánico.

EN: cephacetrile

cefadroxilo

DF: Derivado de la cefalexina de acción prolongada, de amplio espectro y soluble en agua.

EN: cefadroxil

cefaloridina

DF: Un antibiótico de cefalosporina.

EN: cephaloridine

cefamicinas

DF: De origen natural. Familia de las cefalosporinas de tipo beta-lactámicos, con un grupo de 7-metoxi y el cual posee una marcada resistencia a la acción de las beta-lactamasas de organismos gram-positivos y gram-negativos.

EN: cephamycins

cefapirina

DF: Las cefalosporinas (antibióticos beta-lactámicos), en parte asociados al plasma, son eficaces contra los organismos gram-negativos y gram-positivos.

EN: cephapirin

cefazolin

DF: Análogo semisintético de la cefalosporina con acción antibiótica de amplio espectro debido a la inhibición de la síntesis de la pared celular bacteriana. Alcanza niveles séricos elevados y se excreta rápidamente a través de la orina.

EN: cefazolin

cefixima

DF: Antibiótico de cefalosporina de tercera generación que es estable a la hidrólisis por beta-lactamasas

EN: cefixime

cefmetazol

DF: Antibiótico semisintético de cefamicina con un amplio espectro de actividad contra microorganismos gram positivos y gram negativos. Presenta una alta tasa de eficacia en muchos tipos de infecciones. A la fecha no ha presentado efectos secundarios graves.

EN: cefmetazole

cefoperazona

DF: Semisintético de la cefalosporina de amplio espectro con una parte de tetrazolilo que es resistente a la beta-lactamasa. Se ha propuesto en particular contra las infecciones por Pseudomonas.

EN: cefoperazone

cefotetan

DF: Antibiótico semisintético de cefamicina administrado por vía intravenosa o intramuscular. Es muy resistente a un amplio espectro de betalactamasas y es activo contra una gran variedad de microorganismos gram positivos y gram negativos aeróbicos y anaeróbicos.

EN: cefotetan

cefoxitina

DF: Antibiótico semisintético de cefamicina resistente a la betalactamasa.

EN: cefoxitin

cefsoludina

DF: Piridinio semisintético sustituido de amplio espectro bactericida utilizado especialmente para las infecciones por Pseudomonas en pacientes debilitados.

EN: cefsulodin

ceftazidima

DF: Antibacteriano semisintético de amplio espectro, derivado de la cefaloridina, utilizado especialmente para tratar Pseudomonas y otras infecciones por microorganismos gram negativos en pacientes debilitados.

EN: ceftazidime

ceftriaxona

DF: Antibiótico de amplio espectro con una cefalosporina de muy larga vida media y alta penetrabilidad a las meninges, los ojos y oídos internos.

EN: ceftriaxone

cefuroxima

DF: Antibióticos de cefalosporinas de amplio espectro resistentes a beta-lactamasas. Se han propuesto para tratar infecciones con organismos gram-negativos y gram-positivos, gonorrea y Haemophilus.

EN: cefuroxime

celdas de combustible de hidrógeno

DF: Dispositivo electroquímico en el que electrones liberados en la oxidación del gas de hidrógeno como combustible fuente producen una corriente eléctrica.

EN: hydrogen fuel cells

celobiosa

DF: Disacárido consistente en dos unidades de glucosa en un enlace glicosídico beta (1-4). Se obtiene de la hidrólisis parcial de celulosa.

EN: cellobiose

célula madre

DF: Células indiferenciadas que tienen la capacidad de autorregenerarse y diferenciarse en células especializadas.

EN: stem cells

células acinosas

DF: Cualquiera de las células secretoras que revisten un acín de una glándula compuesta.

EN: acinar cells

células artificiales

DF: Estructuras microscópicas en forma de célula, químicamente diseñadas, que se asemejan a las células biológicas en cuanto a una o varias de sus funciones.

EN: artificial cells

células caliciformes

DF: Célula epitelial glandular o glándula unicelular. Las células caliciformes secretan mucosidad; están dispersas en los revestimientos epiteliales de numerosos órganos, especialmente del intestino delgado y de las vías respiratorias.

EN: goblet cells

células de cromafina

DF: Células que almacenan vesículas secretoras de epinefrina. Bajo estrés, el sistema nervioso hace que las vesículas secreten su contenido hormonal. Su nombre deriva de su habilidad para dejar manchas de color café con sales crómicas. Habitualmente se ubican en la medula adrenal y en los paraganglios del sistema nervioso simpático.

EN: chromaffin cells

células de Leydig

DF: Células en el tejido intersticial de los testículos que, se cree, producen la secreción interior de esa glándula.

EN: Leydig cells

células de Schwann

DF: Células neurogliales del sistema nervioso periférico que forman las vainas de mielina aislantes de los axones periféricos.

EN: Schwann cells

células en espuma

DF: Macrófagos cargados de lípidos que se originan de monocitos o de células de la musculatura lisa.

EN: foam cells

células estromales

DF: Células del tejido conectivo de un órgano que se encuentra en el tejido conectivo laxo. Estas son a menudo asociadas con la mucosa uterina y el ovario, así como con el sistema hematopoyético y otras partes.

EN: stromal cells

células eucarióticas

DF: Células de organismos superiores, que contienen un núcleo rodeado por una membrana nuclear.

EN: eukaryotic cells

células filamentosas

DF: Un tipo de célula de la esclerénquima alargada y estrecha con los extremos puntiagudos y que tiene paredes celulares secundarias engrosadas. Las células de fibra, como otras esclereidas, pueden contener lignina, proveen soporte estructural a los tejidos de las plantas, y pueden ser encontradas en varias partes de la planta.

EN: fiber cells

células fotovoltaicas

DF: Dispositivo electrónico que consta de capas de materiales semiconductores fabricados para formar una unión (las capas adyacentes de materiales con diferentes características electrónicas) y los contactos eléctricos y que es capaz de convertir la luz directamente incidente en electricidad (corriente continua).

EN: photovoltaic cells

células gigantes

DF: Cualquier masa multinucleada de citoplasma, formada por ya sea por la división de células incompleta o cuando las células se fusionan.

EN: giant cells

células madre adultas

DF: Células con capacidades altamente prolíficas y de autorrenovación derivadas de adultos.

EN: adult stem cells

células madre hematopoyéticas

DF: Células progenitoras de las que se derivan todas las células sanguíneas.

EN: hematopoietic stem cells

células madre pluripotentes inducidas

DF: Células de organismos adultos que han sido reprogramadas en un estado pluripotencial similar al de las células madre embrionarias.

EN: induced pluripotent stem cells

células plasmáticas

DF: Formas especializadas de linfocitos B productores de anticuerpos. Sintetizan y segregan inmunoglobulinas. Se encuentran en los órganos linfoides y en los sitios donde se produce la respuesta inmune, normalmente no circulan en la sangre o linfa.

EN: plasma cells

células procarióticas

DF: Células como las de las bacterias y algas verdeazules carentes de una membrana nuclear de manera que el material nuclear está diseminado en el citoplasma o se reúne en la región nucleoide.

EN: prokaryotic cells

células somáticas

DF: Células de plantas o animales que no sean células de gérmenes.

EN: somatic cells

células vegetativas

DF: Células que no están involucradas en la producción de gametos.

EN: vegetative cells

celulosa

DF: El carbohidrato que es el principal constituyente de la madera y que forma el almacén de las células de madera.

EN: cellulose

celulosa química

DF: Celulosa fabricada con fibras tratadas químicamente.

EN: chemical pulp

ceniza

DF: Materia inorgánica que queda después de la combustión de una sustancia orgánica.

EN: ash (inorganic matter)

cenizas de fondo

DF: Material incombustible que resulta de la combustión que no deja ceniza volante.

EN: bottom ash

cenizas volantes

DF: Material particulado incombusto de los gases de combustión, generado por la combustión del carbón y otros materiales.

EN: fly ash

Censo de Agricultura

DF: Recuento realizado cada 5 años del número de granjas, tierras, acres de cultivos y producción, cabezas de ganado y producción, gastos de granjas, instalaciones y equipamiento de granjas, tenencia de granjas, valor de los productos agrícolas vendidos, tamaño y tipo de granjas, características de los operarios de las granjas (edad, raza, sexo), etc. La información se obtiene por condado y Estado. El Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos administra actualmente el Censo de Agricultura, que anteriormente realizaba la Oficina de Censos de los Estados Unidos.

EN: Census of Agriculture

Centaurea stoebe subsp. *micranthos*

DF: Una maleza perenne que es policárpica y tetraploide ($2n=36$) y que está propagada por toda América del Norte y Europa. Contrasta a *Centaurea stoebe* subsp. *stoebe*.

EN: *Centaurea stoebe* subsp. *micranthos*

Centaurea stoebe subsp. *stoebe*

DF: Una maleza bienal que es monocárpica y diploide ($2n=18$) y que es nativa de Europa. Contrasta *Centaurea stoebe* subsp. *micranthos*.

EN: *Centaurea stoebe* subsp. *stoebe*

centrifugación en gradiente de densidad

DF: Separación de partículas según la densidad, que se realiza mediante un gradiente de diversas densidades. En situación de equilibrio, cada partícula se coloca en el gradiente en un punto igual a su densidad.

EN: density gradient centrifugation

centro de gravedad

DF: Punto en el que el peso total de un cuerpo o sistema puede ser considerado como concentrado. En el centro de gravedad el peso del cuerpo o sistema es uniformemente equilibrado.

EN: center of gravity

centros de cuidado diario

DF: Instalaciones en las que se proporciona cuidado de niños, adultos o ancianos dependientes en centros de atención diaria por parte de personas que no son sus parientes ni cuidadores habituales.

EN: day care centers

centros de cuidado infantil

DF: Instalaciones en las que se proporciona cuidado a niños en edad escolar y pre-escolar.

EN: child care centers

centros de desarrollo infantil

DF: Instalaciones educativas de nivel preescolar que también prestan servicios de salud y de asistencia a las familias, utilizadas originalmente en actividades relativas al Proyecto Buen Comienzo, en el marco del cual la cooperación de la familia, la comunidad y el personal profesional contribuye al desarrollo integral del niño.

EN: child development centers

centros de reacción fotosintética

DF: Complejo protéico que recibe la energía luminosa, atrapada por la clorofila, la bacterioclorofila y los pigmentos accesorios, e inicia el proceso de transferencia de electrones que traduce la energía luminosa en ATP.

EN: photosynthetic reaction centers

cephalexin

DF: Antibiótico semisintético cefalosporina con actividad antimicrobiana similar a la de cefaloridina o cefalotina, pero algo menos potente. Es eficaz contra ambos microorganismos, gram-positivos y gram-negativos.

EN: cephalexin

cepos

DF: Compuerta para la cabeza del ganado, especialmente diseñada para mantener a un animal en el lugar mientras se le permite alimentarse y descansar.

EN: stanchions

ceralure

DF: Un atrayente sintético para moscas de fruta Mediterránea *Ceratitidis capitata*.

EN: ceralure

cercas vivas

DF: Forma de la línea de siembra destinada a la demarcación y

cercado de una extensión de tierra cultivada o pastizal.
EN: live fences

cerdas

DF: Cualquier cerdo hembra en reproducción que ha parido por lo menos una camada o ha alcanzado 12 meses de edad.

EN: sows

cerdas jóvenes

DF: Cerdas jóvenes, incluso las primíparas, habitualmente menores de 15 meses de edad.

EN: gilts

cerdos castrados

DF: Cerdos machos castrados antes de que lleguen a la madurez sexual.

EN: barrows

cerdos de engorda

DF: Cerdos jóvenes en operaciones de engorda criados para lograr el peso deseado de venta en el mercado.

EN: feeder pigs

cero desechos

DF: Objetivo de gestión de residuos en el cual la producción industrial se reutiliza como insumo y productos que son reciclados para eliminar los residuos.

EN: zero wastes

cero emisiones

DF: Objetivo de reducción de la contaminación en el que los procesos industriales o las emisiones de la fuente de energía no contribuyen productos de desecho, tales como los gases de efecto invernadero, que contaminan el medio ambiente o el efecto del cambio climático, las emisiones reales puede ser compensadas a través del reciclaje, el secuestro de carbono o de comercio ambiental.

EN: zero emissions

cerrado

DF: Tipo de comunidad de planicies caracterizado por un mosaico de vegetación que varía desde formaciones boscosas latifoliadas a tierras de matorrales y sabanas, con una estación seca pronunciada. El segundo bioma más grande del Brasil (después de la Amazonía), se extiende por la planicie central y comprende 21% de la superficie terrestre del Brasil.

EN: cerrado

certificación

DF: Documentación de un organismo con autoridad que confirma que un producto, proceso, servicio, persona u organización tiene características que satisfacen una determinada norma o requisito.

EN: certification

certificación (educación)

DF: Recepción de documentos de término de un programa de estudios que no conduce a un diploma.

EN: certification (education)

cerulenina

DF: Epoxidodecadienamida aislada de varias especies, incluidas las *Acremonium*, *Acrocyndrum* y *Helicoceras*. Inhibe la biosíntesis de diversos lípidos interviniendo en la función enzimática.

EN: cerulenin

cervezas

DF: Bebida alcohólica fermentada y carbonatada, conteniendo la mitad de 1 por ciento o más de alcohol por volumen.

Generalmente se elabora de malta (generalmente malta de cebada), lúpulo (para darle sabor) y agua. Otros cereales tales como maíz y arroz pueden ser usados.

EN: beers

cetólidos

DF: Compuestos a base de eritromicina en los que la 3-cladinoso es remplazada por una cetona. Unen la parte 23S de los ribosomas bacterianos 70S.

EN: ketolides

cetonuria

DF: Presencia de cantidades anormalmente altas de cuerpos cetónicos en la orina.

EN: ketonuria

cetosis

DF: Trastorno caracterizado por concentración anormalmente elevada de cuerpos cetónicos en los tejidos y líquidos corporales.

EN: ketosis

chalotes

DF: Tipo de cebolla que está formada por una cabeza hecha de varios dientes, parecida al ajo.

EN: shallots

champaña

DF: Un tipo de vino espumante que deriva su efervescencia solamente de la fermentación secundaria del vino dentro de contenedores de vidrio, no más grandes de un galón de capacidad y que posee el sabor, aroma y otras características atribuidas a la champaña según se elaborada en el distrito de Champaña, Francia.

EN: champagne

chapa de madera

DF: Capa o lámina delgada de madera.
EN: wood veneer

chaparral

DF: Crecimiento bajo y denso de vegetación de arbustos o de árboles enanos en regiones áridas o semiáridas del suroeste de los Estados Unidos. Las zonas montañosas del litoral de California se caracterizan por *Atriplex canescens* (costilla de vaca o chamizo), especies *Ceanothus* y *Arctostaphylos* (manzanita). En otros lugares, a arbustos densos de la especie *Prosopis* (mesquita) y matorrales de roble se les puede denominar chaparral.

EN: chaparral

chaperones moleculares

DF: Familia de proteínas celulares que median en la formación o destrucción de la estructura de otros polipéptidos, y en algunos casos en su conformación en otras estructuras poliméricas, pero que no son componentes de la estructura final. Se cree que las proteínas chaperones ayudan a los polipéptidos a auto-ensamblarse al inhibir otras formas alternativas de conformación que producen estructuras no funcionales.

EN: molecular chaperones

charqui

DF: Trozos delgados de carne cocida y deshidratada. Tradicionalmente, el charqui es secado al sol y puede ahumarse o marinarse para el sabor.

EN: meat jerky

chips electrónicos

DF: Pieza pequeña de silicio o de otro material semiconductor utilizada para elaborar un circuito integrado.

EN: electronic chips

Chlamydia muridarum

DF: Agente bacteriano causante de neumonitis en ratones.

EN: *Chlamydia muridarum*

chocolate

DF: Una mixtura de cacao que usualmente incluye mantequilla de cacao, licor de cacao y un endulzante, muy frecuentemente usado como dulce o saborizante. Incluye el chocolate semi-amargo, semi-dulce. El contenido de cacao puede variar.

EN: chocolate

chocolate blanco

DF: Mezcla normalmente hecha de mantequilla de cacao, leche o leche en polvo y un edulcorante.

EN: white chocolate

chocolate de leche

DF: Mezcla de chocolate que generalmente incluye mantequilla de cacao, licor de cacao, algún endulzante y leche o leche en polvo, y que con frecuencia se usa como golosina o saborizante.

EN: milk chocolate

chorizo

DF: Salchicha de cerdo muy condimentada con ajo y ají (chili) en polvo.

EN: chorizo

Chrysosporium

DF: Un género mitosporico Onygenaceae fúngico que causa adiaspiromycosis, una micosis pulmonar en humanos y roedores. Uno de sus teleomorfos es Ajellomyces.

EN: Chrysosporium

cibernética

DF: Rama del aprendizaje que reúne teorías y estudios sobre comunicación y control de organismos vivos y máquinas.

EN: cybernetics

cíbridos

DF: Célula viable que resulta de la fusión de un citoplasto (citoplasma que queda después de la enucleación de una célula) con una célula entera.

EN: cybrids

ciclinas

DF: Gran familia de proteínas reguladoras que funcionan como subunidades accesorias a una variedad de cinasas dependientes de ciclinas. Por lo general actúan como activadores enzimáticos que conducen el ciclo celular a través de transiciones entre las fases. Un subconjunto de ciclinas puede funcionar también como reguladores transcripcionales.

EN: cyclins

ciclo de Calvin

DF: Reacción bioquímica independiente de la luz que usa ATP y NADPH para fijar el carbono en 6 moléculas de CO₂ y formar una molécula de glucosa.

EN: Calvin cycle

ciclo de la urea

DF: Secuencia de reacciones por medio de las cuales la arginina es sintetizada a partir de la ornitina y, posteriormente, es dividida para producir urea y regenerar la ornitina.

EN: urea cycle

ciclo de vida de los materiales

DF: Todas las etapas que encierra el manejo de materiales, incluyendo fabricación, procesamiento, distribución, uso, mantenimiento, reciclaje y disposición.

EN: materials life cycle

ciclo de vida de los productos

DF: Todas las etapas del desarrollo de un producto, desde la extracción de combustible para la energía a la producción, comercialización, uso y disposición.

EN: product life cycle

ciclo del carbono

DF: Secuencia de transformación experimentada por el carbono utilizado por los seres vivientes. El carbono es usado por un organismo, luego es liberado en su muerte y descomposición y regresa a su estado original para ser reutilizado por otro organismo.

EN: carbon cycle

ciclo del nitrógeno

DF: Secuencia de cambios bioquímicos experimentados por el nitrógeno, en la que es utilizado por un ser vivo, luego es liberado en su muerte y descomposición y regresa a su estado original de oxidación.

EN: nitrogen cycle

ciclo del peso

DF: Pérdida y nuevo aumento de peso corporal en forma repetida, con o sin intención.

EN: weight cycling

ciclo hidrológico

DF: Proceso de circulación del agua en la atmósfera, que tiene lugar a través de varias etapas o procesos en el suelo (precipitación, intercepción, escorrentía, filtración, percolación, almacenamiento, etc.) y que se completa en ella mediante los procesos de evaporación y transpiración.

EN: hydrologic cycle

ciclo parasexual

DF: Recombinación genética en ciertos tipos de hongos por medios distintos a la típica reproducción sexual.

EN: parasexual cycle

ciclodextrinas

DF: Grupo homólogo de glucanos cíclicos compuesto de unidades de glucosa unidas por un enlace alfa-1,4 obtenidas mediante la acción de la enzima ciclodextrina glucanotransferasa en el almidón o en sustratos similares. Dicha enzima es producida por ciertas especies de bacilos. Las ciclodextrinas forman complejos de inserción con una amplia variedad de sustancias.

EN: cyclodextrins

ciclofilinas

DF: Familia de peptidilprolil cis-trans isomerasas que se unen a ciclosporinas y regulan el sistema inmunológico.
EN: cyclophilins

ciclohexanonas

DF: Anillo de ciclohexano sustituido por una o varias cetonas en cualquier posición.
EN: cyclohexanones

ciclos biogeoquímicos

DF: Circulación (ciclado) de elementos químicos como el nitrógeno, el carbono, etc. en vías específicas que van desde las porciones abióticas del ambiente hasta las sustancias orgánicas de la flora y la fauna y nuevamente hasta formas abióticas.
EN: biogeochemical cycles

cicloserina

DF: Sustancia antibiótica producida por *Streptomyces garyphalus*.
EN: cycloserine

ciclosporinas

DF: Grupo relacionado con undecapéptidos cíclicos del hongo *Trichoderma polysporum* y *Cylindocarpon lucidum*. Tienen alguna acción antineoplásica y antifúngica e importantes efectos inmunosupresores. Las ciclosporinas han sido propuestas como adyuvantes en el trasplante de tejidos y órganos para suprimir el rechazo del injerto.
EN: cyclosporins

ciénagas

DF: Tierras húmedas que acumulan depósitos de turba considerable. Los pantanos dependen principalmente de las precipitaciones como fuente de agua y generalmente son ácidos y ricos en residuos vegetales con una notoria capa de musgo verde vivo.
EN: bogs

ciencia culinaria

DF: Ciencia que aplica las artes culinarias a las ciencias alimentarias.
EN: culinary science

ciencia de la sostenibilidad

DF: Ciencia basada en el concepto de desarrollo sostenible, definido como el desarrollo "que satisfaga las necesidades de la generación presente sin comprometer la capacidad de las generaciones futuras para satisfacer sus propias necesidades." Ciencia de la sostenibilidad que examina la interacción entre la sociedad del medio natural (sistemas políticos, económicos e industriales) y la salud humana y la calidad de vida.

EN: sustainability science and engineering

ciencia y tecnología geoespaciales

DF: Ciencia y tecnología encargada de reunir, almacenar, analizar, procesar, y distribuir información geográfica.

EN: geospatial science and technology

ciencias del mar

DF: Estudio de los cuerpos de agua salada, incluyendo los océanos y los mares, sus propiedades y procesos químicos y físicos y los organismos acuáticos que viven en estos ambientes.

EN: marine science

ciencias forenses

DF: Aplicación del conocimiento científico a cuestiones jurídicas.

EN: forensic sciences

ciencias sociales

DF: Disciplinas concernientes a las interrelaciones de individuos en una sociedad, incluyendo organizaciones e instituciones sociales. Incluyen sociología y antropología.

EN: social sciences

cigosporas

DF: Célula o espora en reposo, de paredes gruesas, formada por la fusión de gametangios (o hifas haploides especializadas) de diferentes tipos sexuales en la reproducción sexual, como se observa en algunas especies de hongos, algas, protistas, etc.

EN: zygosporae

ciguatera

DF: Forma de envenenamiento humano causado por el consumo de peces marinos tropicales y subtropicales los cuales han acumulado toxinas naturales a través de su dieta. Las toxinas son conocidas como provenientes de varios dinoflagelados (algas), especies que son comunes a las regiones endémicas de la ciguatera en las latitudes más bajas.

EN: ciguatera

ciguatoxina

DF: Ficotoxinas producida por dinoflagelados.

EN: ciguatoxin

cinemática

DF: Rama de la mecánica que se ocupa del movimiento (de un objeto) sin considerar la masa o las fuerzas que causan el movimiento.

EN: kinematics

cinetocoros

DF: Complejos grandes de proteínas que unen los centrómeros de

los cromosomas a los microtúbulos del eje mitótico durante la metafase en el ciclo celular.

EN: kinetochores

cinturón verde (administración de tierras)

DF: Áreas ubicadas alrededor de aldeas, pueblos o ciudades donde el desarrollo es estrictamente controlado y con frecuencia no está permitido del todo. Constituyen un mecanismo útil para evitar la expansión desmedida e interminable de los pueblos o la unión de un pueblo con otro, liberando a los habitantes del estrés de la vida urbana y protegiendo el carácter especial de algunos pueblos. La principal deficiencia de la conservación de las zonas verdes radica en que se estimula el salto del desarrollo sobre dicha zona hasta las tierras que se encuentran fuera de ellas.

EN: green belt (land management)

circulación sanguínea

DF: Movimiento de la sangre cuando es bombeada a través del sistema cardiovascular.

EN: blood circulation

cirrosis hepática

DF: Enfermedad hepática en la que hay destrucción, de magnitud variable, de la microcirculación normal, la anatomía vascular en general, y de la arquitectura hepática las que se alteran por elementos fibrosos que rodean a nódulos de parénquima regenerados o que se están regenerando.

EN: liver cirrhosis

cirugía bariátrica

DF: Técnicas quirúrgicas, como la instalación de una banda gástrica, el bypass gástrico, la gastroplastía, y el bypass biliopancreático, efectuadas en el estómago o en los intestinos de personas patológicamente obesas para reducir peso.

EN: bariatric surgery

cisgenes

DF: An identical copy of a gene that is derived either from the same species or from a different species that is sexually compatible.

EN: cisgenes

cisgénesis

DF: The process of transferring of an intact gene or genes between organisms of same species or between species that are sexually compatible.

EN: cisgenesis

cistatinas

DF: Grupo homólogo de inhibidores endógenos de cisteína proteasa. Las cistatinas inhiben la mayoría de las

endopeptidasas cisteínas como la papaína y otras peptidasas que tienen un grupo sulfhidrilo en el sitio activo.

EN: cystatins

cisteína

DF: Aminoácido no esencial que contiene tiol y que se oxida para formar cistina.

EN: cysteine

cisticercosis

DF: Infección con cisticercos, una forma larvaria de las varias solitarias del género Taenia.

EN: cysticercosis

cistina

DF: Aminoácido no esencial dimérico unido de manera covalente, formado por la oxidación de la cisteína. Dos moléculas de cisteína se unen mediante un enlace disulfuro para formar cistina.

EN: cystine

cistoscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se realiza en la vejiga urinaria con la ayuda de un endoscopio.

EN: cystoscopy

citocinesis

DF: Proceso del ciclo celular que involucra la división del citoplasma, ocurre después de que la división del núcleo dobla el número de cromosomas, y tiene como resultado la formación de dos células, cada una de las cuales tiene un conjunto completo de cromosomas.

EN: cytokinesis

citopatogenicidad

DF: Calidad de estar en condiciones de causar cambios patológicos o destructivos en las células.

EN: cytopathogenicity

citoplasma

DF: Parte de una célula que contiene el citosol y las estructuras pequeñas, excepto el núcleo celular, las mitocondrias y las vacuolas grandes.

EN: cytoplasm

citoquininas

DF: Clase de fitohormonas que promueven y controlan las respuestas de crecimiento de las plantas.

EN: cytokinins

citosol

DF: Porción líquida del citoplasma que no incluye organelos ni membranas.

EN: cytosol

citotoxinas

DF: Sustancias elaboradas por microorganismos, plantas o animales que son específicamente tóxicas para las células individuales; pueden estar involucradas en la inmunidad o pueden estar contenidas en venenos.

EN: cytotoxins

citricultura

DF: Cultivo de cítricos.

EN: citriculture

citrinina

DF: Antibióticos y micotoxinas de *Aspergillus niveus* y *Penicillium citrinum*.

EN: citrinin

Citrofortunella

DF: Híbrido intergenérico entre *Citrus* y *Fortunella*.

EN: Citrofortunella

Citroncirus webberi

DF: Híbrido intergenérico del naranjo dulce (*Citrus sinensis*) y el naranjo trifoliado (*Poncirus trifoliata*) que produce un jugo ácido y es un importante portainjerto para otros tipos de citrus.

EN: Citroncirus webberi

Citrus nobilis

DF: Híbrido interespecífico del naranjo dulce (*Citrus sinensis*) y del naranjo mandarina (*Citrus reticulata*).

EN: *Citrus nobilis*

Citrus tangelo

DF: Híbrido interespecífico del pomelo (*Citrus paradisi*) y el tangerino (*Citrus reticulata*).

EN: *Citrus tangelo*

cladodios

DF: Tallos fotosintéticos aplanados que tienen apariencia de hoja y funcionan como tal, por ejemplo, los que se encuentran en cactus y espárragos.

EN: cladodes

clamidiosis

DF: Infección bacteriana producida por especies de *Chlamydia* o *Chlamydophila*.

EN: chlamydiosis

clamidosporas

DF: Espora asexual de paredes gruesas, formada por medio de la fusión de hifas vegetativas que presentan diferentes tipos de reproducción.

EN: chlamydospores

claritromicina

DF: Antibiótico macrólido semisintético derivado de la eritromicina que es activo contra una variedad de microorganismos. Puede inhibir la síntesis de proteínas en bacterias por unión reversible a las subunidades ribosomales. Esto inhibe la translocación del aminoacil del ARN de transferencia y evita elongación de la cadena peptídica.

EN: clarithromycin

clases de trigo

DF: Las clases de trigo son determinadas (1) por la dureza y color de sus granos (y 2) a la época del año en que son plantados y cosechados. Éstos factores, junto con su contenido protéico y potencial de gluten, determinan sus características de molienda y cocción y si las harinas de trigo resultantes son más adecuadas para hacer pan, pasta, tortas o repostería. Cada clase de trigo representa un mercado por separado.

EN: wheat classes

clasificación

DF: La formación, la ordenación, la distribución, el agrupamiento o la división en clases dirigida a organizar elementos que presentan una variedad definida de características. Los sistemas de clasificación pueden ser taxonómicos, matemáticos o de otro tipo, dependiendo de su propósito.

EN: classification

cleistogamia

DF: Condición en que las flores se autopolinizan en el capullo sin abrirse. Estas flores a menudo son pequeñas y poco atractivas.

EN: cleistogamy

Clematis jackmanii

DF: Híbrido interespecífico probable entre *Clematis lanuginosa* x *Clematis viticella*.

EN: *Clematis jackmanii*

cleptoparasitismo

DF: Robo habitual de presas capturadas o alimentos obtenidos por individuos de una especie realizado por los individuos de otra especie. Se observa principalmente en aves, insectos y otros animales.

EN: kleptoparasitism

cleptoplastia

DF: Fenómeno en el que los cloroplastos o los plástidos de las algas u otros organismos son capturados por un huésped.

EN: kleptoplasty

cleptoplastos

DF: Cloroplasto que es capturado por un huésped y que es utilizado como una fuente temporal de energía.

EN: kleptoplasts

Clerodendrum speciosum

DF: Híbrido interespecífico posiblemente entre Clerodendrum splendens x Clerodendrum thomsoniae.

EN: Clerodendrum speciosum

clima

DF: Condiciones del tiempo en una región, a lo largo del año o como promedio durante una serie de años.

EN: climate

clima favorable a incendios

DF: Parámetros del clima (ejemplo, precipitación, humedad relativa, velocidad y dirección del viento, etc.) que tienen influencia en la ocurrencia de un incendio y el comportamiento subsecuente del mismo.

EN: fire weather

clima marítimo

DF: Un clima bastante húmedo con un rango de temperaturas con una variación muy pequeña o moderada que típicamente ocurre en una región influenciada por una corriente de viento oceánica.

EN: maritime climate

clima mediterráneo

DF: Clima típico, aunque no exclusivo, de la región mediterránea con inviernos fríos y húmedos y veranos secos y cálidos.

EN: Mediterranean climate

climatología

DF: Rama de la meteorología que estudia las condiciones climáticas promedio y las variaciones estadísticas de una región específica por un largo periodo.

EN: climatology

clindamicina

DF: Agente antibacteriano el cual es un análogo semisintético de la lincomicina.

EN: clindamycin

clínicas rurales de salud

DF: Provisión de servicios de salud a través de clínicas médicas en zonas rurales.

EN: rural health clinics

clivaje celular

DF: Serie de divisiones mitóticas de un cigoto de una sola

célula durante las primeras etapas de la embriogénesis.
EN: cell cleavage

clonación (animales)

DF: Formación de uno o más animales genéticamente idénticos derivados mediante la reproducción de una sola célula, la cual puede proceder de un embrión, un feto o una célula somática adulta.

EN: cloning (animals)

clonación (células)

DF: Proceso de producir un grupo de células (clones), todos genéticamente idénticos, de un mismo ancestro.

EN: cloning (cells)

clonación (plantas)

DF: Producción de una planta, o de parte de una, que es genéticamente idéntica a la especie vegetal de la que se deriva.

EN: cloning (plants)

clones

DF: Célula u organismo cultivado a partir de una célula de su madre y que es genéticamente idéntico a la madre de la cual se deriva.

EN: clones

clonorquiasis

DF: Infección de los conductos biliares con el gusano parásito *Clonorchis sinensis*, llamado también *Opisthorchis sinensis*. Puede causar inflamación del tracto biliar, proliferación del epitelio biliar, fibrosis portal progresiva y, en ocasiones, carcinomas en los conductos biliares. Su extensión al hígado puede provocar cambios grasos y cirrosis.

EN: clonorchiasis

cloprostenol

DF: Una prostaglandina sintética análoga que tiene efectos luteolíticos y es usada para sincronización del estro o celo en ganado.

EN: cloprostenol

cloranfenicol

DF: Primer antibiótico aislado de cultivos de *Streptomyces venesuelae* en 1947, el cual ahora se produce sintéticamente. Tiene una estructura relativamente simple y fue el primer antibiótico de amplio espectro descubierto. Actúa interfiriendo la síntesis de proteína bacteriana y es principalmente bacteriostático.

EN: chloramphenicol

clorofluorocarburos

DF: Serie de hidrocarburos que contienen cloro y flúor. Se han

utilizado como refrigerantes, agentes de limpieza, solventes y como extinguidores del fuego.

EN: chlorofluorocarbons

clorohidrinas

DF: Cualquiera de los compuestos derivados de un grupo de glicoles o alcoholes polihidroxilados mediante la sustitución de una parte de los grupos hidroxilos.

EN: chlorohydrins

clortetraciclina

DF: Tetraciclina con una sustitución de 7-cloro.

EN: chlortetracycline

cloxacilina

DF: Antibiótico semisintético clorado derivado de oxacilina.

EN: cloxacillin

coadyuvantes de vacunas

DF: Sustancias que aumentan, estimulan, activan, potencian, o modulan la respuesta inmune en el nivel celular o bien en el humoral. La eficacia terapéutica de muchos de los modificadores de respuestas biológicas está relacionada con su adyuvancia inmunológica específica para el antígeno.

EN: vaccine adjuvants

coagulación intravascular diseminada

DF: Enfermedad caracterizada por la disminución de los elementos involucrados en la coagulación sanguínea a causa de su utilización en la coagulación diseminada que se produce dentro de los vasos. La activación del mecanismo de coagulación puede producirse por causa de varios trastornos.

EN: disseminated intravascular coagulation

cobertura de la tierra

DF: Materiales físicos que caracterizan la superficie de la tierra. Estos incluyen árboles, pastos u otra vegetación, rocas, así como estructuras modificadas por el hombre. La cobertura del suelo es a menudo observada por tecnología de teledetección.

EN: land cover

cocción en condiciones de vacío continuo

DF: Producto sin embalar cocido en agua hirviendo en condiciones de vacío.

EN: cook-vide

cociente de las probabilidades

DF: La razón de dos probabilidades.

La exposición del cociente de las probabilidades para casos y control de datos es la razón de las probabilidades a favor de la exposición entre los no casos. El cociente de las probabilidades de enfermedad-de una sección de cohortes o cruz es el cociente de las probabilidades a favor de la

enfermedad entre los expuestos a las probabilidades a favor de la enfermedad entre los no expuestos. La prevalencia del cociente de probabilidades se refiere a una razón de probabilidades derivadas transversalmente a partir de estudios de caso prevalentes.

EN: odds ratio

cociente raíz

DF: Proporción de raíces a los brotes en una planta, ya sea medido en peso seco o peso fresco.

EN: root shoot ratio

cocultivo

DF: Técnica de cultivo que consiste en mezclar varios tipos de células in vitro para permitir interacciones sinérgicas o antagonistas, como en la diferenciación celular o apoptosis.

EN: coculture

Codex Alimentarius

DF: Código de normas internacionales desarrollado conjuntamente por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y los Alimentos (FAO) y la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) in 1962.

EN: Codex Alimentarius

Código Alimentario del Organismo para el Control de Alimentos y Medicamentos

DF: Referencia de la Dirección para el Control de Alimentos y Medicamentos que sirve de guía a restaurantes y y negocios que venden alimentos e instituciones tales como asilos de ancianos para evitar enfermedades transmitidas por los alimentos.

EN: Food and Drug Administration Food Code

Código de prácticas

DF: Las reglas y procedimientos documentados establecidos por entidades reguladoras o asociaciones de comercio que sirven como guía para prácticas aceptables. No tienen fuerza de ley.

EN: code of practice

código genético

DF: Significado atribuido a la secuencia base con respecto a cómo esta se traduce en la secuencia de aminoácidos. El inicio, el final y el orden de los aminoácidos de una proteína son especificados por medio de tripletas consecutivas de nucleótidos llamadas codones.

EN: genetic code

códigos de barras de ADN

DF: Técnicas para normalizar y agilizar la identificación o la clasificación taxonómica de los organismos, con base en el descifre de la secuencia de una o varias regiones del ADN.

EN: DNA barcoding

coeficiente de arrastre

DF: Una relación de la fuerza de resistencia que frena un objeto que se desplaza a través de un fluido como el agua o el aire.

EN: drag coefficient

coeficiente de consanguinidad

DF: Cuando los padres están relacionados genéticamente, la probabilidad de homocigocidad ocurre debido a que la descendencia hereda los mismos genes ancestrales de ambos padres.

EN: inbreeding coefficient

coeficiente de cultivo

DF: La estimación del uso consuntivo del agua por los cultivos sobre la base de los valores de la evapotranspiración.

EN: crop coefficient

coeficiente de relaciones

DF: Medida del grado de similitud biológica o genética entre dos organismos.

EN: coefficient of relationship

coevolución

DF: Evolución en la que genes o fragmentos de genes de dos o más especies ecológicamente interdependientes (por ejemplo, una planta y sus polinizadores) cambian juntas y no divergen.

EN: coevolution

coformicina

DF: Antibiótico sinergista ribonucleósido e inhibidor de la adenosina deaminasa aislado de *Nocardia interforma* y *Streptomyces kaniharaensis*. Se propone como un sinergista antineoplásico e inmunosupresor.

EN: coformycin

cognición

DF: Proceso intelectual o mental mediante el cual un organismo adquiere conciencia o conocimiento.

EN: cognition

cohesión

DF: Estado en el que los componentes de una masa de materia están unidos mediante fuerzas químicas y físicas.

EN: cohesion

cohesion social

DF: Característica de los grupos sociales que describe la firmeza del compromiso de los participantes con otros miembros del grupo y con el grupo en conjunto.

EN: social cohesion

colangiopancreatografía endoscópica retrógrada

DF: Endoscopia realizada con fibra óptica, diseñada para observar el duodeno y realizar la canulación de la ampolla de Vater, con el fin de visualizar el sistema de ductos pancreático y biliar mediante una inyección retrógrada de medios de contraste. La papilotomía endoscópica (Vater) (esfinterotomía endoscópica) puede llevarse a cabo durante este procedimiento.

EN: endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography

colapso de la madera

DF: Aplanamiento de células individuales o líneas de células en el duramen durante el secado o el tratamiento de presión de la madera. Con frecuencia se caracteriza por una apariencia hundida o corrugada de la superficie de la madera.

EN: wood collapse

colecistoquinina

DF: Péptido de 33 aminoácidos secretado por la mucosa intestinal superior y también encontrado en el sistema nervioso central. Causa contracción de la vesícula biliar, liberación de enzimas exocrinas pancreáticas (o digestivas) y afecta otras funciones gastrointestinales. La colecistoquinina puede ser el mediador de la saciedad.

EN: cholecystokinin

colectivización

DF: Organizar una economía, industria o empresa sobre la base de la teoría política o económica de control grupal, especialmente sobre la producción y la distribución.

EN: collectivization

colectores solares

DF: Los dispositivos que absorben y acumulan la radiación solar para su uso como fuente de energía.

EN: solar collectors

colecistiasis

DF: Presencia o formación de cálculos biliares.

EN: cholelithiasis

cólera porcino

DF: Enfermedad aguda y altamente contagiosa de los cerdos, causada por el virus de la peste porcina clásica. Tiene un inicio abrupto con morbilidad y mortalidad altas, pero también se puede presentar en formas crónica y subclínica. Entre los síntomas se incluye fiebre elevada, anorexia, hemorragia y otros síntomas digestivos, nerviosos y pulmonares, y la infección puede llevar a falla reproductiva.

EN: hog cholera

colestasis

DF: Disminución del flujo biliar en cualquier nivel desde los hepatocitos a la ampolla de Vater.
EN: cholestasis

colestasis extrahepática

DF: Deficiencia del flujo de la bilis en los grandes conductos biliares producida por una estenosis u obstrucción mecánica causada por procesos benignos o malignos.
EN: extrahepatic cholestasis

colestasis intrahepática

DF: Deficiencia del flujo de la bilis producida por un daño en los hepatocitos, los canalículos biliares o los conductos biliares intrahepáticos.
EN: intrahepatic cholestasis

colesterol de lipoproteína de alta densidad

DF: Colesterol contenido en lipoproteínas de alta densidad (LAD) o que está fijado a ellas, incluidos los esteres de colesterol y el colesterol libre.
EN: high density lipoprotein cholesterol

cólico

DF: Paroxismo causado por dolor. Esta condición generalmente se presenta en la región abdominal, pero también puede ocurrir en otras zonas.
EN: colic

colistina

DF: Antibiótico polipéptido cíclico de Bacillus colistinus . Se compone de polimixinas E1 y E2 (o Colistinas A, B y C) que actúan como detergentes en las membranas celulares. La colistina es menos tóxica que la polimixina B, pero en cierta forma similar; el metanosulfonato es utilizado oralmente.
EN: colistin

colitis

DF: Inflamación del colon.
EN: colitis

colonoscopia

DF: Examen endoscópico, tratamiento o cirugía de la superficie luminal del colon.
EN: colonoscopy

coloración de plata

DF: Uso de la plata, a menudo del nitrato de plata, como un reactivo para producir contraste o coloración en muestras tisulares.
EN: silver staining

colorantes reactivos

DF: Clase de colorantes que se enlazan a moléculas de fibra y

se fijan reaccionando químicamente. Se utilizan especialmente en la coloración de fibras celulósicas, proteicas y de nylon.

EN: reactive dyes

colposcopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se practica en el cuello del útero y la vagina por medio de un endoscopio especialmente diseñado que se introduce a través de la vagina.

EN: colposcopy

columna cervical

DF: Zona del cuello en la columna vertebral compuesta por siete vértebras cervicales.

EN: cervical spine

columna lumbar

DF: Región de la parte baja de la columna vertebral entre las vértebras torácicas y las vértebras sacras, que corresponden a cinco vértebras lumbares.

EN: lumbar spine

columna torácica

DF: Las doce vértebras de la columna en la zona del pecho, ubicadas entre las vertebrae lumbares y cervicales.

EN: thoracic spine

coluvio

DF: Detritos de roca y suelo acumulados al pie de una ladera.

EN: colluvium

combustibles (ecología de incendios)

DF: Vegetación viva o muerta que puede encenderse.

EN: fuels (fire ecology)

combustibles alternativos

DF: Sustitutos de los líquidos tradicionales, los carburantes derivados del petróleo para vehículos de gasolina y diesel. Incluye el metanol, etanol, biodiesel, gas natural comprimido y otros. Las alternativas son promovidas para la reducción de la contaminación y la dependencia del petróleo importado.

EN: alternative fuels

combustibles derivados de residuos

DF: Combustible preparado a partir de componentes combustibles de residuos sólidos municipales, industriales o comerciales.

EN: refuse derived fuels

combustibles fósiles

DF: Petróleo, gas natural y carbón. Son materiales derivados de plantas y animales de épocas antiguas que en la actualidad se queman para generar energía.

EN: fossil fuels

combustibles limpios

DF: Fuentes de energía cuyos contaminantes y otras impurezas han sido eliminados a través del refinado y la purificación, entre otros medios, para producir combustibles que generen un grado menor de contaminación.

EN: clean fuels

combustión

DF: Reacción química del oxígeno con otro elemento o compuesto. La reacción va acompañada de la liberación de calor y, generalmente, luz.

EN: combustion

comedores comunitarios

DF: Organizaciones o centros que preparan comidas o celebran reuniones para su distribución, ya sea in situ o fuera de las instalaciones de los beneficiarios más necesitados los cuales no residen en las instalaciones. Las comidas se ofrecen a poco o ningún costo.

EN: community feeding centers

comensalismo

DF: Tipo de relación simbiótica en la que una especie obtiene un beneficio, mientras que la otra permanece inafectada.

EN: commensalism

comer menos de lo necesario

DF: Comer menos de lo necesario para mantener un peso normal.

EN: undereating

comorbilidad

DF: Presencia de enfermedades coexistentes o adicionales con referencia a un diagnóstico inicial o a la condición índice que constituye el objeto de estudio. Puede afectar la capacidad de los individuos afectados para funcionar y también su supervivencia. Puede ser utilizada como un indicador para determinar la duración de la estancia en el hospital, factores de costos y los resultados o la sobrevivencia.

EN: comorbidity

compatibilidad del injerto

DF: Capacidad de la unión del injerto de sobrevivir luego de que la púa y la cepa son injertadas.

EN: graft compatibility

competencia del vector

DF: La capacidad fisiológica de un organismo vector de adquirir, mantener y transmitir un agente infeccioso, descrito por la susceptibilidad a una respuesta de patógenos, respuesta inmune, y el mantenimiento de la infección por el tiempo suficiente para que ocurra la transmisión de la enfermedad.

EN: vector competence

competencia ecológica

DF: Demanda simultánea por parte de dos o más organismos o especies de un recurso necesario en su ambiente (por ejemplo, nutrientes, espacio, agua).

EN: ecological competition

competición vegetal

DF: La demanda simultánea de dos o más individuos o especies vegetales por un recurso necesario en su ambiente (por ejemplo, nutrientes, agua, espacio).

EN: plant competition

complejo antígeno-anticuerpo

DF: Complejo formado por la unión de moléculas de antígenos y anticuerpos. La deposición de grandes complejos antígeno-anticuerpo que produce daño a los tejidos causa enfermedades al complejo inmunitario.

EN: antigen-antibody complex

complejo captador de luz

DF: Complejo de proteínas de pigmento que capta la energía de la luz y la convierte en energía excitón que puede migrar al centro de reacción fotosintética donde ocurre la fotosíntesis. La luz es absorbida por moléculas de pigmento (e.g. clorofila, bacterioclorofila, carotenoides, ficobilina) que se adhieren a la proteína.

EN: light harvesting complex

complejo mayor de histocompatibilidad

DF: Región genética que contiene los loci de los genes que determinan la estructura de los antígenos de histocompatibilidad definidos serológicamente (DS) y por linfocito (DL), de los genes que controlan la estructura de los antígenos inmunes asociados con las respuestas (aI), y de los genes de respuesta inmune (rI), que controlan la capacidad de un animal para responder inmunológicamente a los estímulos antigénicos y de los genes que determinan la estructura y/o el nivel de los primeros cuatro componentes del complemento.

EN: major histocompatibility complex

complejo productor de oxígeno

DF: complejo productor de oxígeno (CPO) es un complejo de proteína en el Fotosistema II.

EN: oxygen evolving complex

complejo promotor de la anafase

DF: Ubiquitina ligasa E3 que interviene principalmente en la regulación de la transición de la metafase a la anafase en la mitosis mediante la ubiquitinación de proteínas específicas del ciclo celular. La actividad enzimática es estrictamente regulada por medio de subunidades y

cofactores que modulan la activación, la inhibición y la especificidad de los sustratos. El complejo promotor de la anafase (CPA) también participa en la diferenciación tisular en la placenta, los cristalinos y el músculo esquelético y en la regulación de la plasticidad y la excitabilidad neuronal posmitótica.

EN: anaphase promoting complex

complejo proteosoma endopeptidasa

DF: Una complejo largo de multisubunidades que juega un rol importante en la degradación de la mayoría de las proteínas nucleares y citosólicas en células eucarióticas. Contiene un sub-complejo catalítico 700-kDa y dos sub-complejos regulatorios 700-kDa. El complejo digiere proteínas ubiquitinadas y proteínas activadas vía ornitina decarboxilasa antizima.

EN: proteasome endopeptidase complex

complejo sinaptonémico

DF: Tercera parte de la estructura del material proteínáceo semejante a una banda que sirve para alinear y unir los pares de cromosomas homólogos. Se forma durante la fase citogeno de la primera división meiótica. Es un prerrequisito para el intercambio genético.

EN: synaptonemal complex

complejos multienzimáticos

DF: Sistemas enzimáticos que funcionan de manera secuencial catalizando reacciones consecutivas ligadas por intermediarios metabólicos comunes. Ellos pueden suponer simplemente una transferencia de moléculas de agua o átomos de hidrógeno y pueden estar asociados con largas estructuras supramoleculares como las mitocondrias o los ribosomas.

EN: multienzyme complexes

complejos multiproteicos

DF: Complejos macromoleculares formados a partir de la asociación de subunidades proteicas definidas.

EN: multiprotein complexes

complementación genética

DF: Producción de un fenotipo natural por dos alelos mutantes recesivos diferentes que actúan independientemente en la misma célula diploide del heterocarión.

EN: genetic complementation

complicaciones (enfermedad)

DF: Coexistencia de dos o más condiciones o estados patológicos; las condiciones pueden preceder o ser posteriores (secuelas) al inicio de una enfermedad primaria y pueden no estar etiológicamente relacionadas entre sí.

EN: complications (disease)

complicaciones diabéticas

DF: Condiciones o procesos patológicos asociados a la diabetes mellitus. Debido a la incapacidad que presentan los pacientes diabéticos para controlar el nivel de glucosa en la sangre, se desarrollan procesos patológicos en numerosos tejidos y órganos, incluidos los ojos, los riñones, los vasos sanguíneos y los tejidos nerviosos.

EN: diabetic complications

complicaciones postoperatorias

DF: Procesos patológicos que afectan a los pacientes después de un procedimiento quirúrgico. Pueden o no estar relacionados con la enfermedad por la cual se realiza la cirugía y pueden o no ser el resultado directo de la cirugía.

EN: postoperative complications

componentes de las paredes celulares

DF: Composición química y constituyentes de las paredes celulares.

EN: cell wall components

comportamiento carroñero

DF: Búsqueda de animales muertos o de materia orgánica en descomposición para alimentarse.

EN: scavenging behavior

comportamiento de impronta

DF: Patrones de comportamiento o aprendizaje rápido que ocurre en momentos críticos de etapas muy incipientes del desarrollo animal, mediante los cuales los individuos jóvenes de una especie adquieren patrones irreversibles de comportamiento de esa especie.

EN: imprinting behavior

comportamiento del fuego

DF: La manera en que el fuego reacciona a las influencias del combustible, clima y topografía.

EN: fire behavior

comportamiento económico

DF: La manera en la cual se toman decisiones respecto al manejo de riquezas, incluyendo la manera de compra/venta de bienes y servicios, generación de ingresos, asignación de recursos económicos, préstamos/intereses, inversiones, y otras elecciones financieras.

EN: economic behavior

comportamiento histórico de los incendios

DF: Historia de la frecuencia de los incendios en un área geográfica determinada.

EN: fire history

comportamiento migratorio

DF: Movimiento periódico y cíclico de los seres vivientes de un

lugar a otro, el cual suele ser determinado por la disponibilidad de recursos, las condiciones climáticas o el apareamiento.

EN: migratory behavior

comportamiento reproductivo de los peces

DF: Proceso de nacimiento de organismos acuáticos como ostras, peces o ranas.

EN: spawning

composición botánica

DF: El porcentaje de especies de plantas que comprenden una comunidad de plantas.

EN: botanical composition

composición de las heces

DF: composición química de las heces.

EN: feces composition

composición del rodal

DF: La proporción de cada especie de planta en una unidad dirigida, tal como una foresta, césped o cosecha.

EN: stand composition

compost a base de residuos de la producción de hongos

DF: Producto de desecho residual que queda después de la recolección de setas.

EN: spent mushroom compost

compost de setas

DF: Compost especialmente formulado y procesado por lo general contiene estiércol, paja y otros materiales de desecho que se utilizan en la producción de setas.

EN: mushroom compost

compostes

DF: Residuos orgánicos o una mezcla de dichos residuos y suelo que ha sido apilada y humedecida y que es objeto de descomposición biológica para utilizarla como fertilizante.

EN: composts

compras verdes

DF: Compra de productos renovables, amigables con el medio ambiente o de base biológica, con el fin de proporcionar beneficios como la reducción del impacto del cambio climático, seguridad energética y el desarrollo económico sostenible.

EN: environmentally preferable purchasing

compresibilidad

DF: Habilidad de un material de reducir su tamaño o volumen mediante compresión.

EN: compressibility

compuestos bioactivos

DF: Tipo de sustancia química que se halla en las plantas y en ciertos alimentos y que presenta actividad biológica en los humanos y los animales.

EN: bioactive compounds

compuestos de amonio

DF: Compuestos inorgánicos y orgánicos que contienen el ión NH_4^+ .

EN: ammonium compounds

compuestos de bario

DF: Compuestos inorgánicos que contienen bario como parte integral de la molécula.

EN: barium compounds

compuestos de boro

DF: Compuestos inorgánicos u orgánicos que contienen boro como parte integral de la molécula.

EN: boron compounds

compuestos de coordinación

DF: Ligandos neutros o con carga negativa unidos a cationes metálicos o a átomos neutros. El número de átomos ligandos a los que el centro metálico está unido directamente constituye el número de coordinación del catión metálico, que siempre es mayor que la valencia regular o el número de oxidación del metal. Un complejo de coordinación puede ser negativo o neutral o tener carga positiva.

EN: coordination compounds

compuestos de magnesio

DF: Compuestos inorgánicos que contienen magnesio como parte integral de la molécula.

EN: magnesium compounds

compuestos de organoestaño

DF: Compuestos orgánicos que contienen estaño en la molécula. Son utilizados ampliamente en la industria y en la agricultura.

EN: organotin compounds

compuestos de plata

DF: Compuestos inorgánicos que contienen plata como parte integral de la molécula.

EN: silver compounds

compuestos de silicio

DF: Compuestos inorgánicos que contienen silicio como parte integral de la molécula.

EN: silicon compounds

compuestos epóxicos

DF: Compuestos orgánicos que incluyen un éter cíclico con tres

átomos de anillo en su estructura. Se utilizan comúnmente como precursores de polímeros, tales como resinas epóxicas.
EN: epoxy compounds

compuestos macrocíclicos
DF: Compuestos cíclicos cuyo anillo contiene de uno a cuatro átomos.
EN: macrocyclic compounds

compuestos nitroaromáticos
DF: Compuestos orgánicos constituidos por al menos un grupo nitro unido a un anillo aromático.
EN: nitroaromatic compounds

compuestos policíclicos
DF: Compuestos formados por dos o más estructuras de anillo fusionadas.
EN: polycyclic compounds

comunicación de crisis
DF: Tipo de comunicación de riesgos, que reconoce un peligro, valida la preocupación, y comunica una acción de manera eficaz.
EN: crisis communication

comunicación de riesgo
DF: Proceso educativo donde los riesgos potenciales son comunicados a los individuos o grupos de individuos a fin de promover la conciencia sobre el riesgo y prevenir incidentes adversos.
EN: risk communication

comunicación interauricular tipo seno venoso
DF: Defecto cardíaco congénito del tabique interauricular que afecta el flujo sanguíneo de la vena cava inferior o de la superior.
EN: sinus venosus atrial septal defect

comunicadores de riesgo
DF: Personas que realizan la comunicación del riesgo.
EN: risk communicators

comunidades climax
DF: Comunidad biótica final o estable en una serie de desarrollo (sere). Se perpetúa a sí misma y se encuentra en equilibrio con el hábitat físico.
EN: climax communities

comunidades sostenibles
DF: Una comunidad que es ecológica, económica y socialmente sana y resistente a través del manejo de sus recursos naturales, financieros y humanos para satisfacer las necesidades actuales garantizando al mismo tiempo que los recursos suficientes sean equitativamente disponibles en el

futuro.

EN: sustainable communities

comunidades vegetales

DF: Las poblaciones de plantas varias (especies) que viven en el mismo hábitat o medio ambiente, típicamente con una o más especies dominantes.

EN: plant communities

concentración

DF: Proceso de aumentar la cantidad de sustancia disuelta en una solución mediante la evaporación del solvente.

EN: concentrating

concentración (economía)

DF: Medida del grado en que una cuantas industrias grandes dominan las ventas, producción o capacidades totales dentro de una industria o mercado.

EN: concentration (economics)

concentración eficaz mediana

DF: Concentración de un químico o un fármaco que produce el 50 % de su efecto máximo.

EN: median effective concentration

concentración inhibitoria 50

DF: Concentración de un compuesto necesaria para reducir el crecimiento de la población de organismos, incluyendo células eucarióticas, en un 50% in vitro. Aunque a menudo se usa para denotar actividad antibacterial in vitro, también se utiliza como estándar para la citotoxicidad de células eucarióticas en cultivo.

EN: inhibitory concentration 50

concentración letal 50

DF: Concentración de un material en el aire que mata el 50% de los animales de prueba cuando se administra en una única exposición en un período específico (generalmente 1 hora); medida común de toxicidad aguda de vapores, polvos, atomizados en gotas finas, y gases. Sírvase tomar en cuenta que los valores de concentración letal se utilizan cuando la vía de administración es la inhalación. Los valores CL generalmente se expresan como partes de material por millones de partes de agua (ppm).

EN: lethal concentration 50

concentración mínima inhibitoria

DF: Prueba de sensibilidad microbiana que mide la mínima concentración de un agente antimicrobiano inhibidor del crecimiento de un microorganismo.

EN: minimum inhibitory concentration

concentración química

DF: Medida de la cantidad de sustancia presente en cantidad de

una unidad de mezcla o solución. Las cantidades se pueden expresar en moles, gramos o volúmenes.

EN: chemical concentration

concepción

DF: Fusión entre el espermatozoide y el óvulo en los animales para producir un cigoto.

EN: conception

conceptus

DF: Producto de la concepción en cualquier etapa de desarrollo desde la fertilización al nacimiento. Incluye el embrión o el feto y las membranas embrionarias.

EN: conceptus

conciencia

DF: Sentido de percepción de sí mismo y del entorno.

EN: consciousness

condensados

DF: Líquido que se separa de un vapor durante la condensación.

EN: condensates

condicionamiento clásico

DF: Aprendizaje que tiene lugar cuando un estímulo condicionado es emparejado con un estímulo incondicionado.

EN: classical conditioning

condiciones ambientales secas

DF: Hábitats o sitios caracterizados por la disponibilidad limitada de agua.

EN: dry environmental conditions

condiciones anaeróbicas

DF: Ausencia completa o temporal de oxígeno elemental gaseoso o disuelto en un ambiente determinado.

EN: anaerobic conditions

condiciones de humedad ambiental

DF: Hábitats o lugares de ambientes con mucha humedad.

EN: wet environmental conditions

condiciones de trabajo

DF: Usar para referirse al ambiente social, físico y psicológico de los trabajadores humanos.

EN: working conditions

condiciones mésicas

DF: Hábitats o sitios caracterizados por condiciones ambientales moderadas, es decir, ni definitivamente húmedo (condiciones hídricas) ni seco (condiciones xéricas).

EN: mesic conditions

condimentos

DF: Sazonadores y saborizantes que generalmente son añadidos por el consumidor a las comidas después de su preparación.
EN: condiments

condrogénesis

DF: Formación de cartílago.
EN: chondrogenesis

conducta agonista

DF: Comportamiento social agresivo o defensivo, tal como pelear, huir o sumisión entre individuos generalmente de la misma especie.
EN: agonistic behavior

conducta aloparental

DF: Comportamiento similar al parental (aseo, alimentación, defensa del territorio, protección por medio de una mayor vigilancia de las crías, etc.) que un animal adulto manifiesta hacia un individuo que no es su cría.
EN: alloparental behavior

conducta animal

DF: Estudio científico del comportamiento de un animal en su ambiente natural.
EN: animal behavior

conducta del consumidor

DF: La manera en la cual la gente toma decisiones con respecto a la obtención de bienes o servicios; específicamente: qué, cuando, por qué, donde, con qué frecuencia y de quien compran los bienes y servicios.
EN: consumer behavior

conducta evitativa

DF: Conductas por medio de las cuales un animal se mantiene alejado de situaciones o condiciones ambientales que le producen dolor o ansiedad.
EN: avoidance behavior

conducta saludable

DF: Conductas de los individuos dirigidas a proteger, mantener o promover su estado de salud; por ejemplo, una dieta y ejercicios adecuados constituyen actividades que se cree que influyen en el estado de salud. El estilo de vida está estrechamente asociado a una conducta saludable y recibe la influencia de factores socioeconómicos, educativos y culturales.
EN: health behavior

conductos salivales

DF: Cualquiera de los conductos que transportan la saliva. Entre ellos se incluyen el conducto parotídeo, los conductos sublinguales mayor y menor y el conducto submandibular.

EN: salivary ducts

conectividad del hábitat

DF: Grado en el que la configuración espacial del paisaje facilita o interrumpe el movimiento, la dispersión y el flujo genético entre los parches del hábitat.

EN: habitat connectivity

conectores de madera

DF: Chapas, mallas o aros metálicos que son incrustados en la madera de los miembros adyacentes, como los puntos sujetos de un soporte, a fin de incrementar la resistencia de la unión.

EN: timber connectors

conexinas

DF: Grupo de proteínas homólogas que forman los canales intermembranales de las uniones de brechas. Las conexinas son los productos de una familia de genes identificados que tiene regiones altamente conservadas y altamente divergentes. La variedad contribuye a la amplia gama de propiedades funcionales de las uniones de brechas.

EN: connexins

confiabilidad (estadística)

DF: Grado en que una prueba, un experimento o un instrumento de medición entrega los mismos resultados cada vez.

EN: reliability

conformación de ácido nucleico

DF: Disposición espacial de los átomos de un ácido nucleico o polinucleótido que les brinda su característica forma tridimensional.

EN: nucleic acid conformation

conformación de proteínas

DF: Configuración tridimensional o forma de una cadena de polipéptidos. El polipéptido se une a una estructura proteica que se determina de acuerdo al estado de energía más bajo que se puede lograr. Este menor nivel de energía se determina mediante la secuencia del aminoácido de la cadena del polipéptido.

EN: protein conformation

congelación

DF: Remoción del calor para cambiar una sustancia de líquido a sólido.

EN: freezing

conidiación

DF: Formación asexual de esporas, como la que tiene lugar en los hongos filamentosos.

EN: conidiation

conjugación

DF: Proceso biológico mediante el cual dos células se ponen en contacto e intercambian material genético. En las bacterias, la transferencia es unilateral desde el donante al receptor; en los protozoos, el intercambio es bilateral entre los conjugantes.

EN: genetic conjugation

conocimientos y destrezas en computación

DF: Poseer las destrezas básicas para el uso de computadores.

EN: computer literacy

conos (retina)

DF: Neuronas fotosensibles aferentes, ubicadas principalmente dentro de la fovea central de la mácula lútea. Hay tres tipos principales de células conos (rojo, azul y verde) con fotopigmentos de diferentes curvas de sensibilidad espectral. Las células del cono retiniano operan en la visión diurna (a intensidad fotópica) proporcionando el reconocimiento de colores y la agudeza visual central.

EN: cones (retina)

conotoxinas

DF: Neurotoxinas peptídicas de los caracoles marinos del género *Conus* que cazan peces. Contienen de 13 a 29 aminoácidos muy básicos que forman numerosos puentes disulfuro. Existen tres tipos de conotoxinas: omega-, alfa- y mu-. Las omega-conotoxinas inhiben la entrada de calcio activada por voltaje en la membrana presináptica y, por consiguiente, la liberación de acetilcolina. Las alfa-conotoxinas inhiben al receptor postsináptico de acetilcolina. Las mu-conotoxinas evitan la generación de potenciales de acción muscular.

EN: conotoxins

conservación de la naturaleza

DF: Protección, preservación o restauración de los recursos naturales tales como bosques, suelo, agua y vida silvestre.

EN: natural resources conservation

conservación del hábitat

DF: Preservación, mantención, protección, restauración y mejoramiento del hábitat de las especies salvajes.

EN: habitat conservation

conservación ex situ

DF: Proceso de protección de cualquier especie fuera de su hábitat natural.

EN: ex situ conservation

conservación in situ

DF: Mantenimiento o conservación de un organismo o recurso genético dentro de su ambiente nativo.

EN: in situ conservation

consistencia (propiedades físicas)

DF: Propiedad de un adhesivo líquido en virtud de la cual este tiende a resistir la deformación.

(La consistencia no es una propiedad fundamental; sin embargo, está constituida por propiedades reológicas tales como viscosidad, plasticidad y otros fenómenos).

EN: consistency (physical properties)

Consortio Interagencia de la Evaluación de Riesgo

DF: Asociación de representantes de agencias federales, institutos y centros que trabajan colectivamente para investigar, coordinar y comunicar en el ámbito de la evaluación de riesgos de seguridad.

EN: Interagency Risk Assessment Consortium

consumo (economía)

DF: Uso de bienes económicos en la satisfacción de necesidades o en la fabricación.

EN: consumption (economics)

consumo alimentario

DF: Información sobre consumo de alimentos que mide el flujo de materias primas y productos alimentarios procesados a través del sistema de comercialización.

EN: food consumption

consumo de alcohol

DF: Conductas asociadas a la ingestión de bebidas alcohólicas, incluida la bebida social.

EN: alcohol drinking

consumo promedio diario

DF: Consumo promedio de un agente biológico, químico o físico, durante un período específico de tiempo, tomando en consideración la frecuencia, duración e intensidad de exposición. Usualmente expresado en unidades de mg/Kg/día.

EN: average daily intake

Consumos Diarios de Referencia

DF: Anteriormente, se mencionaban como las Raciones Diarias Recomendadas en EE.UU. Estas guías para el consumo dietario de ciertas vitaminas y minerales esenciales son independientes del consumo total de calorías.

EN: Reference Daily Intakes

contacto directo

DF: Un modo de exposición entre un agente biológico, químico o físico y una superficie expuesta y susceptible.

EN: direct contact

contacto indirecto

DF: Modo de exposición a un agente biológico, químico o físico que incluye vectores o materiales contaminados.

EN: indirect contact

contacto primario

DF: Exposición inicial a un agente biológico, químico o físico.

EN: primary contact

contacto secundario

DF: Exposición de un agente biológico, químico o físico después de su exposición inicial.

EN: secondary contact

contaminación acústica

DF: Cualquier sonido indeseado o que interfiere con la audición de otros sonidos.

EN: noise pollution

contaminación aérea

DF: Cualquier sustancia o forma de energía (calor, luz, ruido, etc.) que altera el estado natural del aire. Se asocia especialmente a estados de alteración cuyos efectos físicos, químicos, biológicos, psicológicos o estéticos han sido decretados como indeseables mediante juicios de valor.

EN: air pollution

contaminación de fuentes no puntuales

DF: Contaminación cuya fuente es de carácter general más que específico en cuando a lugar. Este término es utilizado ampliamente con respecto a contaminantes agrícolas y otros, como por ejemplo, operaciones de tala forestal, producción de sedimentos, aplicaciones de pesticidas agrícolas, contaminación por los gases de escape de los automóviles, etc.

EN: nonpoint source pollution

contaminación de origen puntual

DF: La contaminación de origen puntual se refiere a aquella que proviene de una fuente específica identificable, como una cañería, canal, estanque, pozo o zanja.

EN: point source pollution

contaminación del agua

DF: Sustancia o forma de energía (calor, luz, ruido, etc.) que altera el estado natural de una masa de agua. Se asocia especialmente a estados de alteración que han sido decretados como adversos mediante juicios de valor.

EN: water pollution

contaminación del sedimento

DF: Contaminación de sedimentos.

EN: sediment contamination

contaminación térmica

DF: Alteración de la cantidad de energía disponible en el ambiente por la adición de calor o frío, que ocurre con más

frecuencia en forma de calor agregado, devolviendo el agua que ha sido utilizada con fines de refrigeración a un río, un lago, un estuario, una bahía o al océano. Sin embargo, la contaminación térmica puede ocurrir también con el vertido de grandes volúmenes de agua fría y profunda de embalses en masas de agua más cálidas.

EN: thermal pollution

contaminantes (polución)

DF: Sustancia introducida al ambiente y que tiene efectos adversos en los sistemas biológicos de los organismos.

EN: pollutants

conteo sobre placa

DF: El número de colonias de bacterias u hongos que se desarrollan en medios de cultivo en una placa de Petri con una cantidad conocida de inóculo.

EN: plate count

contracción uterina

DF: Contracción del músculo del útero durante el parto.

EN: uterine contraction

contrachapado

DF: Un tablero de madera engomada hecho de capas relativamente finas de chapas con el grano de las capas adyacentes en ángulos rectos o de chapas en combinación con médula de madera o madera reconstituida. La construcción usual tiene un número impar de capas.

EN: plywood

contrachapado de madera blanda

DF: Material estructural hecho de capas de chapa de madera blanda pegadas, bajo presión y calor, con los granos de capas contiguas en ángulos rectos unos con otros.

EN: softwood plywood

control físico

DF: Manejo, erradicación o expulsión de plagas mediante el uso de métodos abióticos no químicos o barreras físicas.

EN: physical control

control glicémico

DF: Control de los niveles de azúcar (glucosa) en la sangre del paciente.

EN: glycemetic control

control remoto

DF: Control de una operación a distancia, especialmente a través de la electricidad o la electrónica. Interruptor de mando, palanca u otro dispositivo utilizado en este tipo de control.

EN: remote control

convección

DF: Usualmente, transporte de calor y humedad mediante el movimiento de un líquido. En el campo de la meteorología el término es empleado de manera específica para describir el transporte vertical del calor y la humedad en la atmósfera, en especial a través de corrientes de aire ascendentes o descendentes en una atmósfera inestable.

EN: convection

conversión de dosis interespecífica

DF: El proceso de extrapolar desde las dosis animales a dosis humanas equivalentes.

EN: interspecies dose conversion

conversión de piensos

DF: Unidades de piensos consumidas por unidad de aumento de peso o unidad de producción, por ejemplo leche, carne, huevos.

EN: feed conversion

conversión energética

DF: Cambio de energía de una forma a otra.

EN: energy conversion

conversión genética

DF: Segregación asimétrica de genes durante la replicación, que produce hebras recombinantes no recíprocas y la aparente conversión de un alelo en otro.

EN: gene conversion

cooperativas

DF: Organización formada con el propósito de producir y comercializar bienes y productos de propiedad colectiva entre miembros que comparten los beneficios.

EN: cooperatives

cooperativas de marketing

DF: Tipo de cooperativa que ensambla y comercializa materias producidas mayoritariamente por sus miembros.

EN: marketing cooperatives

cooperativas de negociación

DF: Tipo de cooperativa que negocia precios, calidad y términos de entrega con los compradores.

EN: bargaining cooperatives

copa de los árboles

DF: Las ramas y follaje de un árbol situados por encima del tronco principal o tallo.

EN: tree crown

copolimerización

DF: Producción de una estructura química con un alto peso molecular, compuesta por dos o más subunidades de

monómeros. Ambos monómeros pueden presentar la misma composición o una diferente y polimerizarse de manera simultánea. Existen diversos tipos de copolímeros.

EN: copolymerization

coproantígenos

DF: Antígenos de organismos patógenos o parásitos específicos detectables en las heces de un huésped infectado que deben desaparecer de las heces luego de la eliminación de los patógenos o los parásitos del huésped.

EN: coproantigens

coproductos

DF: Cualquiera de dos o más productos elaborados en conjunto bajo el mismo proceso o unidad de producción.

EN: coproducts

cor triatriatum

DF: Malformación del corazón en la que la vena pulmonar común embrionaria no se incorpora en la aurícula izquierda, dejando una membrana fibromuscular perforada que biseca la aurícula izquierda, es decir, se forma un corazón con tres atrios. La abertura entre las dos secciones de la aurícula izquierda determina el grado de obstrucción al retorno venoso pulmonar y las hipertensiones venosa pulmonar y arterial pulmonar.

EN: cor triatriatum

cordero (carne)

DF: Carne de ovejas que tienen más de un año de edad.

EN: mutton

corion

DF: La última membrana extraembrionaria que rodea al embrión en desarrollo.

EN: chorion

cormos

DF: Tallo engrosado subterráneo, de base hinchada y crecimiento vertical que contiene nudos y abultamientos de los que salen yemas. Esta recubierto por capas de hojas secas, a modo de túnicas superpuestas. En la parte inferior produce pequeños cormos nuevos que servirán para la reproducción de nuevas plantas.

EN: corms

corona de la raíz

DF: Punto de crecimiento donde las raíces se unen al tallo.

EN: root crown

corporaciones

DF: Organización comercial con fines de lucro en la que la corporación es una entidad distinta de la gente que la controla, administra y posee. Los accionistas y los

personeros de la compañía (por ejemplo, el directorio) están protegidos contra pérdidas personales.

EN: corporations

corpúsculo polar del huso

DF: Centro organizador de microtúbulos de levadura, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, que funciona como el centrosoma de las células de los mamíferos.

EN: spindle pole body

corredores biológicos

DF: Areas que conectan habitats separados y permiten el movimiento y acceso de especies silvestres. Estos espacios posibilitan el flujo genético entre poblaciones aisladas y pueden aminorar los efectos negativos de la fragmentación del habitat.

EN: biological corridors

correlación

DF: Relación estadística del grado en el que dos o más variables presentan una tendencia a variar entre sí.

EN: correlation

correlación genética

DF: Porción de una correlación fenotípica entre dos características en una población que se puede atribuir a efectos genéticos aditivos.

EN: genetic correlation

correlación genotipo-fenotipo

DF: Análisis de una secuencia, como por ejemplo, una región de un cromosoma, un haplotipo, un gen o un alelo, en relación con su intervención en el control del fenotipo de un rasgo, una vía metabólica o una enfermedad específica.

EN: genotype-phenotype correlation

corriente citoplasmática

DF: Movimiento del citoplasma en una célula. Funciona como un sistema de transporte interno que lleva sustancias esenciales a toda la célula. En organismos unicelulares como la ameba, es responsable del movimiento (movimiento celular) de la célula completa.

EN: cytoplasmic streaming

corrientes efímeras

DF: Corriente o parte de una que fluye solo en respuesta directa a las precipitaciones. Recibe una cantidad escasa o nula de agua de manantiales y un suministro no continuo de la nieve u otras fuentes. Su canal se encuentra en todo momento sobre la capa freática.

EN: ephemeral streams

corrosión

DF: Deterioro de un metal mediante una reacción química o electroquímica con su ambiente.
EN: corrosion

corrupción

DF: Sabor u olor no deseado en alimento fresco o procesado. La corrupción puede venir de la degradación del alimento o de contaminación desde otra fuente.
EN: taint

corta a hecho

DF: Método de corta que describe el sistema silvícola en el que el antiguo cultivo es talado en un área considerable a un tiempo. Posteriormente, la regeneración tiene lugar mediante (a) la siembra natural desde poblaciones de árboles adyacentes, (b) semillas en los desechos forestales o en los restos de la explotación maderera, (c) el repoblado preexistente o (d) la siembra directa. Su resultado suele ser un bosque coetáneo.
EN: clearcutting

corta de recuperación

DF: Corta que se realiza principalmente para utilizar el material inerte y caído y los árboles aislados de alto riesgo que no serán comercializables si permanecen en pie hasta la siguiente corta programada.
EN: salvage logging

corta de renuevos

DF: Sistema de silvicultura en el que árboles frondosos son cortados cerca del suelo para fomentar la germinación vegetativa de retoños o brotes.
EN: coppicing

corta de saneamiento

DF: Eliminación y destrucción de árboles infectados o enfermos dirigidas a controlar la propagación de la enfermedad.
EN: sanitation felling

corta en parches

DF: Variación del sistema de desmonte en la que las operaciones de tala eliminan toda la madera comercial en parches de 0.16 km² a 0.8 km², separados en lo posible por bosque vivo (preferiblemente hasta que la regeneración proporcione una sombra adecuada a la cubierta muerta), a fin de asegurar la dispersión óptima de las semillas y evitar el gran peligro de grandes áreas continuas de residuos madereros.
EN: patch cutting

cortafuego

DF: Barrera natural o construida utilizada para detener o controlar incendios que puedan ocurrir, o para proporcionar una línea de control desde donde combatirlo.

EN: fire break

cortando las flores marchitas

DF: La práctica de remover flores muertas o marchitas para favorecer el subsecuente florecimiento, prevenir la producción de semillas o mejorar la apariencia de la planta.

EN: deadheading

cortaviento

DF: Hilera o hileras de árboles, arbustos u otras plantas utilizadas para reducir la erosión del viento, para proteger cultivos jóvenes y para controlar la nieve soplada por el viento. Los cortavientos también proporcionan excelente protección contra las inclemencias del tiempo para la vida silvestre, el ganado, las casas y las construcciones de granjas.

EN: shelterbelts

corte en franjas

DF: Variación del sistema de desmonte en la que las operaciones de tala eliminan toda la madera comercial de las áreas que atraviesan un rodal y que normalmente tienen un ancho igual a una o dos veces la altura general del rodal.

EN: strip cutting

cortisol

DF: El principal glucocorticoide secretado por la corteza adrenal. Su contraparte sintética se usa, inyectada o en forma tópica, en el tratamiento de inflamaciones, alergias, enfermedades del colágeno, asma, deficiencia adrenocortical, shock, y en algunas condiciones neoplásicas.

EN: cortisol

costámeros

DF: Componentes celulares del músculo estriado que sujetan las miofibrillas desde las bandas Z hasta el sarcolema y la matriz extracelular. Las proteínas costaméricas incluyen las de adherencias focales.

EN: costameres

costeo del ciclo de vida

DF: El costo del ciclo de vida de un producto o proyecto incluye costos de operación, mantenimiento, contratación y eliminación y/o desmantelamiento, además del costo inicial de adquisición.

EN: life cycle costing

costo de oportunidad

DF: Resultado económico de abandonar una oportunidad, a menudo asociado con inversiones.

EN: opportunity costs

costo de transporte

DF: Cobro por el transporte de productos y materias primas por parte de una empresa de transporte comercial.

EN: freightage

costo marginal de reducción

DF: Costo de reducir una unidad incremental de, por ejemplo, un contaminante.

EN: marginal abatement cost

costos de insumos

DF: Costos que las personas pagan por introducir sus productos en el mercado.

EN: input costs

costos de producción

DF: La suma, medida en dólares, de todos los insumos comprados y otros gastos necesarios para producir productos agrarios. Las estadísticas del coste de producción puede ser expresado como un promedio por animal, por acre, o por unidad de producción (hectólitro, libra, o hundredweight) para todas las granjas en un área o en el país. Nota del traductor: 1 hundredweight (cwt) = 50.802 kilogramos

EN: production costs

costras biológicas del suelo

DF: También denominadas costras microbióticas, microfíticas, criptobióticas o criptógamas, estas costras constituyen una comunidad viva de bacterias, microhongos, cianobacterias, algas verdes, musgos, hepáticas y líquenes que crecen en el suelo o muy cerca de su superficie.

EN: biological soil crusts

cotiledones

DF: Parte del embrión de una planta de simiente. El número de cotiledones constituye un aspecto importante en la clasificación de las plantas. En las semillas que carecen de endospermo, estos almacenan alimentos que se utilizan en la germinación. En algunas plantas, los cotiledones surgen sobre el nivel del suelo y se convierten en las primeras hojas fotosintéticas.

EN: cotyledons

cotinina

DF: N-glucurónido conjugado de la cotinina, que constituye un importante metabolito urinario de la nicotina. Funciona como un biomarcador de la exposición al humo del tabaco. Tiene propiedades estimulantes del sistema nervioso central (SNC).

EN: cotinine

covarianza eddy

DF: Medida estadística utilizada en estudios meteorológicos para explicar el movimiento y las emisiones de calor o

gases (por ejemplo, dióxido de carbono, metano, vapor de agua) en la atmósfera sobre bosques, campos de cultivo, lagos y otros ecosistemas naturales.

EN: eddy covariance

cowdriosis

DF: Enfermedad septicémica transmitida por garrapatas de ruminantes causada por *Ehrlichia ruminantium* de la familia Rickettsiaceae.

EN: heartwater

craqueo catalítico

DF: Proceso de refinado en el que las moléculas más grandes, pesadas y complejas de los hidrocarburos son reducidas a moléculas más simples y livianas. Es llevado a cabo mediante el uso de un agente catalítico y es eficaz para aumentar el rendimiento de la gasolina elaborada a partir de petróleo crudo.

EN: catalytic cracking

craqueo térmico

DF: Proceso de refinado en el que la presión y el calor son utilizados para reducir, reorganizar o combinar moléculas de hidrocarburos. Incluye el gasóleo, la viscorreducción, la coquización fluida y la retardada y otros procesos de craqueo térmico, como la flexicoquización.

EN: thermal cracking

crecimiento celular

DF: Aumento del tamaño de una célula.

EN: cell growth

crecimiento determinado

DF: Crecimiento de las plantas en el cual el crecimiento del eje principal está terminado. Habitualmente se aplica a inflorescencia, donde la flor terminal es la primera en madurar a lo largo de la inflorescencia.

EN: determinate growth

crecimiento forestal

DF: Cambio en el volumen de madera que se produce en un período de tiempo.

EN: forest growth

crecimiento indeterminado

DF: Crecimiento de una planta que continúa en el ápice, como la continuación del desarrollo de flores en inflorescencias indeterminadas.

EN: indeterminate growth

créditos de conservación

DF: Créditos para tierras que han sido reservadas con fines de conservación. Pueden ser negociados cuando alguna actividad puede alterar el hábitat de especies en peligro o

amenazadas.
EN: conservation credits

crema de coco
DF: Capa superior espesa y pastosa que se separa de la leche de coco tras la refrigeración o el enlatado y que contiene menos agua.
EN: coconut cream

cremado
DF: Proceso en el que las partículas de la fase dispersa de una emulsión, tales como las gotitas suspendidas en un fluido inmisible, ascienden o se hunden, dependiendo de la flotabilidad o de otras propiedades fisicoquímicas y/o reológicas.
EN: creaming

creosota
DF: Mezcla líquida y oleosa de fenoles, creosoles e hidrocarburos aromáticos policíclicos que se obtiene mediante destilación de alquitrán de carbón o madera, especialmente de madera de raulí.
EN: creosote

cría artificial
DF: Cría que se produce en un ambiente no natural.
EN: artificial rearing

cría de pez desarrollada
DF: Peces inmaduros jóvenes en la fase post-larval de desarrollo, caracterizada por el comienzo de alimentación exógena y el final de la dependencia al saco vitelino como fuente primaria de nutrición.
EN: fish fry

cría de tortugas
DF: El cultivo de tortugas para alimentación y otros propósitos.
EN: turtle culture

crianza de ranas
DF: El cultivo de las ranas para alimentación y otros propósitos.
EN: frog culture

crías de gansos
DF: Gansos jóvenes.
EN: goslings

criminología
DF: Estudio del delito y de los delincuentes, con especial referencia a los factores de la personalidad y a las condiciones sociales que conducen a los individuos a cometer delitos o no.
EN: criminology

criocirugía

DF: Uso de la congelación como una técnica quirúrgica especial para destruir o extirpar tejidos.

EN: cryosurgery

criogelación

DF: Transición de una solución a un estado semisólido macroporoso mediante su enfriamiento a temperaturas bajo cero.

EN: cryogelation

criogeles

DF: Hidrogeles macroporosos producidos a temperaturas bajo cero. Sus poros son generados por el crecimiento de cristales de hielo. Su elasticidad, similar a la de un tejido, permite llevar a cabo experimentos de inmunización con células.

EN: cryogels

criogenia

DF: Rama de la física que se ocupa de la producción y los efectos de las temperaturas muy bajas aplicadas a los seres vivos.

EN: cryogenics

criomicroscopía electrónica

DF: Microscopía electrónica en la que se realiza una rápida congelación de las muestras. El escaneo de las moléculas y las organelas congeladas-hidratadas permite la mejor y la más cercana resolución posible al estado vivo, sin necesidad de utilizar fijadores ni colorantes químicos.

EN: cryo-electron microscopy

criopreservación

DF: Preservación de células, tejidos, órganos o embriones mediante congelación. En preparaciones histológicas, la criopreservación o criofijación se utiliza para mantener la forma, estructura y composición química de todos los elementos constitutivos de los especímenes.

EN: cryopreservation

criptocromas

DF: Flavoproteínas que funcionan como proteínas de señalización del ritmo circadiano en los animales y como fotorreceptores de luz azul en las plantas. Constituyen fotoliasas relacionadas estructuralmente con el ADN y se cree que ambas clases de proteínas podrían provenir de una proteína que desempeñaba un rol en la protección de organismos primitivos de la exposición cíclica a la luz UV.

EN: cryptochromes

criptógamas

DF: Plantas y organismos similares a las plantas, tales como musgos, helechos, hongos y algas, que se reproducen por esporas y no por semillas.

EN: cryptogams

criptorquidismo

DF: Defecto del desarrollo caracterizado por la ausencia de descenso de los testículos al escroto.

EN: cryptorchidism

criptozoitos

DF: Estado de los parásitos de la malaria Plasmodium, que se desarrollan directamente de los esporozoitos durante la fase exoeritrocítica.

EN: cryptozoites

cristalinas

DF: Principales proteínas encontradas en los lentes vertebrados.

EN: crystallins

criterio de desempeño, CAC

DF: Efecto en frecuencia y/o concentración de un peligro en un alimento que debe ser alcanzado mediante la aplicación de una o más medidas de control para proporcionar o contribuir a una OP (objetivo de rendimiento) o un OIA (objetivo de seguridad alimentaria)

EN: CAC performance criterion

criterio de selección

DF: Rasgos de la planta o raza animal que se desea obtener en la progenie.

EN: selection criteria

criterios de calidad de agua

DF: Niveles específicos de calidad de agua que, de ser alcanzado, se espera que indique que un cuerpo de agua es adecuado para el uso que se le ha designado. Los criterios se basan en niveles específicos de contaminantes que harían que el agua fuera dañina si se usara para beber, para la natación, la agricultura, la producción de peces o para los procesos industriales.

EN: water quality criteria

criterios de reducción (análisis de ciclo de vida)

DF: Cuantificación del material, los intercambios de energía o el nivel de impacto ambiental en relación con procesos unitarios o sistema producto excluidos de un estudio.

EN: cut-off criteria (life cycle assessment)

criterios microbiológicos

DF: Criterio microbiológico para los alimentos, el cual define la aceptabilidad de un producto o un lote de alimentos, basado en la ausencia o presencia, o el número de

microorganismos, incluidos parásitos, y / o la cantidad de sus toxinas / metabolitos, por unidad (s) de masa, volumen, zona, o lote.

EN: microbiological criteria

cromatina

DF: Material cromosómico. Es un complejo de ADN, histonas y proteínas no histonas (proteínas cromosómicas, no histonas) que se hallan en el núcleo de una célula.

EN: chromatin

cromatina sexual

DF: Masa condensada de cromatina, en el núcleo interfase, que constituye un cromosoma X inactivado. Cada cromosoma X que sobrepase la cifra de uno forma un cuerpo de cromatina sexual (corpúsculo de Barr) en el núcleo de los mamíferos.

EN: sex chromatin

cromatóforos

DF: Grandes células pigmentarias de peces, anfibios, reptiles y numerosos invertebrados, las cuales dispersan y juntan sus gránulos de pigmentos. Entre ellas se incluyen los melanóforos, eritróforos, xantóforos, leucóforos e iridóforos. En el caso de las algas, los cromatóforos se refieren a los cloroplastos; en el caso de las bacterias fototróficas, se refieren a orgánulos membranosos (cromatóforos bacterianos).

EN: chromatophores

cromatografía capilar electrocinética micelar

DF: Técnica de separación híbrida que combina los principios de las separaciones cromatográfica y electroforética. Si bien el método fue inventado para separar especies neutrales, también puede ser aplicado a moléculas cargadas como los péptidos pequeños.

EN: micellar electrokinetic capillary chromatography

cromatografía de afinidad

DF: Técnica cromatográfica que utiliza la capacidad de las moléculas biológicas para unirse a ciertos ligandos específica y reversiblemente. Es empleada en la bioquímica de las proteínas.

EN: affinity chromatography

cromatografía de gases espectrometría de masas

DF: Técnica microanalítica que combina la espectrometría de masas y la cromatografía de gases para determinar compuestos cualitativa y cuantitativamente.

EN: gas chromatography-mass spectrometry

cromatografía de gel

DF: Cromatografía realizada sobre geles no iónicos, sin importar el mecanismo de discriminación de solutos.

EN: gel chromatography

cromatografía de intercambio de iones

DF: Técnica de separación en la que la fase estacionaria consta de resinas de intercambio de iones. Las resinas contienen iones pequeños sueltos que intercambian lugar fácilmente con otros iones pequeños de carga similar en soluciones que se aplican a las resinas.

EN: ion exchange chromatography

cromatografía de líquidos

DF: Técnicas cromatográficas en las que la fase móvil es un líquido.

EN: liquid chromatography

cromatografía en papel

DF: Técnica analítica de resolución de una mezcla química en sus compuestos componentes. Estos son separados en un papel absorbente (fase estacionaria) por sus diferentes grados de solubilidad y/o movilidad en el solvente (fase móvil).

EN: paper chromatography

cromosomas

DF: En una célula procarionte o en el núcleo de una célula eucarionte, estructura constituida por ADN o que lo contiene, que lleva la información genética esencial a la célula.

EN: chromosomes

cromosomas B

DF: Cromosomas adicionales al conjunto cromosómico normal de un organismo, que se hallan en algunas especies. De tamaño pequeño, en su mayoría son heterocromáticos y dispensables y se transmiten de manera no mendeliana.

EN: B chromosomes

crustina

DF: Grupo de péptidos antibacterianos con un peso molecular de 7 a 14 kDa y con un cuatro disulfuro que contiene un dominio de proteína ácida de suero de leche. La crustina es expresada por los hemocitos circulantes de los crustáceos.

EN: crustin

cruzamiento de prueba

DF: Cruza entre un organismo que exhibe el fenotipo dominante de un carácter determinado, pero cuyo genotipo para ese rasgo es desconocido, y un organismo homocigótico recesivo para el rasgo, de manera que el genotipo desconocido se pueda determinar a partir de la descendencia.

EN: testcrosses

cruzamiento exogámico

DF: Cruza de individuos que pertenecen a cepas o familias diferentes dentro de la misma raza o variedad.

EN: outcrossing

cruzamiento superior

DF: El término no se limita al contexto de las plantas o los animales. La cruza entre un animal macho de sangre pura con un animal hembra no pura sangre. La polinación de plantas de semilla de una línea no endogámica con polen de una línea endogámica.

EN: topcrossing

cruzamientos recíprocos

DF: Consiste en realizar dos cruzamientos; en el primero, la progenie resulta de cruzar un macho de la población A con una hembra de la población B; en el segundo cruzamiento, la progenie resulta de cruzar un macho de la población B con una hembra de la población A.

EN: reciprocal crosses

cuarzo

DF: (SiO₂). Forma vidriosa o cristalina de dióxido de silicio. Muchas variedades de colores son piedras semipreciosas.

EN: quartz

cubículos libres

DF: Cubículos en los que animales lecheros pueden entrar y salir libremente, en lugar de estar confinados entre barandas.

EN: free stalls

cubierta (plantas)

DF: El estrato o capa mas o menos continuo de vegetación formada por el follaje y ramas de plantas.

EN: canopy

cubierta de semilla

DF: Envoltura externa protectora de una semilla, formada de los integumentos del óvulo.

EN: seed coat

cubierta forestal

DF: La cubierta o estrato mas o menos continuo compuesto de las ramas superiores o más altas y follaje de árboles forestales que es expuesta a la luz solar restringiendo el paso de la misma hacia el sotobosque y la hojarasca, mantillo o lecho forestal.

EN: forest canopy

cuchillería

DF: Surtido de cuchillos, tenedores, cucharas y otros implementos usados para comer.

EN: flatware

cuelure

DF: Kairomona sintética que moscas de la fruta del género

tephritidae, tales como *Bactocera cucurbitae*.

EN: cue-lure

cuenca alimentaria

DF: La delimitación de la zona geográfica de producción local y / o regional, transporte, comercialización, distribución y suministro de alimentos a una población, de forma análoga a un punto de inflexión en su descripción de un sistema alimentario geográfico.

EN: foodshed

cuenca atmosférica

DF: Región con fuentes y problemas comunes de contaminación del aire; puede coincidir con una cuenca hidrográfica o formar parte de una gran aglomeración urbana.

EN: airshed

cuenca hidrográficas

DF: Área de tierra drenada por un río, donde las precipitaciones escurren hacia arroyos, ríos, lagos y embalses. Es una tierra que se puede identificar trazando una línea a lo largo de las elevaciones más altas entre dos áreas en un mapa, habitualmente una cresta.

EN: watersheds

cuerpos cetónicos

DF: Sustancias químicas tales como el ácido diacético, el ácido hidroxibutírico y la acetona, que son producido en el hígado de los animales. Una cantidad excesiva de ellas en el cuerpo produce cetosis. La eliminación de cetonas en la orina se denomina cetonuria.

EN: ketone bodies

cuerpos de inclusión

DF: Término genérico empleado para denominar cualquier masa circunscrita de materiales extraños, como plomo o virus, o de materiales metabólicamente inactivos, como cuerpos ceroides o cuerpos de Mallory, situada en el citoplasma o en el núcleo de una célula. Los cuerpos de inclusión se encuentran en células infectadas con ciertos virus filtrables, que se observan especialmente en células nerviosas, epiteliales o endoteliales.

EN: inclusion bodies

cuerpos de inclusión viral

DF: Área que presenta una coloración alterada en el núcleo o el citoplasma de una célula infectada por un virus. Algunos cuerpos de inclusión viral actúan como "fábricas de virus", en las que la proteína o el ácido nucleico viral es sintetizado; otros son simplemente artefactos de fijación y tinción. Los cuerpos de Negri, por ejemplo, se hallan en el citoplasma o en procesos de células nerviosas de animales que murieron de rabia.

EN: viral inclusion bodies

cuerpos de Lewy

DF: Inclusiones intracitoplásmicas y eosinofílicas, redondas o alargadas, que se hallan en las vacuolas de neuronas dañadas o fragmentadas. La presencia de cuerpos de Lewy constituye el marcador histológico de los cambios degenerativos producidos en la demencia de cuerpos de Lewy y la enfermedad de Parkinson; sin embargo, pueden ser vistos en otras enfermedades neurológicas. Se encuentran típicamente en la sustancia negra y el locus cerúleo, pero también se han visto en el prosencéfalo basal, el núcleo hipotalámico y el neopallio.

EN: Lewy bodies

cuerpos fructíferos

DF: Cualquier estructura reproductiva que produce esporas o gametos.

EN: fruiting bodies

cuerpos lípidos

DF: Inclusión citoplasmática que contiene lípidos y tiene una membrana inusual compuesta por una sola capa de fosfolípidos. Los cuerpos lípidos se encuentran especialmente en semillas ricas en aceite.

EN: lipid bodies

cuerpos pedunculados

DF: Masas pedunculadas en pares en el protocerebro, involucradas en la integración visual y la conducta.

EN: mushroom bodies

cuestionarios

DF: Colecciones de preguntas predeterminadas utilizadas para recoger datos -datos clínicos, posición social, grupo laboral, etc. Este término suele ser aplicado a instrumentos de encuesta autocumplimentados.

EN: questionnaires

cuestiones y política

DF: Curso o método de acción determinado, seleccionado por una entidad gubernamental, institución, grupo o individuo de entre varias alternativas y, a la luz de ciertas condiciones, dirigido a orientar y generalmente a determinar decisiones presentes y futuras. Decisión o conjunto de decisiones específicas diseñadas para tomar dicho curso de acción.

EN: issues and policy

cuidado familiar diario

DF: Cuidado de niños, adultos dependientes o ancianos por parte de otras personas de los padres o tutores legales.

EN: family day care

cuidado infantil

DF: Cuidado de niños en el hogar o en instituciones.
EN: child care

cuidado prenatal

DF: Cuidado brindado a la mujer embarazada, a fin de evitar complicaciones y reducir la incidencia de la mortalidad materna y prenatal.
EN: prenatal care

cuidado y mantenimiento de terrenos

DF: Cuidado y mantenimiento de áreas verdes establecidas artificialmente.
EN: grounds maintenance

cuidadores de animales

DF: Personas entrenadas en procedimientos del cuidado de animales que ayudan a cuidar o manipular animales en laboratorios, en instalaciones veterinarias y de investigación.
EN: animal technicians

culdoscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se lleva a cabo en los órganos pélvicos femeninos mediante un endoscopio que se introduce en la cavidad pélvica, a través de la pared posterior de la vagina.
EN: culdoscopy

cultivares

DF: Variedad cultivada. Se refiere a un tipo de planta dentro de una especie particular cultivada que se distingue por una o más cualidades.
EN: cultivars

cultivo anfibio

DF: Cultivo de anfibios para alimentación otros propósitos.
EN: amphibian culture

cultivo axénico

DF: Cultivo de una sola especie no contaminado ni asociado con algún otro organismo viviente.
EN: axenic culture

cultivo con enriquecimiento

DF: Técnica para aislar los organismos en la que las condiciones nutritivas y/o medioambientales son controladas para favorecer el crecimiento de un organismo o grupo de organismos específico.
EN: enrichment culture

cultivo continuo

DF: Cultivo de un solo producto en un terreno año tras año. Contrasta con cultivo rotativo y cultivo mixto.
EN: continuous cropping

cultivo de algas marinas

DF: El cultivo de macroalgas o algas para alimentación y otros propósitos.

EN: seaweed culture

cultivo de anguila

DF: El cultivo de anguilas para alimentación y otros propósitos.

EN: eel culture

cultivo de células

DF: Técnica para mantener y/o propagar células dispersas de tejidos originales, cultivo primario, líneas celulares o estirpes celulares.

EN: cell culture

cultivo de cocodrilos

DF: El cultivo de cocodrilos para alimentación, cuero, conservación y otros propósitos.

EN: crocodile farming

cultivo de jardines de hongos

DF: Cultivo de hongos en los nidos realizado por ciertas especies de hormigas y termitas como fuente de alimento.

EN: fungus gardening

cultivo de órganos

DF: Mantenimiento o desarrollo in vitro de órganos de animales y plantas, que se originan a partir de cultivos tridimensionales de células no desagregadas, de tal modo que el tejido retiene parte de las características histológicas del tejido in vivo o todas sus características.

EN: organ culture

cultivo de plantas acuáticas

DF: El cultivo de las plantas acuáticas para alimentación y otros propósitos.

EN: aquatic plant culture

cultivo de reptiles

DF: El cultivo de reptiles para alimentación y otros propósitos.

EN: reptile culture

cultivo de rotación

DF: La siembra de un cultivo en otro cultivo ya existente; por ejemplo, la siembra de trigo de invierno en un cultivo de frijoles de soya ya existente. La práctica de comenzar un cultivo en otro ya existente.

EN: relay cropping

cultivo de tejido

DF: Método que consiste en mantener o desarrollar tejidos, primordios de órganos, órganos completos o partes de ellos, con el fin de preservar su estructura, su función o ambos.

EN: tissue culture

cultivo de temporal

DF: Sistema de producción de cultivos sin el uso de irrigación.

EN: rainfed farming

cultivo doble

DF: Dos productos diferentes cultivados en la misma área durante una temporada de cultivo.

EN: double cropping

cultivo en franjas de nivel

DF: El cultivo de productos en una disposición sistemática de franjas o bandas que sirven como barreras vegetales naturales contra el viento y la erosión. Las franjas o bandas pueden ir perpendiculares a la pendiente del terreno o en la misma dirección del viento predominante.

EN: strip cropping

cultivo en jaulas

DF: Método de producción para cultivar especies acuáticas utilizando jaulas hechas de alambre o red montadas en marcos rígidos que se dejan en el agua.

EN: cage culture

cultivo en terrazas

DF: En las prácticas agronómicas, construcción de lomas de tierra a lo ancho de una pendiente con un canal plano o en explanada para detener la erosión del suelo y controlar el escurrimiento del agua.

EN: terracing

cultivo entre líneas

DF: Sistema de cultivo que implica la plantación de cultivos alimentarios en franjas, cuyos bordes están formados por árboles o arbustos de crecimiento rápido. Estas especies leñosas generalmente son leguminosas y pueden proporcionar nitrógeno estable al sistema.

EN: alley cropping

cultivo in vitro

DF: Cultivo de células, tejidos, etc. fuera de un organismo vivo o en un entorno artificial.

EN: in vitro culture

cultivo intercalar

DF: Cultivo simultáneo de dos o más especies diferentes de productos, como en el caso de hileras alternadas en el mismo campo o en una sola extensión de terreno.

EN: intercropping

cultivo migratorio

DF: Un sistema de cultivo, común en los trópicos, a través del cual se limpia el terreno, se queman los residuos, y crecen

los cultivos por un período relativamente breve hasta que la producción declina. Luego el terreno es abandonado. El terreno original se limpia y cultiva nuevamente luego de un período de barbecho no controlado de 3 a 20 años, durante el cual, por lo general, la fertilidad del suelo es restaurada en forma natural por la vegetación leñosa.

EN: shifting cultivation

cultivo mixto

DF: Cultivo de varios productos simultáneamente en el mismo terreno, pero no en hileras.

EN: mixed cropping

cultivo molecular

DF: Plantas o animales transgénicos producidos para elaborar proteínas y otros compuestos industriales para una variedad de usos, tales como fármacos, vacunas, enzimas industriales, adelgazantes de la sangre, coagulantes de la sangre, hormonas del crecimiento, anticonceptivos tópicos, bioplásticos, etc.

EN: molecular farming

cultivo monoxénico

DF: Cultivo que contiene una especie que crece en presencia de otra especie.

EN: monoxenic culture

cultivo secuencial

DF: Cultivo de dos o más productos en secuencia en el mismo campo y en el mismo año.

EN: sequential cropping

cultivos asociados

DF: Cultivos que son compatibles entre sí y que crecen bien juntos. Los cultivos asociados son plantados simultáneamente en el mismo terreno, especialmente cuando uno beneficia al otro.

EN: companion crops

cultivos de cobertura

DF: Cultivo producido entre períodos de producción regular del cultivo principal con el objetivo de proteger el suelo contra la erosión y mejorar su productividad, salud y calidad.

EN: cover crops

cultivos de grano

DF: Productos, principalmente de hierbas forrajeras, cultivados por sus semillas comestibles, como maíz, trigo, centeno, alforfón, amaranto, etc. En el mercado de cereales se incluye la soja como cereal.

EN: grain crops

cultivos de invernadero

DF: Productos cultivados en invernadero.
EN: greenhouse production

cultivos de peces

DF: El cultivo de peces, incluyendo especies de agua dulce y salada, para alimentación y otros propósitos.
EN: fish culture

cultivos energéticos

DF: Cultivos cosechados específicamente para proveer los materiales crudos para la producción de energía, incluyendo cultivos alimenticios como el maíz, la caña de azúcar y los cultivos no alimenticios como los álamos y el césped de pradera (*Panicum virgatum*).
EN: energy crops

cultivos hidropónicos

DF: El cultivo de plantas sin suelo en un ambiente donde los nutrientes son proporcionados por medio de la aplicación de soluciones nutritivas.
EN: hydroponics

cultivos industriales

DF: Los cultivos que no son específicamente para productos alimenticios tales como: (cultivos de frutas, hortalizas y cereales), sino son cultivados para producir un producto útil para el hombre o para los procesos industriales, como las fibras, aceites, productos químicos, resinas, energía, ceras o tintes.
EN: industrial crops

cultivos intermedios

DF: Cultivos de crecimiento rápido plantados y cosechados entre dos cultivos regulares.
EN: catch crops

cultivos trampa

DF: Planta que es intercalada entre un cultivo o es plantada cerca de uno como trampa, a fin de protegerlo de insectos nocivos, proporcionando un control sin plaguicidas.
EN: trap crops

cumplir requisitos

DF: Requisitos que una persona o grupo debe cumplir para recibir productos o servicios.
EN: program eligibility

cuotas de importación

DF: Límite cuantitativo impuesto a la importación de ciertas mercaderías o productos.
EN: import quotas

curado (cosechas)

DF: Tratamiento postcosecha aplicado a cosechas para reducir la

pérdida de agua y el deterioro durante el almacenamiento. En cosechas de raíz y tubérculo, el curado se refiere al proceso de curación de heridas con el desarrollo y suberización de nuevo tejido epidérmico llamado peridermis de herida. En las cosechas de bulbo, el curado se refiere al proceso de secado de los tejidos del cuello y de las hojas exteriores para formar catáfilos secos. Las cosechas pueden ser curadas en terreno o en instalaciones diseñadas para el proceso.

EN: curing (crops)

curado (productos alimentarios)

DF: Cualquiera de varios procesos en que se utilizan productos químicos, humo, azúcar o especias para conserva los alimentos y/o modificar su maduración, color o sabor; se puede utilizar en combinación con el secado.

EN: curing (food products)

curado de plásmidos

DF: Tratamiento de las células con una sustancia que interfiere con la replicación de los plásmidos.

EN: plasmid curing

curado de virus

DF: Causar la pérdida de un virus latente que se ha insertado en un genoma bacteriano (virus lisogenizado).

EN: virus curing

curso agudo

DF: Progresión breve y relativamente grave de una enfermedad.

EN: acute course

cursos en línea

DF: Lecciones educativas dirigidas a estudiantes y llevadas a cabo a través de Internet. Puede que los alumnos y el instructor no se reúnan cara a cara sin embargo interactúan a través de software basado en la Web y correo electrónico.

EN: online courses

curtido

DF: Proceso consistente en aplicar agentes químicos a los cueros o pieles en la elaboración de cuero.

EN: leather tanning

cutina

DF: Sustancia cerosa repelente al agua que se deposita en la superficie de las plantas, compuesta de una cadena compleja larga de ésteres lípidos y otros derivados de ácidos grasos. Este biopolímero es un constituyente importante de la cutícula de las plantas.

EN: cutin

D

daño al ADN

DF: Daño producido por medicamentos o radiación al ADN que producen anomalías en su conformación de doble hélice.

EN: DNA damage

daño por nieve

DF: Daño a las plantas causado por la nieve.

EN: snow damage

daptomicina

DF: Antibiótico lipopéptido cíclico que inhibe las bacterias gram positivas.

EN: daptomycin

datación por carbono radiactivo

DF: Determinación de la antigüedad de una sustancia orgánica mediante la medición de la velocidad de pérdida de carbono radiactivo (carbono 14). El método se basa en el principio de que todas las plantas y animales vivos absorben pequeñas cantidades de radiocarbono y tal absorción termina cuando mueren.

EN: radiocarbon dating

datos de ráster

DF: Información de tipo espacial que es representada en una matriz bidimensional en la cual el valor registrado en cada celda corresponde a una característica específica de la ubicación.

EN: raster data

datos espaciales

DF: Toda información representada en imágenes bidimensionales o tridimensionales, incluyendo información de detección remota y de mapas.

EN: spatial data

datos vector

DF: Tipo de información espacial que usa un sistema de coordenadas para representar un punto, una línea o un polígono (área).

EN: vector data

daunorubicina

DF: Antraciclina aminoglucósida antineoplásica muy tóxica aislada de *Streptomyces peucetius* y otros, que se utiliza en el tratamiento de la leucemia y otras neoplasias.

EN: daunorubicin

de la cuna a la cuna

DF: Condición límite de un sistema en la evaluación de un ciclo de vida que describe la extracción (cuna), el procesamiento y el reciclaje o la reutilización de la materia prima como

parte de la materia prima o la materia intermedia del ciclo de vida de un producto.

EN: cradle-to-cradle

de la cuna a la puerta

DF: Condición límite de un sistema en la evaluación de un ciclo de vida que describe la extracción (cuna) y el procesamiento (de la finca a la puerta de la fábrica) de la materia prima como una parte del ciclo de vida de un producto.

EN: cradle-to-gate

de la cuna a la tumba

DF: Condición límite de un sistema en la evaluación de un ciclo de vida que describe la extracción (cuna), el procesamiento y la eliminación como residuo (tumba) de la materia prima como una parte del ciclo de vida de un producto.

EN: cradle-to-grave

de la finca a la escuela

DF: Iniciativa que conecta a los niños con las fincas locales que producen los alimentos frescos, saludables y mínimamente procesados que son servidos en sus escuelas. Brinda oportunidades educativas relativas a los campos de la agricultura, la salud y la nutrición.

EN: farm to school

de la puerta a la puerta

DF: Condición límite de un sistema en la evaluación de un ciclo de vida que describe el procesamiento de materia prima o intermedia dentro de la finca o en la puerta de la fábrica.

EN: gate-to-gate

deacidificación

DF: Elevar el pH de una sustancia o material por sobre 7.0

EN: deacidification

declaración ambiental de producto

DF: Mecanismo normalizado (ISO 14025/TR), basado en el análisis del ciclo de vida, que se utiliza para comunicar información medioambiental cuantificada sobre el ciclo de vida con respecto a un producto.

EN: environmental product declaration

declaraciones de impacto ambiental

DF: Documento exigido de las organizaciones federales por la Ley Nacional de Política Ambiental para proyectos grandes o propuestas legislativas que afecten de manera significativa el ambiente. Herramienta para toma de decisiones, describe los efectos positivos y negativos de la empresa y cita acciones alternativas.

EN: environmental impact statements

declinación del bosque

DF: Enfermedad compleja que involucra estrés biótico y abiótico en un rodal, que provoca una disminución lenta y progresiva del crecimiento, con pérdida de salud y vigor. La mortalidad es frecuente. Sin embargo, los árboles afectados se pueden recuperar una vez que cesa el estrés. Involucra factores naturales (huracanes, inundaciones, incendios, sequías, plagas, etc.) y también actividad humana (deforestación y degradación forestal).

EN: forest decline

decoración de interiores

DF: La práctica de planificar el diseño de espacios interiores, incluyendo la disposición de los enseres del hogar y de otros elementos decorativos.

EN: interior design

dedos de zinc

DF: Motivos de las proteínas de unión de ADN y ARN, cuyos aminoácidos están plegados en una sola unidad estructural alrededor de un átomo de zinc. En el dedo de zinc clásico, un átomo de zinc está unido a dos cisteínas y dos histidinas. Entre ambas cisteínas y entre ambas histidinas hay 12 residuos que forman la punta de un dedo de unión de ADN. Por medio de variaciones en la composición de las secuencias de las puntas de dedos, y el número de las repeticiones en tandem del motivo y su espaciamiento, los dedos de zinc pueden formar un gran número de secuencias específicas distintas de sitios de unión.

EN: zinc finger motif

defectos de la madera

DF: Cualquiera de las diversas imperfecciones observables en la madera aserrada o en los productos madereros, tales como grietas, hendiduras, nudos, cavidades, combas, quemaduras de máquinas, manchas de albura, manchas azules, madera arqueada, curvas y agujeros de polillas.

EN: wood defects

deficiencia de adhesión de leucocitos en bovinos

DF: Enfermedad hereditaria recesiva autosómica que afecta a terneros Holstein. Los especímenes homocigóticos mueren debido a susceptibilidad extrema a infecciones, causada por la incapacidad de los leucocitos de pasar del torrente sanguíneo al tejido infectado. Esta incapacidad la causa la falta de proteína de adhesión integrina beta 2 en la superficie de los linfocitos debido a mutación de dos puntos en el gen CD 18.

EN: bovine leukocyte adhesion deficiency

deficiencia de glucosafosfato deshidrogenasa

DF: Deficiencia enzimática que produce enfermedades y que está

sujeta a muchas variantes, algunas de las cuales causan una deficiencia de la actividad de la enzima glucosa-6-fosfato deshidrogenasa en los eritrocitos, que produce la anemia hemolítica.

EN: glucosephosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

defoliantes

DF: Productos químicos que causan la caída de las hojas o el follaje de las plantas, generalmente para facilitar la cosecha.

EN: defoliants

deforestación

DF: Tala de un bosque o de una parte de él para convertirlo en un terreno de uso no forestal como una finca, una subdivisión o un espacio para el paso de cables de alta tensión.

EN: deforestation

deformación

DF: Cambio en la forma o el tamaño de un cuerpo sólido.

EN: deformation

degeneración macular

DF: Cambios degenerativos en la retina que suelen presentarse en adultos mayores y que dan como resultado la pérdida de la visión en el centro del campo visual (la mácula lútea) debido al daño a la retina. Tiene lugar en forma seca y húmeda.

EN: macular degeneration

degradación de proteínas

DF: Descomposición general de estructuras proteicas en productos u organismos.

EN: protein degradation

degradación química

DF: Degradación de una sustancia por un agente químico o por una fuente de energía, como luz, calor o electricidad.

EN: chemical degradation

degradación térmica

DF: Descomposición química de un compuesto mediante calor, que supone la división sin catálisis de enlaces covalentes.

EN: thermal degradation

dehiscencia

DF: Ruptura abierta de vainas maduras o cápsulas en la líneas definidas o suturas.

EN: dehiscence

dehiscencia de herida quirúrgica

DF: Proceso patológico en el que tiene lugar una apertura

parcial o completa de las capas de una herida quirúrgica.
EN: surgical wound dehiscence

delección genética

DF: Reorganización genética mediante la pérdida de segmentos de ADN y ARN, que acerca estrechamente secuencias que normalmente se encuentran separadas. Esta eliminación puede ser detectada utilizando técnicas citogenéticas y también puede ser inferida a partir del fenotipo, que indica una eliminación en un locus específico.

EN: gene deletion

delignificación

DF: Remoción de parte o toda la lignina de la madera a través de un tratamiento químico.

EN: delignification

delincuencia juvenil

DF: Comportamiento de niños o adolescentes que constituye un crimen delito? (violación de la ley) o se caracteriza por conductas antisociales que están sujetas a acción legal.

EN: juvenile delinquency

demanda bioquímica de oxígeno

DF: Medida de la cantidad de contaminación orgánica en el agua.

EN: biochemical oxygen demand

demanda de evaporación

DF: Influencia colectiva del ambiente aéreo en la tasa de evaporación del agua de un objeto dado, a menudo de una planta o la copa de una planta.

EN: evaporative demand

demanda del consumidor

DF: Deseo del consumidor de poseer un bien condicionado por su disposición y capacidad de pago.

EN: consumer demand

demanda económica

DF: Deseo de comprar bienes o servicios económicos a precio de mercado.

EN: economic demand

demanda química de oxígeno

DF: Medida de la cantidad de suministro de oxígeno disuelto de una masa de agua que sería empleado para oxidar totalmente compuestos inorgánicos oxidables agregados, como la oxidación de amoníaco a nitrato. Las pruebas de demanda biológica de oxígeno (DBO) pueden medir solo la fracción biodegradable del consumo de oxígeno disuelto total potencial por medio de residuos agregados; sin embargo, las pruebas de demanda química de oxígeno (DQO) pueden ser utilizadas para medir la demanda de oxígeno generada por compuestos tóxicos orgánicos o inorgánicos y por sustancias

biodegradables. Por lo tanto, una prueba de DQO estándar puede ser aplicada para evaluar diversos residuos industriales, lo que se realiza con dificultad mediante la prueba de DBO para aguas residuales, a fin de determinar factores de calidad del agua.

EN: chemical oxygen demand

demeclociclina

DF: Un análogo de la tetraciclina que contiene un 7-cloro y un 6-metil. Al ser eliminada más lentamente que la tetraciclina, mantiene niveles efectivos de sangre para períodos más largos de tiempo.

EN: demeclocycline

dendrímeros

DF: Mezclas de polímeros en forma de árbol y muy ramificadas. Crecen en tres dimensiones mediante la adición de capas de moléculas ramificadas a un núcleo central. La forma globular general y la presencia de cavidades les da potencial como transportadores de fármacos y agentes de contraste.

EN: dendrimers

dendritas

DF: Extensiones del cuerpo de las células nerviosas. Son cortas y ramificadas y reciben estímulos de otras neuronas.

EN: dendrites

dendroclimatología

DF: El estudio del crecimiento anual de los anillos de un árbol para determinar los patrones históricos de variación del clima.

EN: dendroclimatology

dendrocronología

DF: Estudio de los anillos de crecimiento anual de un árbol y la influencia de las variaciones climáticas a través del tiempo.

EN: dendrochronology

dendroecología

DF: Uso de datos de los anillos de crecimiento de los árboles para investigar las historias pasadas de procesos ecológicos como la dinámica de los bosques con resolución espacial y temporal precisa.

EN: dendroecology

dendrología

DF: Identificación, clasificación sistemática y estudio de los hábitos y la distribución de los árboles forestales y otras plantas leñosas.

EN: dendrology

dengue

DF: Enfermedad humana infecciosa aguda causada por el virus del dengue, que se presenta en epidemias en regiones tropicales y subtropicales y es transmitido por un mosquito del género Aedes (generalmente A. aegypti, pero también A. albopictus).
EN: dengue

Dengue virus

DF: Especies del género Flavivirus que causan una fiebre aguda y algunas veces una enfermedad hemorrágica en humanos. El dengue es una enfermedad transmitida por mosquitos y cuatro serotipos son conocidos.
EN: Dengue virus

denominación de origen protegida

DF: Indicaciones geográficas sobre alimentos y otros productos agropecuarios, basadas en regulaciones de la Unión Europea, las cuales garantizan que solo los productos originarios de una región determinada son comercialmente identificables como tales.
EN: protected designation of origin

densidad de la madera

DF: Aplicado generalmente a la madera con forma celular normal, el término densidad se refiere a la masa por unidad de volumen de la madera que se encuentra dentro de las superficies que delimitan un complejo wood-plus-voids. Es expresada en diversas formas, ya sea en libras por pie cúbico, kilogramos por metro cuadrado o gramos por centímetro cúbico, a un grado de humedad específico.
EN: wood density

densidad de pastoreo

DF: Número real de animales, expresado en unidades ganaderas o unidad animal mes en un área específica en un momento determinado.
EN: stocking rate

densidad del rodal

DF: Área basal total promedio por acre de un rodal determinado.
EN: stand density

densidad energética

DF: Energía por unidad de peso o volumen.
EN: energy density

densidad habitacional

DF: Número promedio de familias que viven en aproximadamente media hectárea de tierra ubicada en una zona determinada. La "densidad habitacional bruta" se obtiene dividiendo toda la tierra ubicada en un área definida que se utiliza para establecer casas de habitación, calles y escuelas, parques y centros comerciales locales entre el número total de

familias que habitan dicha área. La "densidad habitacional neta" es determinada dividiendo el número total de familias establecidas en un área definida por la extensión total en hectáreas de todas las parcelas dentro del área utilizada para construir viviendas.

EN: residential density

densitometría

DF: Medición de la densidad de un material que se realiza determinando la cantidad de luz o radiación que pasa a través del material o es absorbida por este.

EN: densitometry

dentadura postiza

DF: Dispositivo utilizado como reemplazo artificial o protésico de los dientes faltantes y los tejidos adyacentes.

EN: dentures

dentífricos

DF: Cualquier preparación utilizada para limpiar los dientes. Tales productos suelen contener un agente abrasivo, detergente, aglutinante y saborizante y se producen en forma de líquido, pasta o polvo. Además, pueden contener medicamentos para prevenir la caries.

EN: dentifrices

denuncia de irregularidades

DF: Denuncia de mala conducta profesional o incompetencia observada o sospechada a las autoridades competentes o a la comunidad.

EN: whistleblowing

deodorización

DF: Proceso utilizado para eliminar o enmascarar olores, en particular, olores desagradables.

EN: deodorization

deposición ácida

DF: Precipitación, en forma de lluvia o nieve, cuya acidez aumenta debido a factores ambientales, es decir, contaminantes atmosféricos.

EN: acid deposition

deposición atmosférica

DF: El proceso por el cual sustancias químicas, tales como partículas contaminantes son transferidas de la atmósfera a la superficie de la tierra.

EN: atmospheric deposition

deposición húmeda

DF: Tipo de deposición atmosférica en la cual las sustancias químicas y las partículas atmosféricas son incorporadas en pequeñas gotas y transferidas a la superficie terrestre en forma de lluvia, niebla o nieve. Comparar con "deposición

seca".
EN: wet deposition

deposición proteica
DF: Proteína retenida en los tejidos cuando la síntesis de proteína excede la degradación de proteínas.
EN: protein deposition

deposición seca
DF: Deposición de gases atmosféricos y partículas en la superficie de la Tierra en ausencia de precipitaciones. Comparar con el término "deposición húmeda".
EN: dry deposition

depósitos
DF: Edificios o estructuras artificiales utilizadas para almacenar temporalmente materias primas o bienes manufacturados.
EN: storehouses

depredación de semillas
DF: Recolección y cosecha de semillas realizadas por insectos u otros animales para alimentarse.
EN: seed predation

depredadores afidófagos
DF: Animales que se alimentan de áfidos o parasitoides de áfidos.
EN: aphidophagous predators

depresión económica
DF: Período de varios años de disminución del crecimiento económico que suele ser visto como más grave que una recesión económica, por ejemplo, la disminución del producto interno bruto en más de 10%.
EN: economic depression

depresión por alogamia
DF: La reducción en la buena condición de la progenie debido a cruces entre poblaciones genéticamente diferentes.
EN: outbreeding depression

depresión tropical
DF: Ciclón tropical cuyos vientos sostenidos máximos alcanzan los 33 nudos (62 km/h) o menos.
EN: tropical depression

depsipéptidos
DF: Compuestos formados por cadenas de aminoácidos que alternan con los ácidos carboxílicos vía ésteres y enlaces de amidas. Comúnmente forman parte de un ciclo.
EN: depsipectides

depuración renal

DF: Una medida de la función del riñón, a saber, el volumen de plasma que es removido completamente de una sustancia por el riñón en una cantidad dada de tiempo.

EN: renal clearance

depuradores de radicales libres

DF: Sustancias que eliminan los radicales libres y protegen las células de las especies reactivas del oxígeno.

EN: free radical scavengers

derecho ad valorem

DF: Tarifa definida como un porcentaje del valor de un bien o producto importado.

EN: ad valorem duty

derechos de propiedad

DF: Suma total de los derechos relativos a la propiedad de los bienes. En el caso de los bienes inmuebles, abarca los derechos de posesión pacífica, venta, hipoteca, arrendamiento, herencia, recuperación de posesión al finalizar el arrendamiento, construcción y eliminación de mejoras y control del uso de la propiedad en el marco de la ley. En resumen, describe el alcance de la protección legal concedida a la propiedad de los bienes.

EN: property rights

derechos de propiedad intelectual

DF: Protección legal de las invenciones, entre las que se incluyen nuevas tecnologías o nuevos organismos (por ejemplo, nuevas variedades de plantas). El dueño de estos derechos puede controlar su uso y obtener las recompensas de este, lo que fomenta la innovación y la creatividad en beneficio de todos. Esta protección incluye varios tipos de patentes, marcas registradas y derechos de autor.

EN: intellectual property rights

deriva genética

DF: Fluctuación de la frecuencia de alelos de una generación a la siguiente.

EN: genetic drift

derivados químicos

DF: Compuestos derivados de un compuesto base por medio de una reacción química que tienen una estructura química similar.

EN: chemical derivatives

derivatización

DF: Transformación de un compuesto químico en uno de estructura química similar, pero con propiedades químicas diferentes.

EN: derivatization

dermatitis atópica

DF: Enfermedad inflamatoria crónica de la piel determinada

genéticamente, caracterizada por un aumento de la capacidad de formar reagina (IgE) con un aumento de la susceptibilidad a rinitis alérgica y asma, acompañada de una disposición hereditaria a un umbral disminuido al prurito.

EN: atopic dermatitis

dermatitis de contacto

DF: Tipo de reacción aguda y crónica de la piel en la que se manifiesta sensibilidad reaccionando a materiales o sustancias que entran en contacto con la piel. Puede involucrar mecanismos alérgicos y no alérgicos.

EN: contact dermatitis

dermatomycosis

DF: Infecciones superficiales de la piel o sus anexos causadas por cualquiera de varios hongos.

EN: dermatomycoses

dermatomiositis

DF: Enfermedad inflamatoria subaguda o crónica de los músculos y la piel, caracterizada por debilidad muscular proximal y una erupción cutánea característica. La frecuencia de aparición de la enfermedad es similar en niños y adultos. Las lesiones de la piel por lo general adoptan la forma de una erupción color púrpura (o con menos frecuencia una dermatitis exfoliativa) afectando la nariz, mejillas, frente, parte superior del tronco y los brazos. La enfermedad se asocia con una microangiopatía intramuscular mediada por el complemento, lo que conduce a la pérdida de los capilares, isquemia muscular, necrosis de las fibras musculares, y atrofia perifascicular. La forma infantil de esta enfermedad tiende a evolucionar hacia una vasculitis sistémica. La dermatomiositis puede ocurrir en asociación con neoplasias malignas.

EN: dermatomyositis

dermis

DF: Capa de tejido conjuntivo vascular bajo la epidermis.

EN: dermis

derrribos

DF: Los árboles que han sido desarraigados, derribados o arrancados por los vientos excesivos. Los árboles que tienen raíces poco profundas son especialmente susceptibles a este tipo de daño.

EN: windthrow

desacople (economía)

DF: El concepto de separar los pagos agrícolas del requisito de que los agricultores produzcan cultivos de programas específicos y/o retiren de producción la tierra con el fin de eliminar incentivos de aumento de producción.

EN: decoupling (economics)

desagües

DF: Estructura sobre o a través de la cual se descarga un flujo desde un tanque. Si el caudal se controla mecánicamente con puertas, por ejemplo, se trata de un drenaje controlado. Si la geometría del desagüe constituye el único control, se le considera un desagüe no controlado.

EN: spillways

desalcoholización

DF: Proceso de eliminación del alcohol de materiales biológicos, líquidos o bebidas.

EN: dealcoholization

desalinización

DF: Proceso de eliminación de sales del agua, por lo general, agua de mar, suelo, u otras sustancias.

EN: desalination

desamidación

DF: Tipo de reacción química en la que un grupo funcional amida es eliminado.

EN: deamidation

desaminación

DF: La eliminación de un grupo amino (NH₂) de un compuesto químico.

EN: deamination

desarrollo anormal

DF: Se puede utilizar para referirse al desarrollo anormal de cualquier organismo, que se caracteriza por el cambio de la morfología de estructuras anatómicas.

EN: abnormal development

desarrollo comunitario

DF: Medidas adoptadas para fomentar el cambio sociocultural y mejorar la calidad de vida de las comunidades locales.

EN: community development

desarrollo del esqueleto

DF: Desarrollo general de los huesos del feto al estado adulto.

EN: skeletal development

desarrollo económico

DF: Cualquier esfuerzo o proceso que promueve el mejoramiento de la economía de una región y la calidad de vida de sus habitantes

EN: economic development

desarrollo humano

DF: Crecimiento o maduración de tipo fisiológico, psicológico y sociológico que ocurre a lo largo de toda la vida de un individuo.

EN: human development

desarrollo socioeconómico

DF: Actividades en que los factores sociales y económicos, se traducen en el crecimiento de la economía y la sociedad y que son medibles en ambos términos por ejemplo, el crecimiento en el número de puestos de trabajos creados y el aumento de la esperanza de vida.

EN: socioeconomic development

desarrollo sustentable

DF: Desarrollo que satisface las necesidades del presente sin comprometer la capacidad de futuras generaciones de suplir sus propias necesidades.

EN: sustainable development

descarboxilación

DF: Eliminación de un grupo carboxilo de un compuesto químico, generalmente en forma de dióxido de carbono.

EN: decarboxylation

descargas eléctricas

DF: Flujo de electricidad a través de un gas que produce la emisión de radiación, característica del gas y la intensidad de la corriente.

EN: electric discharges

descartes de la pesca

DF: Peces capturados que son devueltos al mar vivos o muertos, entre los cuales se incluye una parte o la totalidad de la pesca incidental. Estos peces pueden o no haber sido subidos a bordo por los pescadores.

EN: fish discards

descongelado (proceso)

DF: Proceso que involucra el paso de un estado congelado a un estado no congelado.

EN: thawing

descontaminación

DF: Remoción de contaminantes o material contaminador de un producto, una persona, un objeto o un ambiente.

EN: decontamination

descripción de sitios ecológicos

DF: Documento que describe los factores bióticos y abióticos que influyen en la comunidad vegetal. Incluye información sobre posiciones en el paisaje, clima, hidrología, comunidades vegetales y suelos.

EN: ecological site descriptions

descripción del riesgo

DF: Narrativa que define y limita una condición adversa para la toma de decisiones.

EN: risk description

descripciones

DF: Lista de caracteres que da los atributos o características de un taxón específico.

EN: taxon descriptions

desecantes

DF: Productos químicos utilizados para promover el secado de los tejidos vivos.

EN: desiccants

desechos alimentarios

DF: Componente de la pérdida de alimentos, producido cuando un ítem comestible queda sin consumir, como por ejemplo, los alimentos desechados por los detallistas debido a su color o apariencia y las sobras de comida de los consumidores.

EN: food waste

desechos de caña

DF: Las hojas secas que permanecen en el campo después de que la caña ha sido cosechada. Los agricultores generalmente queman la basura o trasto porque ésta imposibilita la biodegradación, es altamente indigestible como material, tiene una baja densidad de biomasa y es voluminosa para el transporte.

EN: sugarcane trash

desechos de cocinería

DF: Restos de comida que quedan luego de que se preparan, se cocinan o se sirven alimentos en los hogares o en las cocinas de los servicios de alimentación, entre los cuales se incluyen cáscaras, cortezas, farfollas, menudencias, huesos, caparazones, etc., así como las sobras en los platos de los consumidores.

EN: kitchen waste

desechos leñosos gruesos

DF: Material de madera grande y leñoso tales como árboles caídos y ramas en varias etapas de descomposición que suministran nutrientes importantes a los recursos forestales y sirven de hábitat en forestas y ecosistemas. Pueden tener una función geomórfica en canales de corrientes de agua.

EN: coarse woody debris

desechos sólidos municipales

DF: Basura recolectada localmente, incluyendo desechos residenciales, comerciales e institucionales.

EN: municipal solid waste

desempeño ambiental

DF: Resultado mensurable de la capacidad de una organización para lograr los objetivos

ambientales planteados en su plan o política ambiental.
EN: environmental performance

desequilibrio de ligamiento
DF: Asociación no aleatoria de genes ligados. Se trata de la tendencia de los alelos de dos loci independientes pero ya ligados a hallarse juntos más frecuentemente de lo que se esperaría por efecto del azar.
EN: linkage disequilibrium

desfabricación
DF: Desmontaje de productos de consumo a fin de recuperar y reciclar materiales.
EN: demanufacturing

desfluoridación
DF: Proceso de eliminación del exceso de fluoruro en el agua.
EN: defluoridation

desgaste de los dientes
DF: Pérdida de la sustancia dental por medio de procesos químicos o mecánicos.
EN: tooth wear

deshidrogenación
DF: Remoción del hidrógeno de una molécula.
EN: dehydrogenation

deshumidificación
DF: Reducción mediante cualquier proceso de la cantidad de vapor de agua dentro de un espacio determinado.
EN: dehumidification

desiertos de alimentos
DF: Vecindarios urbanos y pueblos rurales que carecen de fácil acceso a alimentos frescos, sanos y asequibles. En lugar de tener supermercados y tiendas de comestibles, estas comunidades no tienen acceso a alimentos o solo cuentan con el servicio de restaurantes de comida rápida y tiendas de conveniencia que ofrecen pocas opciones de alimentos sanos y asequibles.
EN: food deserts

desigualdad social
DF: Condición en la que varios miembros de una sociedad poseen diferentes grados de ingresos, prestigio y poder social.
EN: social inequality

desinapsis
DF: Separación de cromosomas homólogos apareados en la etapa de diploteno de la profase meiótica.
EN: desynapsis

desinfección

DF: Proceso o tratamiento químico que destruye la mayoría de los microorganismos.

EN: disinfection

desinfectantes

DF: Sustancias utilizadas en objetos inanimados que destruyen organismos dañinos o inhiben su actividad.

EN: disinfectants

desinfestación

DF: Aplicación de cualquier procedimiento químico, biológico o físico dirigido a eliminar especies nocivas (roedores, insectos, etc.)

EN: disinfestation

deslaminación

DF: Separación de las capas de la madera laminada o contrachapada como resultado de la falla del adhesivo, ya sea en él mismo o en el contacto entre el adhesivo y la superficie adherida.

EN: delamination

deslizamientos de tierras

DF: Movimiento descendente de una masa de tierra y/o roca relativamente seca o consistente. Es lo suficientemente rápido como para percibirlo con facilidad.

EN: landslides

desmina

DF: Proteína de los filamentos intermedios que se halla predominantemente en las células musculares lisas, esqueléticas y cardíacas. Se localiza en la línea Z.

EN: desmin

desmoche

DF: Práctica que consiste en remover las ramas superiores de un árbol o arbusto.

EN: topping (pruning)

desmosomas

DF: Tipo de unión que adosa una célula a su vecina. Una de varias regiones diferenciadas que se presentan, por ejemplo, cuando las membranas citoplasmáticas de células epiteliales adyacentes se encuentran en estrecha aposición. Consiste en una región circular de cada membrana junto con los microfilamentos intracelulares correspondientes y un material intracelular que puede incluir, por ejemplo, mucopolisacáridos.

EN: desmosomes

desmotadora

DF: Máquina que separa las fibras del algodón crudo de sus semillas.

EN: cotton gin

desmoteado de algodón

DF: Proceso de usar una máquina desmotadora de algodón para separar la semilla de algodón de las hilachas.

EN: cotton ginning

desnaturalización de las proteínas

DF: Interrupción de los enlaces no covalentes y/o de disulfuro responsables de mantener la forma tridimensional y la actividad de la proteína nativa.

EN: protein denaturation

desnutrición

DF: Estado causado por la insuficiente ingestión o inadecuada digestión de los nutrientes. Puede producirse al tener una dieta inadecuada o desequilibrada, problemas digestivos, problemas de absorción, u otros trastornos médicos.

EN: malnutrition

desnutrición proteico-calórica

DF: Falta de energía o proteínas suficientes para satisfacer las demandas metabólicas del cuerpo, como consecuencia de una ingesta inadecuada de proteínas en la dieta, ingesta de proteínas de mala calidad en la dieta, aumento de las demandas de proteínas debido a enfermedad, o pérdida de nutrientes.

EN: protein energy malnutrition

desodorantes

DF: Agentes que eliminan, corrigen, reprimen o disimulan olores indeseables. En términos de higiene personal, suelen contener productos astringentes que reducen la sudoración, denominados antitranspirantes.

EN: deodorants

desorción

DF: Proceso mediante el que se extrae una sustancia absorbida o adsorbida.

EN: desorption

desplazamiento del marco de lectura

DF: Tipo de mutación en la que varios nucleótidos no divisibles por tres se borran o se insertan en una secuencia de codificación, con lo cual se produce una alteración del marco de lectura de toda la secuencia descendente de la mutación. Estas mutaciones las pueden inducir ciertos tipos de mutágenos o pueden producirse espontáneamente.

EN: frameshift mutation

desplazamiento inmiscible

DF: Movimiento simultáneo de dos o más fluidos inmiscibles en un medio poroso.

EN: immiscible displacement

desplazamiento miscible

DF: Mezcla y movimiento de dos o más fluidos completamente solubles en un medio poroso.

EN: miscible displacement

despliegue de proteínas

DF: Transiciones conformacionales de la forma de una proteína a varias estructuras desplegadas.

EN: protein unfolding

desplumado

DF: Eliminación de las plumas de las aves en gancho en la manufactura de productos avícolas.

EN: defeathering

desregulación gubernamental

DF: El retiro, reducción o relajación de regulaciones gubernamentales y restricciones en una industria o sector de mercado previamente regulado.

EN: government deregulation

destete

DF: Sustitución de la leche materna o sustitutos de leche por alimento sólido en la dieta de un niño o un mamífero joven.

EN: weaning

destilación

DF: Proceso químico de separación de los componentes de una mezcla líquida mediante su ebullición y la recolección de vapores condensados.

EN: distillation

destilación destructiva

DF: Descomposición de la materia orgánica por medio de la aplicación indirecta de calor en una atmósfera sin oxígeno para capturar los volátiles.

EN: destructive distillation

destino ambiental

DF: Destino de una sustancia química o biológica o de un contaminante luego de su liberación en el ambiente.

EN: environmental fate

destreza en la equitación

DF: Destreza para montar y manejar caballos.

EN: horsemanship

destrezas para la vida

DF: Habilidades personales y sociales que toda persona necesita para la vida cotidiana.

EN: life skills

desulfuración

DF: Proceso de eliminación del azufre o de los óxidos de azufre de gases, aceites u otros materiales.

EN: desulfurization

desulfuración de gases de combustión

DF: Tecnología que utiliza un sorbente, por lo general cal o piedra caliza, para eliminar el dióxido de sulfuro de los gases producidos por la quema de combustibles fósiles. Constituye una tecnología de avanzada empleada por los principales emisores de SO₂, como las plantas de energía eléctrica.

EN: flue gas desulfurization

detección de quorum

DF: Detección de quórum es un proceso de comunicación bacterial de célula a célula en el cual células bacterianas coordinan su expresión genética produciendo y liberando señales moleculares, autoinductores, en respuesta a la fluctuación de la densidad celular.

EN: quorum sensing

detección del fuego

DF: El acto de descubrir, localizar y reportar incendios espontáneos.

EN: fire detection

detectores

DF: Dispositivo que automáticamente identifica y graba un estímulo.

EN: detectors

detergentes

DF: Agente con regiones polares (hidrófilas) y no polares (hidrofóbicas) que tiene propiedades limpiadoras debido a su capacidad para unirse a otras moléculas, especialmente aceites, y hacerlas solubles en agua.

EN: detergents

deterioro

DF: Proceso mediante el cual desciende la calidad de productos, materiales, etc.

EN: deterioration

deterioro de alimentos

DF: Diversos grados de deterioro físico, químico y/o biológico de las propiedades sensoriales, contenido de nutrientes y/o seguridad de los alimentos. Entre las principales causas se incluyen: 1) crecimiento y actividad de microorganismos, 2) enzimas naturales, 3) insectos, parásitos y roedores, 4) temperatura, 5) humedad y resequedad, 6) air/oxígeno, 7) luz, 8) tiempo.

EN: food spoilage

determinación del sexo

DF: Mecanismo en una especie dada por medio de la cual el sexo de un individuo está determinado. En muchas especies, el sexo queda establecido al momento de la fertilización por el semen que fertiliza al huevo. En los humanos, el espermatozoide que lleva el cromosoma Y determina la producción del cigoto masculino.

EN: sex determination

detoxificación (procesamiento)

DF: Remoción o desactivación de un veneno o sustancias tóxicas de un producto o sustancia no viviente.

EN: detoxification (processing)

detribores

DF: Organismo vegetal o animal que se alimenta de restos orgánicos de los organismos autotróficos, en su mayoría vegetales.

EN: detritivores

detrito

DF: Material suelto producido directamente por los procesos de desintegración. El detrito orgánico está compuesto por material resultante de la descomposición de restos orgánicos muertos.

EN: detritus

deuterio

DF: Isótopo estable de hidrógeno. Tiene un neutrón y un protón en el núcleo.

EN: deuterium

dextrinización

DF: Descomposición del almidón en dextrinas debido al estrés térmico, enzimático o ácido.

EN: dextrinization

diabetes mellitus insulino-dependiente

DF: Subtipo de diabetes mellitus caracterizado por la deficiencia de insulina. Se manifiesta mediante la aparición repentina de hiperglucemia grave, el rápido avance a cetoacidosis diabética y la muerte, a menos que sea tratado con insulina. Puede tener lugar a cualquier edad, pero es más común en la infancia o la adolescencia.

EN: insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus

diagnóstico de neumomediastino

DF: Introducción intencional de aire o gas en el mediastino que facilita la realización de exámenes y diagnósticos.

EN: diagnostic pneumomediastinum

diarrea viral bovina

DF: Enfermedad aguda del ganado causada por el virus de la

diarrea viral bovina. A menudo ulceraciones en el hocico son el único síntoma, aunque también se observa fiebre, diarrea, disminución de la producción de leche y pérdida del apetito. La mortalidad es alta en animales que exhiben signos clínicos, especialmente diarrea.

EN: bovine viral diarrhoea

días abiertos

DF: Número de días entre el parto y la concepción.

EN: days open

diastereómeros

DF: Esteroisómeros que no son imágenes especulares. Tienen propiedades físicas diferentes, pero propiedades químicas similares.

EN: diastereomers

dicloxacilina

DF: Una de las penicilinas, que es resistente a la penicilinasas.

EN: dicloxacillin

dicogamia

DF: Condición de ciertas especies de plantas en la cual los estambres y pistilos no maduran simultáneamente, de modo que se produce fertilización cruzada.

EN: dichogamy

dicrocoeliasis

DF: Infección causada por trematodos del género *Dicrocoelium*.

EN: dicrocoeliasis

dielectroforesis

DF: Movimiento de partículas polarizables producido por un campo eléctrico alterno no uniforme.

EN: dielectrophoresis

diente de huevo

DF: Bulto pequeño y calloso, similar a un diente, que suele estar sobre la mandíbula superior o inferior del embrión de un ave o en el hocico del embrión de un reptil ovíparo. Ayuda a romper la cáscara del huevo durante la incubación y desaparece a los pocos días.

EN: egg tooth

diestro

DF: Período de latencia que separa las fases de estro en animales poliestros.

EN: diestrus

dieta cetogénica

DF: Ingesta de alimentos alta en grasas y baja en carbohidratos. Proporciona suficientes proteínas para el crecimiento, pero una cantidad insuficiente de carbohidratos para obtener la energía requerida por el

cuerpo. Genera del 80 al 90 % de los requerimientos calóricos a partir de las grasas, mientras que el resto lo produce a partir de las proteínas.

EN: ketogenic diet

dieta mediterránea

DF: Dieta típica de la región mediterránea, caracterizada por un patrón rico en frutas y hortalizas, cereales, panes, papas, aves de corral, frijoles, nueces, aceite de oliva y pescado, y bajo en carnes rojas y lácteos, y por un consumo moderado de bebidas alcohólicas.

EN: Mediterranean diet

dieta obesogénica

DF: Dieta que conduce a un excesivo aumento de peso.

EN: obesogenic diet

dietas especiales

DF: Régimen dietético diseñado para cumplir ciertas metas nutricionales, fisiológicas y/o médicas.

EN: special diets

dietas occidentales

DF: Dieta poco saludable preferida por un gran número de personas que viven en países desarrollados o en desarrollo del hemisferio occidental. Es rica en grasas saturadas, azúcares, sodio y colesterol. Incluye carnes rojas, frituras, alimentos procesados, granos refinados, lácteos altos en grasa, bebidas azucaradas, postres, cerveza, etc. Es baja en frutas, vegetales y granos enteros.

EN: Western diets

dietética

DF: Aplicación de principios nutricionales a la regulación de la dieta y la alimentación de personas o de grupos de personas.

EN: dietetics

difracción de rayos X

DF: La dispersión de rayos X por materia, especialmente cristales, con variación acompañante en intensidad debido a la interferencia de los efectos. El análisis de la estructura de los cristales en diversos materiales es realizado al pasar rayos X a través de ellos y registrando la difracción de la imagen de los rayos.

EN: X-ray diffraction

difusión facilitada

DF: Movimiento pasivo de las moléculas que excede la velocidad esperada en una difusión simple, sin que se produzca un gasto de energía en el proceso. Se logra mediante la introducción de moléculas que se difunden pasivamente a un ambiente o camino más favorable para el movimiento de esas moléculas. Algunos ejemplos de difusión facilitada son el

transporte pasivo de sustancias hidrófilas a través de una membrana lipídica por medio de poros hidrofílicos que atraviesan la membrana, y el deslizamiento de una proteína de unión de ADN a lo largo de una cadena de ADN.

EN: facilitated diffusion

digestión aeróbica

DF: Proceso bioquímico que utiliza microorganismos en presencia de oxígeno para descomponer la materia orgánica.

EN: aerobic digestion

digestión anaeróbica

DF: Proceso bioquímico que utiliza bacterias en ausencia de oxígeno para descomponer la materia orgánica, con lo que se produce metano y otros subproductos.

EN: anaerobic digestion

dihaploidía

DF: La constitución cromosomal de células formadas por haploidización de poliploides; diaploides resultantes de reducir a la mitad las copias de cromosomas de tetraploides los cuales son especialmente útiles en la producción selectiva de los cultivos.

EN: dihaploidy

dihidrostreptomina

DF: Antibiótico semi-sintético aminoglicósido que se utiliza en el tratamiento de la tuberculosis.

EN: dihydrostreptomycin

dihidroxifenilalanina

DF: Derivado beta-dihidroxiado de fenilalanina. La forma D de la dihidroxifenilalanina tiene menos actividad fisiológica que la forma L y se usa habitualmente de manera experimental para determinar si los efectos farmacológicos de la levodopa son estereoespecíficos.

EN: dihydroxyphenylalanine

dimensiones fractales

DF: Un fractal es una forma fragmentada irregular y a menudo discontinua. Una dimensión fractal es una extensión de la noción de dimensión encontrada en la geometría Euclidea. Las dimensiones fractales pueden ser no enteras (fraccionarias). Hay más de una manera de computar una dimensión fractal, y una manera común es la dimensión de Hausdorff-Besicovich.

EN: fractal dimensions

dimerización

DF: Una reacción química en la que dos moléculas de subunidades idénticas (monómeros) forman una estructura química única, denominada dímero.

EN: dimerization

dinámica molecular

DF: El estudio de conformaciones y movimientos moleculares usando técnicas de simulación computarizadas.

EN: molecular dynamics

dinámica poblacional

DF: Patrón de cualquier proceso o interrelación de fenómenos que afecta el crecimiento o el cambio en una población.

EN: population dynamics

dinaminas

DF: Familia de GTP fosfohidrolasas de alto peso molecular que realizan una función directa en el transporte vesicular. Se asocian a conjuntos de microtúbulos y se cree que producen fuerza mecánica a través de un proceso relacionado con la hidrólisis de GTP. Esta enzima fue enumerada anteriormente como EC 3.6.1.50.

EN: dynamins

dinosaurios

DF: Nombre general de dos órdenes extintos de reptiles del Mesozoico: los saurisquios y los ornitisquios.

EN: dinosaurs

diodos emisores de luz

DF: Dispositivo que utiliza un material denominado semiconductor para generar luz sin emplear mucha energía eléctrica. Se usa comúnmente como luz indicadora en aparatos eléctricos; sin embargo, en la actualidad se utiliza más a menudo con fines de iluminación general.

EN: light emitting diodes

dioecia

DF: Presencia de flores estaminíferas (masculinas) y pistiladas (femeninas) en diferentes plantas de la misma especie.

EN: dioecy

diorita

DF: Roca ígnea granular y cristalina compuesta normalmente de ácido plagioclasa, hornablenda, piroxeno o biotita.

EN: diorite

diploidia

DF: Constitución cromosómica de las células en la que cada tipo de cromosoma está representado dos veces.

EN: diploidy

dique (hidrología)

DF: Barrera artificial construida a través de un cuerpo de agua con el propósito de retener el agua en un embalse.

EN: dams (hydrology)

diques

DF: Bordes bajos de tierra construidos a lo largo del contorno del borde inferior de un terreno para controlar la erosión del suelo.

EN: bunds

Dirección del Servicio Agrícola

DF: Servicio del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica cuyas funciones consisten en estabilizar el ingreso agrícola, ayudar a los agricultores a conservar los recursos de tierras y agua, proporcionar créditos a agricultores nuevos o desaventajados y ayudar a que las operaciones agrícolas se recuperen de los efectos de desastres.

EN: Farm Service Agency

disbiosis

DF: Cambios en la composición cuantitativa y cualitativa de la microbiota que pueden conducir a una interacción alterada entre el huésped y los microbios o a un desequilibrio homeostático que puede contribuir a un estado patológico acompañado a menudo de una inflamación.

EN: dysbiosis

disco adhesivo ventral

DF: Estructura microtubular que se halla en el citoesqueleto del trofozoito Giardia. Constituye un orgánulo esencial que media la adhesión del Giardia a la mucosa intestinal huésped.

EN: ventral adhesive disk

discondroplasia

DF: Desarrollo anormal de cartílagos y huesos.

EN: dyschondroplasia

diseño

DF: Componente del proceso de planificación que controla los cambios físicos reales que tendrán lugar en el tiempo y el espacio. En niveles más altos de la planificación, el componente de diseño establece las directrices generales del patrón espacial y del carácter físico de la actividad. En un proyecto individual, el diseño constituye la actividad que establece con precisión el carácter, la forma y el patrón del entorno del proyecto.

EN: design

diseño asistido por computador

DF: El uso del computador en el trabajo de diseño.

EN: computer-aided design

diseño de procesos

DF: Actividades necesarias para determinar los requisitos de diseño para llevar a cabo un proceso particular, tales como instrumentación, equipo,

especificaciones, flujo de trabajo, instalaciones,
etc.

EN: process design

diseño del ciclo de vida

DF: El diseño del ciclo de vida incluye en cada fase del diseño del producto consideraciones sobre su impacto ambiental, de modo que el impacto final causado por el producto sea minimizado y optimizado mediante el desempeño económico y físico.

EN: life cycle design

diseño para el medio ambiente

DF: Diseño enfocado a enfatizar los principios de sostenibilidad que tienen como objetivo disminuir el impacto ambiental de un producto o proceso.

EN: design for environment

disfagia

DF: Dificultad para tragar que puede ser el resultado de un trastorno neuromuscular o de una obstrucción mecánica. Se clasifica en: disfagia orofaríngea, producto del mal funcionamiento de la faringe y del esfínter esofágico superior, y disfagia esofágica, causada por el mal funcionamiento del esófago.

EN: dysphagia

disgénesis híbrida

DF: Elementos P encargados de mediar la transposición en la línea germen, investigada por primera vez en drosófilos, en donde los machos de ciertas cepas (cepas P) son apreadas con las hembras de otra cepa (cepa M), produciendo progenie estéril.

EN: hybrid dysgenesis

disómicos

DF: Que tiene un conjunto de cromosomas haploides más un cromosoma análogo adicional; por ejemplo, N+1.

EN: disomics

disoxia

DF: Metabolismo anormal del oxígeno en células y tejidos.

EN: dysoxia

disparlure

DF: Feromona sexual de la palomilla gitana, *Limantria dispar*, y también el extracto sintético utilizado para atraer a los machos de la especie.

EN: disparlure

dispersión de las especies

DF: Alejamiento de los individuos de una especie de una población ubicada en un área de origen.

EN: species dispersal

dispersión hidrodinámica

DF: Dispersión de solutos, coloides, materia particulada o calor mediante la combinación de procesos de difusión y mezcla química de fluidos a lo largo del lecho de flujos de aguas subterráneas.

EN: hydrodynamic dispersion

dispersiones

DF: Sistema de dos fases que consiste en la distribución de partículas finamente divididas en un medio continuo.

EN: dispersions

displasia de cadera canina

DF: Enfermedad hereditaria de las articulaciones de la cadera de los perros. Los signos de la enfermedad pueden hacerse evidentes en cualquier momento después de las 4 semanas de edad.

EN: canine hip dysplasia

disponibilidad de nutrientes

DF: La disponibilidad de nutrientes para ser ingeridos y usados por organismos biológicos vivientes.

EN: nutrient availability

disposición a pagar

DF: Es el monto que los consumidores están dispuestos a pagar por un bien o servicio final. Constituye una estimación del valor en uso.

EN: willingness to pay

distancia genética

DF: Divergencia genética entre dos individuos, poblaciones o especies. Generalmente es una estadística basada en las diferencias en las frecuencias de alelos en poblaciones separadas, pero puede usar otros datos, tales como el número de repeticiones en tandem, secuencias de ADN, o incluso el número de mutaciones requeridas para producir las diferencias observadas.

EN: genetic distance

distocia

DF: Dificultad para dar a luz o durante la labor de parto.

EN: dystocia

distribución acumulada

DF: La suma de las probabilidades de cada valor de una variable aleatoria discreta o de la distribución de la probabilidad integral para una variable aleatoria continua, es decir, una variable X es menor que o equivalente a x , para cada valor de x .

EN: cumulative distribution

distribución binomial

DF: Distribución de probabilidad asociada a dos resultados mutuamente exclusivos, utilizada para modelar tasas de incidencia acumulativa y de prevalencia. La distribución Bernoulli constituye un caso especial de distribución binomial.

EN: binomial distribution

distribución de frecuencias

DF: Distribución que describe la frecuencia de la ocurrencia de un valor en un conjunto o una población, dispuesta en orden ascendente o descendente.

EN: frequency distribution

distribución de Poisson

DF: Función de distribución utilizada para describir la ocurrencia de eventos poco comunes o la distribución de muestras de conteos aislados en un espacio tiempo.

EN: Poisson distribution

distribución de probabilidad

DF: La probabilidad de cada valor de una variable aleatoria discreta o la probabilidad de un valor de una variable aleatoria continua dentro de un intervalo particular.

EN: probability distribution

distribución ji cuadrado

DF: Distribución de una variable como la suma de los cuadrados de cualquier variable aleatoria independiente, cada uno de los cuales presenta una distribución normal con una media de cero y una variación de uno. La prueba de ji cuadrado es una medición estadística basada en la comparación de una estadística de prueba con una distribución ji cuadrado. La más antigua de estas pruebas se emplea para descubrir si dos o más distribuciones de la población difieren una de la otra.

EN: chi-square distribution

distribución normal

DF: Distribución de frecuencia continua de rango infinito caracterizada por: 1) una distribución simétrica y continua en la que las dos colas se extienden al infinito, 2) una media, una mediana y una moda idénticas y 3) una forma completamente determinada por la media y una desviación estándar.

EN: normal distribution

distribuidores de alimentos

DF: Las organizaciones que distribuyen alimentos (alimentos no preparados, tales como alimentos enlatados, cereales, arroz, pan y frutas frescas o la carne a veces) a las personas necesitadas en la comunidad.

EN: food pantries

distrofia muscular

DF: Término genérico para un grupo de trastornos hereditarios que se caracterizan por una degeneración progresiva de los músculos esqueléticos sin involucrar el sistema nervioso.
EN: muscular dystrophy

diterpenoides

DF: Terpenoides que tienen un esqueleto C₂₀.
EN: diterpenoids

ditionita

DF: Ion de ácido ditionoso y sus sales.
EN: dithionite

diversidad de especies

DF: Variedad de especies en un área. Incluye no solo el número de especies en el área, sino también su abundancia relativa y distribución espacial. La riqueza de especies constituye un componente de la diversidad de especies, pero no el único factor determinante.
EN: species diversity

diversidad de los anticuerpos

DF: Fenómeno de la inmensa variabilidad característica de los anticuerpos. Permite que el sistema inmunológico reaccione de manera específica frente a clases esencialmente ilimitadas de antígenos. La diversidad de los anticuerpos es explicada mediante tres teorías principales: (1) la teoría de la línea germinal, que sostiene que cada célula que produce anticuerpos posee genes que codifican todas las posibles especificidades de los anticuerpos; sin embargo, solo expresan la que recibe estímulo del antígeno; (2) la teoría de la mutación somática, que indica que las células productoras de anticuerpos contienen solo unos cuantos genes, que producen diversidad de anticuerpos a través de la mutación; y (3) la teoría del reordenamiento génico, según la cual la diversidad de los anticuerpos es generada mediante el reordenamiento de segmentos del gen de región variable de las inmunoglobulinas durante la diferenciación de las células productoras de anticuerpos.
EN: antibody diversity

diverticulitis

DF: Inflamación de uno o más divertículos.
EN: diverticulitis

divertículo

DF: Condición patológica que se manifiesta como una abertura de una bolsa o saco de un órgano sacular o tubular.
EN: diverticulum

divisas

DF: Las transacciones relacionadas con el dinero internacional (moneda) negociadas de un país a otro por los gobiernos o las empresas.

EN: foreign exchange

dodecil sulfato de sodio

DF: Surfactante aniónico, por lo general, es una mezcla de sulfatos de alquilo de sodio, principalmente el lauril; reduce la tensión superficial de las soluciones acuosas. Es utilizado como emulsionante de grasa, agente humectante, detergente en cosméticos, fármacos y cremas dentales, también como herramienta de investigación en bioquímica de las proteínas.

EN: sodium dodecyl sulfate

dolor

DF: Sensación desagradable causada por estímulos nocivos que son detectados por las terminaciones nerviosas de las neuronas nociceptivas.

EN: pain

domesticación

DF: Procedimiento de mejoramiento genético para obtener una o más características deseadas en plantas y animales.

EN: domestication

dopamina

DF: Uno de los transmisores de catecolamina del cerebro. Se deriva de la tirosina y es precursor de la norepinefrina y la epinefrina. La dopamina es un importante transmisor del sistema extrapiramidal del cerebro, y es importante también para la regulación del movimiento. Una familia de receptores media su acción.

EN: dopamine

dosificación letal mediana

DF: Cantidad en una sola dosis de una sustancia sólida o líquida suficiente para matar al 50% de la población probada. Usualmente se expresa en mg/kg (miligramos del material por kilogramo de peso corporal) y es usada para todas las rutas de exposición a excepción de la inhalación. Compare con "concentración letal 50"

EN: lethal dose 50

dosis absorbida

DF: La cantidad de una sustancia que penetra a través de una barrera (el intercambio de capas) de un organismo, ya sea a través de procesos físicos o biológicos.

EN: absorbed dose

dosis administrada

DF: La cantidad de una sustancia dada a un sujeto de prueba (humano o animal) para determinar las relaciones dosis-respuesta.

EN: administered dose

dosis de exposición estimada

DF: La medida o dosis calculada a la cual los organismos es probable que sean expuestos considerando todas las fuentes y vías de comunicación.

EN: estimated exposure dose

dosis de genes

DF: Número de copias de un gen determinado presente en una célula o núcleo.

EN: gene dosage

douchi

DF: Producto alimenticio tradicional chino, a base de soja negra fermentada y salada, que es rico en proteínas.

EN: douchi

doxociclina

DF: Derivado de tetraciclina sintética con actividad antimicrobiana similar. Los estudios en animales sugieren que puede causar manchas en los dientes en menor grado que otras tetraciclinas. Se utiliza en algunas áreas para el tratamiento de la malaria por *P. falciparum* resistente a la cloroquina (malaria, *Plasmodium falciparum*).

EN: doxycycline

doxorubicina

DF: Antibiótico antineoplásico obtenido a partir de *Streptomyces peucetius*. Es un derivado hidroxilado de la daunorubicina.

EN: doxorubicin

dragado

DF: Remoción de sedimentos y detritos del fondo de lagos, ríos, puertos y otras masas de agua.

EN: dredging

drogas de diseño

DF: Drogas diseñadas y sintetizadas, a menudo para uso ilegal en la calle, mediante la modificación de estructuras de fármacos (como las anfetaminas). Revisten especial interés la MPTP (un éster inverso de la meperidina), la MDA (3,4-metilendioxianfetamina) y la MDMA (3,4-metilendioximetanfetamina). Muchas drogas actúan en el sistema aminérgico, las aminas biógenas fisiológicamente activas.

EN: designer drugs

drogas ilícitas

DF: Drogas obtenidas y a menudo fabricadas ilegalmente por los efectos subjetivos que se dice que producen. Suelen ser distribuidas en áreas urbanas, pero también se encuentran disponibles en áreas suburbanas y rurales. Tienden a ser sumamente impuras y pueden causar una toxicidad inesperada.

EN: illicit drugs

ductus deferens

DF: Conducto excretor de los testículos que transporta los espermatozoides. Se origina en el escroto y se une a las vesículas seminales para formar el conducto eyaculador.

EN: ductus deferens

dumping (economía)

DF: Venta de bienes en un mercado extranjero a un precio inferior al que tiene en el mercado interno: el precio para el importador es menor al precio normal que se cobra al comprador en el país de origen del producto.

EN: dumping (economics)

duodenoscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se lleva a cabo en la superficie luminal del duodeno por medio de un endoscopio.

EN: duodenoscopy

duplicación genética

DF: Procesos que ocurren en varios organismo, mediante los cuales surge un nuevo gen; por ejemplo, la duplicación de un gen individual. En la duplicación genética contigua, la secuencia duplicada coexiste dentro de los límites establecidos por las señales de inicio y detención para síntesis de proteínas del original, lo cual origina un producto de transcripción y una proteína más grandes a expensas de la proteína existente.

EN: gene duplication

durabilidad

DF: Calidad o estado de un material con respecto a su resistencia a las quebraduras o a la destrucción.

EN: durability

duración de la exposición

DF: Frecuencia y duración de tiempo en que un organismo está en contacto con un agente biológico, físico o químico.

EN: exposure duration

duramen

DF: Madera que se extiende desde la albura hasta la médula, cuyas células ya no participan en los procesos vitales del árbol. Puede contener compuestos fenólicos, gomas, resinas y otros materiales que suelen volverla más oscura y más resistente a la pudrición que la médula.

EN: heartwood

durion

DF: Fruta de tamaño grande y forma ovalada, de gran sabor, pero de mal olor y cáscara áspera.

EN: durians

duripán

DF: Del latín durus, duro; capa dura. Horizonte en el subsuelo, cementado por la sílice iluvial a un grado tal que menos del 50 % del volumen de fragmentos secados al aire se enfrían en el agua o durante una inmersión prolongada en ácido clorhídrico (HCL). Pueden variar en cuanto al grado de cementación por sílice. Comúnmente contienen cementos adicionales, principalmente carbonato de calcio.

EN: duripans

E

Eastern equine encephalitis virus

DF: Especies de Alphavirus causando encephalomyelitis en Equidae y humanos. El virus fluctua a lo largo de la costa Atlántica de los Estados Unidos y Canadá y tiene un alcance tan al sur como el Caribe, México y partes de América Central y del Sur. Infecciones en caballos muestran una mortalidad de hasta un 90 por ciento y en humanos tan alta como 80% durante epidemias. Mosquitos Culiseta y Aedes son los vectores para la transmisión de esta enfermedad.

EN: Eastern equine encephalitis virus

eccema

DF: Dermatitis pruriginosa papulovesicular que ocurre como una reacción a numerosos agentes endógenos y exógenos.

EN: eczema

ecdysis

DF: Eliminación periódica de la capa más antigua de la cutícula o del exoesqueleto al finalizar cada muda en los insectos (artrópodos) o la separación y el desprendimiento de la piel más antigua en algunos reptiles y anfibios. Durante este proceso los músculos se contraen para agrandar el cuerpo, hasta que el exoesqueleto se rompe y el organismo sale al medioambiente. Este fenómeno constituye un prerrequisito para los procesos normales de crecimiento, desarrollo y metamorfosis de varios insectos, reptiles, anfibios, etc.

EN: ecdysis

eclosión (metamorfosis)

DF: Escape de insectos adultos de la cutícula de la pupa, el capullo o el pupario o, en insectos hemimetábolos, de la cutícula del último estadio ninfal.

EN: eclosion

eco-eficiencia

DF: La relación entre los resultados económicos de los productos, procesos y servicios y su impacto ambiental, con el objetivo de ser producto de un uso eficiente de los materiales y energía en todo el ciclo de vida, con el fin de reducir los costos económicos y ecológicos.

EN: eco-efficiency

ecoetiquetado

DF: Símbolo, gráfico o declaración que aparece en los productos o en sus envases a fin de transmitir un aspecto medioambiental de ese producto al consumidor.

EN: ecolabeling

ecofisiología

DF: El estudio de la respuesta adaptativa de la fisiología de un organismo a su entorno.

EN: ecophysiology

ecolocación

DF: Mecanismo de orientación auditiva que supone la emisión de sonidos de alta frecuencia que son reflejados en el emisor (animal).

EN: echolocation

ecología

DF: Rama de la ciencia que se ocupa de las interrelaciones de los organismos y sus ciclos y ritmos, el desarrollo de comunidades y los ambientes, especialmente cuando son manifestadas por una estructura natural, la interacción entre diferentes tipos de organismos, su distribución geográfica y alteraciones en su población.

EN: ecology

ecología comunitaria

DF: Estudio de las relaciones entre comunidades de organismos y su ambiente.

EN: community ecology

ecología económica

DF: Campo de estudio interdisciplinario que integra los sistemas ambientales, sociales y económicos que examinan el valor económico de productos no comerciales y servicios conectados a la economía, que son sostenidos por un flujo de energía y materiales en el ambiente natural.

EN: ecological economics

ecología industrial

DF: Estudio sistemático de los usos de materiales y energía y los flujos de productos y procesos industriales, enfocados en el rol de la industria con miras a reducir las cargas ambientales en todo el ciclo de vida del producto, desde materias primas hasta la gestión de residuos.

EN: industrial ecology

ecología poblacional

DF: Campo de la ecología que se relaciona con la dinámica poblacional dentro de las especies y los patrones de espacio y tiempo de las interacciones de estas poblaciones con factores ambientales.

EN: population ecology

econometría

DF: Prueba y cuantificación de teorías económicas y la resolución de problemas económicos mediante su conversión a formas matemáticas, la aplicación de procesos matemáticos y el uso de técnicas estadísticas.

EN: econometrics

economía ambiental

DF: Rama de la economía que estudia el impacto económico de las políticas ambientales y los usos del análisis económico para apoyar tanto las toma de decisiones ambientales, como la evaluación del costo-beneficio de la protección del medio ambiente.

EN: environmental economics

economía de mercado

DF: Sistema económico en el cual bienes y servicios son intercambiados en un mercado libre de regulación o dirección gubernamental. En esta, la producción y consumo de bienes y servicios es impulsada por la demanda del consumidor y el oferente.

EN: market economy

economía mixta

DF: Sistema económico en el cual algunos bienes y servicios son dirigidos y administrados por el gobierno y otros son propiedad privada e intercambiados en el mercado libre.

EN: mixed economy

economías de aglomeración

DF: Beneficios obtenidos por múltiples empresas que se encuentran ubicadas en la misma zona geográfica, ya que ello supone una disminución de los costos de producción y otras ventajas adquiridas como resultado de los efectos de red.

EN: agglomeration economies

economías de escala

DF: Aumento en la eficiencia de la producción a medida que la cantidad de bienes producidos aumenta y los costos de producción por unidad se reducen. Se puede aplicar también a la distribución de un servicio o a la comercialización.

EN: economies of scale

economías de planificación centralizada

DF: Sistema económico en el cual la economía es dirigida y administrada por su propio gobierno.

EN: centrally planned economy

ecorregiones

DF: Regiones físicas que se caracterizan por sus especies y comunidades diversas y también se clasifican por sus características físicas similares, tales como el clima, factores meteorológicos, topografía, elevación, tipos de

suelo, etc.
EN: ecoregions

ecosistemas
DF: Comunidad natural de plantas, animales y otros organismos vivos y el entorno físico donde viven e interactúan.
EN: ecosystems

ecosistemas acuáticos
DF: Interacción de los seres vivos con el ambiente físico o químico de una masa de agua.
EN: aquatic ecosystems

ecosistemas marinos
DF: Interacción de organismos vivos con el ambiente físico o químico de una masa de agua salada.
EN: marine ecosystems

ecotipos
DF: Grupo subespecífico que se adapta genéticamente a un hábitat particular.
EN: ecotypes

ecotonas
DF: Zonas de transición en que se juntan dos o más ecosistemas.
EN: ecotones

ecotoxicología
DF: El término fue acuñado en 1969 por René Truhaut. Ciencia de los venenos y las sustancias tóxicas que ocurren en el ambiente y sus efectos. Se puede ampliar a la ciencia que predice los efectos de agentes potencialmente tóxicos en ecosistemas naturales y especies no blanco.
EN: ecotoxicology

ecoturismo
DF: Viaje a lugares naturales enfocándose en la apreciación, conservación, preservación y el desarrollo sostenible de los recursos naturales del área y la comunidad que la rodea.
EN: ecotourism

ectima contagiosa
DF: Dermatitis infecciosa de ovejas y cabras que afecta principalmente el hocico y los labios. La causa un poxvirus y puede ser transmitida al hombre.
EN: contagious ecthyma

ectomicorrizas
DF: Micorriza que crece en una red cercana en la superficie de una raíz asociada, formada generalmente por hongos basidiomicetos.
EN: ectomycorrhizae

ectotermia

DF: Uso del calor ambiental para controlar la temperatura del cuerpo. La temperatura corporal de los animales ectotérmicos normalmente varía mucho; sin embargo, puede ser moderada por el comportamiento del animal. Por ejemplo, las serpientes y los lagartos pueden mantener una temperatura relativamente constante tomando el sol o permaneciendo en refugios subterráneos.

EN: ectothermy

Ecuación Universal de Pérdida de Suelo

DF: Ecuación utilizada para diseñar sistemas de control de la erosión hídrica. $A = RKLSPC$, donde A es el promedio anual de pérdida de suelo en toneladas por hectárea por año, R es el factor de precipitación, K es el factor de erosionabilidad del suelo, L es la longitud de la pendiente, S es el porcentaje de la pendiente, P es el factor de prácticas de conservación y C es el factor de cultivo y gestión.

EN: Universal Soil Loss Equation

edad gestacional

DF: Edad del producto de la concepción, que empieza en el momento de la fertilización. En el campo de la obstetricia clínica, la edad gestacional suele ser calculada a partir del último día de la última menstruación, aproximadamente dos semanas antes de la ovulación y la fertilización.

EN: gestational age

edeago

DF: Órgano copulatorio de algunos insectos machos.

EN: aedeagus

edema

DF: Cantidad excesiva de fluido acuoso acumulado en los espacios intercelulares, que más habitualmente se encuentra presente en tejido subcutáneo.

EN: edema

edición de ARN

DF: Proceso que cambia la secuencia de nucleótidos del ARNm a partir de aquella del molde de ADN que lo codifica.

EN: RNA editing

edición de genes

DF: Técnicas de ingeniería genética que involucran mecanismos de reparación del ADN para realizar modificaciones específicas en el genoma de una célula.

EN: gene editing

educación a distancia

DF: Entrega de material educativo en un área geográfica amplia a través de una o más tecnologías, incluyendo vídeo, computador y láser.

EN: distance education

educación ambiental

DF: Programas educacionales y capacitación en temas ambientales, protección y gestión ambientales.

EN: environmental education

educación especial

DF: Programas educacionales para estudiantes que necesitan métodos de enseñanza o materiales especializados porque tienen características intelectuales, físicas, emocionales o sociales diferentes a las de estudiantes normales.

EN: special education

educación para la paternidad

DF: Programa organizado que enseña a los niños o adolescentes el cuidado de los hijos, su desarrollo y el papel de los padres. Proporciona información, conocimientos, conciencia y capacidades para lograr una paternidad eficaz.

EN: parenthood education

educación para padres

DF: Instrucciones, actividades de capacitación o servicios sobre crianza eficaz ofrecidos a los padres.

EN: parent education

educación primaria

DF: Educación de alumnos desde kindergarten hasta sexto, séptimo u octavo grado (dependiendo del sistema escolar).

EN: elementary education

educación secundaria

DF: Educación de estudiantes en los grados o cursos de 7mo y 8vo años y los estudiantes de enseñanza secundaria o media de 1ro a 4to año, o de 9no a 12mo (dependiendo del sistema de educación escolar).

EN: secondary education

educación temprana

DF: Educación de alumnos desde el nivel pre-escolar hasta el tercer grado.

EN: early childhood education

educación vocacional

DF: Educación para oficios u ocupaciones específicos.

EN: vocational education

edulcorantes

DF: Sustancias que endulzan los alimentos, bebidas, medicamentos, etc, como el azúcar, sacarina u otros productos sintéticos de bajas calorías.

EN: sweeteners

edulcorantes no nutritivos

DF: Endulzantes que no tienen ningún contenido energético o nutritivo significativo.

EN: nonnutritive sweeteners

efecto aditivo

DF: Una respuesta biológica a la exposición a múltiples sustancias, lo cual equivale a la suma de las respuestas de todas las sustancias agregadas.

EN: additive effect

efecto Allee

DF: Disminución en la tasa de crecimiento de la población en bajas densidades poblacionales.

EN: Allee effect

efecto de Crabtree

DF: Efecto de aumentar la fermentación proporcionando glucosa como nutriente en ciertas levaduras.

EN: Crabtree effect

efecto de posición (genética)

DF: Cambio en la expresión fenotípica de un gen debido a un cambio en la ubicación física del gen con respecto a los genes vecinos.

EN: position effect (genetics)

efecto Doppler

DF: Cambio en la frecuencia con la que la energía alcanza un receptor cuando tiene lugar un movimiento relativo entre este y la fuente de energía.

EN: Doppler effect

efecto fundador

DF: Principio que establece que cuando una muestra pequeña de una población mayor se establece como entidad aislada nueva, su acervo genético lleva sólo una parte de la diversidad genética representada en la población de origen. De tal manera, resulta probable que los destinos genéticos de la población de origen y de la nueva población se establezcan de maneras diferentes, ya que las presiones evolutivas de las diferentes áreas de las dos poblaciones operarán sobre distintos acervos genéticos.

EN: founder effect

efecto invernadero

DF: Atrapamiento y acumulación de calor en la atmósfera (troposfera), cerca de la superficie terrestre. Cierta calor que fluye de nuevo hacia el espacio desde dicha superficie es absorbido por el vapor de agua, el dióxido de carbono, el ozono y varios otros gases de la atmósfera y, posteriormente, es reirradiado otra vez hacia la superficie terrestre. Si las concentraciones atmosféricas de los gases de efecto invernadero ascienden, la temperatura promedio de

la capa inferior de la atmósfera irá aumentando gradualmente.

EN: greenhouse effect

efecto maternal

DF: Influencia del fenotipo o genotipo de la madre en el fenotipo de su descendencia.

EN: maternal effect

efecto térmico de los alimentos

DF: Mayor gasto energético y liberación de calor debido al efecto estimulante que tienen los nutrientes de los alimentos sobre el metabolismo en general.

EN: thermic effect of food

efectos de borde

DF: Características ecológicas asociadas con la unión de dos tipos de hábitat o ecosistemas distintos de modo que afecta la estructura de la población y los rasgos biológicos de las comunidades animales o vegetales.

EN: edge effects

efectos genéticos aditivos

DF: Acción genética que es el resultado de genes que actúan independientemente de su historial genético, de modo que cada gen tiene una habilidad idéntica de expresarse y realiza una contribución independiente a la expresión de un rasgo.

EN: additive gene effects

eficacia en el uso del agua

DF: Característica de las plantas que se mide por la cantidad de materia seca o producto cosechable producido por unidad de agua utilizada por la planta.

EN: water use efficiency

eficiencia de combustión

DF: Medida de cuán eficazmente el contenido térmico de un combustible en un artefacto de combustión, es decir, un horno o una caldera, se convierte en calor utilizable.

EN: combustion efficiency

eficiencia de uso de la radiación

DF: Medición que relaciona la producción de materia seca con la energía de radiación fotosintéticamente activa (PAR) captada.

EN: radiation use efficiency

eficiencia energética

DF: Relación entre la salida de energía respecto del aporte de energía total de un proceso.

EN: energy efficiency

efluentes

DF: Cualquier líquido de desecho o subproducto que entra en el ambiente desde algún punto de origen.
EN: effluents

Ehrlichia

DF: Género de bacterias que causan enfermedad en seres humanos, rumiantes, cánidos y roedores. Su vector principal son las garrapatas.
EN: Ehrlichia

ehrlichiosis

DF: Enfermedad transmitida por garrapatas caracterizada por fiebre, dolor de cabeza, mialgias, anorexia, y ocasionalmente, erupciones en la piel. Los agentes causales pertenecen al orden de los Rickettsiales e incluyen a la especie Ehrlichia; en los seres humanos, la enfermedad la causa el Anaplasma phagocytophilum; en los caballos la causa la Neorickettsia risticii.
EN: ehrlichiosis

El Gran Chaco

DF: Una vasta planicie con medio ambiente y zonas climáticas variados que se extienden a través del norte de Argentina, sudeste de Bolivia, noroeste de Paraguay y en una pequeña área del sudoeste de Brasil. El uso de la tierra abarca el ganado y producción agrícola y forestal.
EN: El Gran Chaco

El Niño Oscilación del Sur

DF: Calentamiento de la corriente marina a lo largo de las costas de Perú y Ecuador que generalmente se asocia con cambios severos en los patrones del clima de la región. Un episodio El Niño ocurre generalmente cada 3 a 7 años y se asocia con cambios climáticos de nivel mundial.
EN: El Niño

elaboración de compost

DF: La biodecomposición del material orgánico, como restos animales, residuos de plantas o lodos, en presencia de aire, por medio de métodos de control que incluyen mezcla mecánica y aireación.
EN: composting

elaboración de pulpa kraft

DF: La elaboración de pulpa kraft involucra la cocción (digestión) de los chips de madera en una solución alcalina (hidróxido de sodio, hidrosulfida, y sulfuro de sodio) por varias horas durante las cuales los químicos atacan la lignina de la madera. Después, la lignina disuelta se retira pero deja las fibras de celulosa. La pulpa kraft sin blanquear es de color café oscuro, por lo que antes de ser usada en muchos procesos para elaborar papel, debe someterse a varios procesos de blanqueo.
EN: kraft pulping

elaboración del cariotipo

DF: Mapeamiento del conjunto total de cromosomas del núcleo de una célula.

EN: karyotyping

elaioplastos

DF: Plástidos que sintetizan y almacenan aceites.

EN: elaioplasts

elasticidad

DF: Medidas de la respuesta de una variable económica en relación a otra.

EN: elasticities

elasticidad de la demanda

DF: Relaciones entre el cambio de precio de un producto básico y el cambio correspondiente de la cantidad que se vende. Si un pequeño cambio va acompañado de un cambio relativamente grande de la cantidad vendida, se dice que la demanda es elástica (responde a los cambios de precio). Sin embargo, si un gran cambio de precio va acompañado de un pequeño cambio de la cantidad vendida, se dice que la demanda es inelástica.

EN: demand elasticities

elasticidad de sustitución

DF: Medida del efecto en el consumo de dos bienes si el precio de uno cambia.

EN: elasticity of substitution

elasticidad del ingreso

DF: Relaciones entre la cantidad de bienes demandado a medida que aumenta el ingreso ($=\% \text{ cambio en cantidad} / \% \text{ cambio en ingreso}$).

EN: income elasticities

elasticidades de abastecimiento

DF: Grado en el cual el precio de un bien cambia como resultado de un cambio unitario del abastecimiento ($=\% \text{ de cambio de la cantidad suministrada} / \% \text{ cambio de precio}$).

EN: supply elasticities

elechos arborescentes

DF: Elechos, generalmente tropicales, con un tronco o caudex grueso cuya copa cuenta con frondas de gran tamaño y se mantienen sobre el suelo.

EN: tree ferns

electrocorticografía

DF: Registro de las actividades eléctricas cerebrales en el que se colocan electrodos directamente sobre la corteza cerebral.

EN: electrocorticography

electrodiálisis

DF: Proceso de difusión que utiliza corrientes eléctricas aplicadas a membranas permeables para extraer electrolitos o iones de las disoluciones. Electrodo de carga opuesta son colocados a cada lado de la membrana para acelerar la difusión.

EN: electro dialysis

electrodos

DF: Conductores eléctricos por medio de los cuales corrientes eléctricas entran o salen de un medio, ya sea una solución electrolítica, un sólido, una masa fundida, un gas o un vacío.

EN: electrodes

electrodos de ion selectivo

DF: Electrodo que pueden ser utilizados para medir la concentración de iones particulares en células, tejidos o soluciones.

EN: specific ion electrodes

electroencefalogramas

DF: Registro de corrientes eléctricas desarrolladas en el cerebro, realizado por medio de electrodos colocados en el cuero cabelludo, en la superficie del cerebro o dentro de la sustancia cerebral.

EN: electroencephalography

electroforesis

DF: Proceso electroquímico en el que las macromoléculas o partículas coloidales con una carga eléctrica neta migran a una solución bajo la influencia de una corriente eléctrica.

EN: electrophoresis

electroforesis en gel con gradiente de desnaturalización

DF: Electroforesis en la que varios gradientes desnaturalizantes se utilizan para inducir a los ácidos nucleicos a derretirse en las distintas etapas resultantes de la separación de moléculas en base a diferencias en las secuencias pequeñas, incluyendo SNPs [polimorfismos de nucleótido único]. Los desnaturalizantes utilizados incluyen el calor, formamida y urea.

EN: denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis

electroforesis en gel de agar

DF: Electroforesis en la que se usa gel de agar o agarosa como medio de difusión.

EN: agar gel electrophoresis

electroforesis en gel de campo pulsado

DF: Electroforesis en gel en el que la dirección del campo eléctrico se cambia periódicamente. Esta técnica es similar a otros métodos electroforéticos normalmente utilizados

para separar las moléculas de doble cadena del ADN que varían en tamaño de hasta decenas de miles de pares de bases. Sin embargo, por la alternancia de la dirección del campo eléctrico, es capaz de separar las moléculas de ADN de varios millones de pares de bases de longitud.

EN: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis

electroforesis en gel de dos dimensiones

DF: Electroforesis en la que un segundo transporte electroforético perpendicular de los componentes es realizado por separado como resultado de la primer electroforesis. Esta técnica generalmente, es realizada en geles de poliacrilamida.

EN: two-dimensional gel electrophoresis

electroforesis en gel de poliacrilamida

DF: Electroforesis en gel de poliacrilamida que se utiliza como medio de difusión.

EN: polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis

electrofusión

DF: Fusión por la aplicación de una corriente eléctrica; En sistemas biológicos, este método es usado para fusionar células.

EN: electrofusion

electrolisis

DF: Destrucción de una sustancia mediante el paso de una corriente eléctrica galvánica, como en la desintegración de un compuesto químico en disolución.

EN: electrolysis

electrolitos

DF: Sustancia que se disocia (separa) en dos o más iones cuando es disuelta en agua.

EN: electrolytes

electronarcosis

DF: Estupor profundo producido por el paso de una corriente eléctrica a través del cerebro.

EN: electronarcosis

electrones

DF: Partículas elementales estables con la carga negativa más pequeña que se conoce, que se hallan en todos los elementos y que también son denominadas negatrones. Los electrones con carga positiva son llamados positrones. El número, las energías y la distribución de los electrones alrededor de los núcleos atómicos determinan la identidad química de los elementos. Los haces de electrones reciben el nombre de rayos catódicos.

EN: electrons

electroósmosis

DF: Movimiento de un líquido a través de una membrana (o conector o capilar) tras la aplicación de un campo eléctrico a lo largo de ella.

EN: electroosmosis

electroporación

DF: Técnica en la cual pulsos eléctricos, de intensidad en kilovoltios por centímetro y de duración de microsegundos a milisegundos, originan una pérdida temporal de la semipermeabilidad de las membranas celulares, con lo cual se produce una fuga de iones, escape de metabolitos y mayor absorción de drogas, sondas moleculares y ADN por parte de las células. Algunas aplicaciones de electroporación incluyen introducción de plásmidos o ADN foráneo en células vivas para transfección, fusión de células para preparar hibridomas, e inserción de proteínas a las membranas celulares.

EN: electroporation

electroquimioluminiscencia

DF: Luminiscencia producida durante las reacciones electroquímicas de los compuestos en disolución.

EN: electrochemiluminescence

electrorretinografía

DF: Registro de potenciales eléctricos en la retina después de la estimulación por la luz.

EN: electroretinography

elementos de respuesta

DF: Secuencias de nucleótidos, generalmente al inicio de la cadena, que son reconocidas por factores de transcripción reguladores específicos, provocando la respuesta del gen a los distintos agentes reguladores. Estos elementos pueden encontrarse tanto en regiones promotoras como intensificadoras.

EN: response elements

elementos potenciadores

DF: Secuencia de ADN que actúa en cis y puede aumentar la transcripción de genes. Los elementos potenciadores generalmente pueden funcionar en cualquier dirección y a diversas distancias de un promotor.

EN: enhancer elements

elementos primarios del suelo

DF: Materia orgánica o mineral no consolidada, erosionada químicamente, a partir de la cual se desarrollan las capas superiores del suelo (donde se encuentran principalmente las raíces vivas).

EN: soil parent materials

elementos transponibles de ADN

DF: Segmentos discretos de ADN que pueden escindirse y reintegrarse a otro sitio del genoma.
La mayoría son inactivos, es decir, no se han encontrado fuera del estado integrado. Los elementos transportables de ADN incluyen los elementos SI bacterianos (secuencias de inserción), los elementos Tn, los elementos controladores del maíz Ac y Ds, Drosophila P, elementos gitanos y pogo, los elementos humanos Tigger y los elementos Tc y marinos que se encuentran en todo el reino animal.

EN: transposons

eliminación de secuencia

DF: Supresión de secuencias de ácidos nucleicos del material genético de un individuo.

EN: sequence deletion

eliminación por selección (plantas)

DF: El deshacerse en forma individual de plantas genéticamente indeseables, inferiores, débiles, enfermas o infestadas de una plantación para asegurar el nivel de pureza genética o vigor de la cosecha.

EN: culling (plants)

élitros

DF: Alas delanteras exteriores endurecidas de los coleópteros y algunos otros insectos que cubren y protegen las alas posteriores o funcionales.

EN: elytra

Elytrigia littorea

DF: Híbrido intergenérico de *Elymus repens* x *Thinopyrum junceum*.

EN: *Elytrigia littorea*

Elytrigia obtusiuscula

DF: Híbrido interespecífico de *Thinopyrum pycnanthum* x *Thinopyrum junceum*.

EN: *Elytrigia obtusiuscula*

emaciación

DF: Manifestación clínica de delgadez excesiva, generalmente causado por enfermedad o falta de alimentación.

EN: emaciation

embolia

DF: Bloqueo de un vaso sanguíneo por un coágulo sanguíneo o materia extraña que ha sido transportada desde lejos por el torrente sanguíneo.

EN: embolism

embriogénesis somática

DF: Inicicación de embriones a partir de células somáticas previamente diferenciadas. En este

proceso regenerativo, todas las plántulas producidas tienen la misma constitución genética. Tanto los embriones sexuales como los somáticos poseen una raíz y un brote primordial.

EN: somatic embryogenesis

energía

DF: Energía disponible de un tipo determinado que se ha requerido previamente, en forma directa o indirecta, para generar un producto o servicio (emjudio).

EN: energy

emisiones

DF: Descargas al ambiente, por ejemplo, de gases, particulados, olores, polvo, calor, vapor, etc.

EN: emissions

emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero

DF: La descarga de gases de efecto invernadero, como dióxido de carbono, metano, óxido nitroso y diversos hidrocarburos halogenados, en la atmósfera. La combustión de combustibles fósiles, las actividades agrícolas y los procesos industriales contribuyen a las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero.

EN: greenhouse gas emissions

empalme del ARN

DF: Exclusión final de secuencias sin sentido o secuencias interventoras (intrones) antes de que la última transcripción de ARN sea enviada al citoplasma.

EN: RNA splicing

empaquetamiento del ADN

DF: Plegamiento de la molécula de ADN de un organismo hasta su conversión en una estructura compacta y organizada que se ajusta al limitado espacio interno de una célula o de una partícula viral.

EN: DNA packaging

empleo

DF: Gente que recibe sueldos, salarios u otro tipo de remuneración por su trabajo.

EN: employment

empresas

DF: Esfuerzo diligente orientado a generar ganancias económicas.

EN: business enterprises

empresas desde el domicilio

DF: Un pequeño negocio que tiene su base en una residencia y cuyo propietario y operador es el residente del domicilio, a pesar que empleados contratados puedan realizar trabajos allí pero viven en otro lugar.

EN: home-based businesses

empresas individuales

DF: Organización comercial donde el negocio es poseído y manejado por una persona.

EN: sole proprietorship

empresas privadas

DF: Organizaciones dedicadas a la producción, distribución y/o venta de bienes o servicios. Son propiedad y están operadas por un individuo o un grupo de personas privadas o instituciones.

EN: private enterprises

emulsificación

DF: Formación de una mezcla de dos líquidos, como el aceite y el agua, en la que uno de los líquidos se presenta en forma de gotitas y se dispersa en el otro.

EN: emulsifying

emulsificadores

DF: Químicos que promueven el emulsionamiento y mantienen la estabilidad de la emulsión.

EN: emulsifiers

enantiómeros

DF: Par de esteroisómeros que no son imágenes especulares superimpuestas análogas a las manos humanas. Tiene idénticas propiedades físicas, excepto por la rotación de luz polarizada, e idénticas propiedades químicas, excepto por reacciones a agentes reactivos ópticos.

EN: enantiomers

encamado

DF: Condición en que una planta, especialmente de cereal, ha sido aplastada contra el suelo o dañada en tal forma que no se mantiene erguida debido a las condiciones climáticas o debido a que el tallo no es lo suficientemente fuerte para sostenerla.

EN: lodging

encefalitis

DF: Inflamación del cerebro causada por infección, procesos autoinmunes, toxinas y otras condiciones. Las infecciones virales son una causa relativamente frecuente de esta condición. Encefalomiелitis es el término genérico para designar la inflamación del cerebro y de la médula espinal. Existe un traslape considerable en el uso de los términos encefalomiелitis y encefalitis en la literatura.

EN: encephalitis

encefalitis ovina

DF: Infección aguda producida por un virus transmitido por la garrapata que ocasiona meningoencefalomiелitis en carneros.

EN: louping ill

encefalomalacia

DF: Ablandamiento o pérdida de tejido cerebral con posterioridad a un INFARTO CEREBRAL; isquemia cerebral (véase ISQUEMIA CEREBRAL), infección, TRAUMA CRANEOCEREBRAL u otro tipo de lesión.

EN: encephalomalacia

encefalomielitis equina

DF: Grupo de infecciones de Alphavirus que afectan a los caballos y al hombre, transmitidas por la picadura de mosquitos. Estas enfermedades son endémicas en regiones de Sudamérica y Norteamérica.

EN: equine encephalomyelitis

encefalopatía espongiiforme bovina

DF: Encefalopatía transmisible del ganado bovino caracterizada por una estructura espongiiforme del tejido cerebral y asociada con proteína del prión en el cerebro.

EN: bovine spongiform encephalopathy

encefalopatía transmisible del visón

DF: Tipo de encefalopatía espongiiforme subaguda que ocurre en forma natural en visones criados en granjas comerciales (Mustela vision). En términos neuropatológicos, se caracteriza por cambios espongiiformes en el neuropilo, vacuolación neuronal intracitoplásmica, hipertrofia e hiperplasia astrocítica.

EN: transmissible mink encephalopathy

encia

DF: Tejido bucal que rodea la dentadura y está unido a ella.

EN: gingiva

encuestas de salud

DF: Acopio sistemático de datos fácticos sobre la salud y las enfermedades de una población humana dentro de un área geográfica determinada.

EN: health surveys

encuestas serológicas

DF: Investigaciones epidemiológicas que incluyen, la detección e identificación de anticuerpos de antígenos específicos en las poblaciones de individuos.

EN: serological surveys

encuestas sobre enfermedades

DF: Investigaciones epidemiológicas sobre la ocurrencia, incidencia y prevalencia de enfermedades en una población de individuos.

EN: disease surveys

encuestas sobre nutrición

DF: Recolección sistemática de datos fácticos con respecto al

estado nutricional de la población humana de un área geográfica determinada. Los datos obtenidos mediante estas encuestas son utilizados para realizar evaluaciones de nutrición.

EN: nutrition surveys

encurtido (proceso)

DF: Método para preservar y dar sabor a los alimentos que consiste en remojarlos en salmuera o vinagre, a menudo con especias.

EN: pickling

endocarditis

DF: Alteraciones inflamatorias exudativas y proliferativas del endocardio, caracterizadas por la presencia de vegetaciones en la superficie del endocardio o en el propio endocardio que con frecuencia comprometen una válvula cardíaca y en ocasiones afectan el revestimiento interno de las cámaras cardíacas u otras partes del endocardio. Puede presentarse como un trastorno primario o como complicación relacionada con otra enfermedad.

EN: endocarditis

endocarpio

DF: Porción de tejido vegetal que constituye la capa diferenciada más profunda del pericarpio.

EN: endocarp

endodoncia

DF: Especialidad odontológica relativa al mantenimiento de la pulpa dental en un estado de salud específico y al tratamiento de la cavidad pulpar (cámara pulpar y canal pulpar).

EN: endodontics

endogamia

DF: Apareamiento de plantas o animales que tienen una estrecha relación genética.

EN: inbreeding

endometritis

DF: Inflamación del endometrio, generalmente causada por infecciones intrauterinas.

EN: endometritis

endomicorrizas

DF: Micorriza que penetra en la raíz asociada y que se ramifica entre las células, formada generalmente por hongos ficomicetos.

EN: endomycorrhizae

endoparasitoides

DF: Parasitoides que, en algún momento de su ciclo de vida, se desarrollan en el cuerpo de su huésped. En sus etapas

inmaduras de desarrollo pueden ser endoparasitoides, mientras que, como adultos, tienen una vida independiente.
EN: endoparasitoids

endopoliploidía

DF: Estado poliploide en el que los cromosomas de una célula se han dividido y duplicado repetidamente sin sufrir división del núcleo ni de la célula.

EN: endopolyploidy

endoscopia

DF: Procedimiento de aplicación de endoscopio para diagnosticar y tratar enfermedades. La endoscopia consiste en hacer pasar un instrumento óptico a través de vías naturales del cuerpo, tales como el tracto digestivo o a través de pequeñas incisiones para examinar el interior del cuerpo. Con los avances de la imagenología, los endoscopios y la miniaturización del equipo endoquirúrgico, se puede realizar cirugía durante una endoscopia.

EN: endoscopy

endoscopia de las vías respiratorias

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se lleva a cabo en las vías respiratorias mediante un endoscopio.

EN: respiratory tract endoscopy

endoscopia del tracto digestivo

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se practica en el tracto digestivo mediante un endoscopio.

EN: digestive tract endoscopy

endoscopia gastrointestinal

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se lleva a cabo en el tracto gastrointestinal con la ayuda de un endoscopio.

EN: gastrointestinal endoscopy

endoscopia por cápsula

DF: Imágenes endoscópicas no invasivas obtenidas a través de un videoendoscopio en cápsula, a fin de examinar el tracto gastrointestinal, especialmente el intestino delgado.

EN: capsule endoscopy

endoscopios

DF: Instrumentos utilizados para examinar visualmente estructuras internas del cuerpo. Existen endoscopios rígidos y también flexibles de fibra óptica que permiten varios tipos de visión endoscópica.

EN: endoscopes

endosomas

DF: Vesículas citoplasmáticas que se forman cuando las vesículas revestidas dejan su cubierta de clathrin. Los endosomas internalizan macromoléculas captadas por receptores en la superficie de la célula.

EN: endosomes

endosperma

DF: Tejido nutritivo de las semillas de las Angioespermas que rodea el embrión. Es producido por un proceso paralelo de fertilización en el que un segundo gameto masculino del grano de polen se funde con dos núcleos femeninos dentro del saco embrionario. El endosperma varía en ploidía y contiene reservas de almidón, aceites y proteínas, volviéndolo una fuente nutricional importante para el ser humano.

EN: endosperm

endotelinas

DF: Péptidos de 21 aminoácidos producidos por células del endotelio vascular y que funcionan como potentes vasoconstrictores.

EN: endothelins

endotermia

DF: Habilidad para generar y regular la temperatura interna del cuerpo. El término es considerado erróneamente como un sinónimo de "sangre caliente". Entre los animales que la poseen se incluyen las aves, la mayoría de los mamíferos y algunos peces, como los atunes y los picudos.

EN: endothermy

endotoxemia

DF: Condición caracterizada por la presencia de endotoxinas en la sangre. Si la endotoxemia es el resultado de bacterias con forma de bastoncitos gram negativos, se puede producir choque.

EN: endotoxemia

endotoxinas

DF: Toxinas estrechamente relacionadas con el citoplasma viviente o la pared celular de ciertos microorganismos que no se difunden fácilmente en el medio de cultivo, sino que son liberadas cuando se produce lisis de las células.

EN: endotoxins

enemigos naturales

DF: Organismos vivos de la naturaleza que matan, debilitan o reducen el potencial reproductivo de otros organismos.

EN: natural enemies

energía de proceso

DF: Energía utilizada en procesos específicos de la industria, tales como los que tienen lugar en reactores químicos, hornos de acero, fusores de vidrio, fundiciones, concentradores, columnas de destilación, etc. Entre las categorías de energía de proceso se incluyen el calor de proceso (por ejemplo, en hornos, estufas, calefactores de bandas), el enfriamiento y la refrigeración de proceso, el

mando mecánico (como en motores, bombas asociadas al equipo del proceso), los procesos electroquímicos (por ejemplo, el proceso de reducción) y otros usos directos de procesos.

EN: process energy

energía digestible

DF: Energía en los alimentos o los piensos que está disponible para los seres humanos o animales mediante la digestión, y se mide como la diferencia entre el contenido de energía bruta y la energía perdida en las heces.

EN: digestible energy

energía específica

DF: Densidad de la energía basada específicamente en el peso.

EN: specific energy

energía geotérmica

DF: Calor proveniente del interior de la Tierra empleado para la calefacción y la generación de electricidad.

EN: geothermal energy

energía incorporada

DF: Total de energía requerida para generar un producto figurativamente representado o incorporado en el mismo producto.

EN: embodied energy

energía metabolizable

DF: Energía neta en alimentos o piensos que está disponible para los seres humanos o animales mediante la digestión y absorción, y se mide como la diferencia entre el contenido de energía bruta y la energía perdida por ser estos digeridos o no.

EN: metabolizable energy

energía nuclear

DF: Energía que proviene de la rotura del centro (núcleo) de un átomo.

EN: nuclear power

energía potencial de convección disponible

DF: Medida de la cantidad de energía disponible para la convección. Guarda una relación directa con la velocidad vertical potencial máxima en una corriente de aire ascendente, de manera que los valores más altos indican un potencial mayor de fenómenos meteorológicos severos.

EN: convective available potential energy

energía primaria

DF: El término energía primaria debe ser utilizado para designar aquellas fuentes que suponen solamente los procesos de extracción o captación, con o sin separación del material contiguo, y de limpieza o clasificación, antes de que la energía incorporada en esa fuente pueda

convertirse en calor o trabajo mecánico.
EN: primary energy

energía solar térmica

DF: Sistema de conversión de energía solar caracterizado por la concentración óptica de rayos solares por medio de un mecanismo de espejos, que genera un fluido de trabajo a alta temperatura.

EN: solar thermal energy

enfermedad Aleutiana del visón

DF: Enfermedad lenta y progresiva del visón ocasionada por el virus de la enfermedad aleutiana del visón. Se caracteriza por baja reproducción, pérdida de peso, autoinmunidad, hipergammaglobulinemia, incremento de la susceptibilidad a infecciones bacterianas, y muerte por insuficiencia renal. La enfermedad ocurre en visones de todo tipo de color, pero el visón homocigótico recesivo para el gen Aleutiano es particularmente susceptible por el color claro de su piel.

EN: Aleutian mink disease

enfermedad celíaca

DF: Enfermedad caracterizada por absorción intestinal deficiente precipitada por alimentos que contienen gluten. La mucosa intestinal muestra pérdida de estructura vellosa.

EN: celiac disease

enfermedad coronaria

DF: Procesos patológicos de las arterias coronarias que pueden ser derivados de una anomalía congénita o de un factor aterosclerótico o no aterosclerótico.

EN: coronary artery disease

enfermedad de Aujeszky

DF: Infección causada por herpesvirus altamente contagiosa que afecta el sistema nervioso central de cerdos, ganado, perros, gatos, ratas y otros animales.

EN: Aujeszky disease

enfermedad de Borna

DF: Encefalomiелitis que afecta a caballos, ovinos y bovinos, causada por un virus en el ARN.

EN: Borna disease

enfermedad de Crohn

DF: Trastorno gastrointestinal caracterizado por infiltrados inflamatorios crónicos, fibrosis que afecta todas las capas serosas, y desarrollo de granulomas no caseificantes.

EN: Crohn disease

enfermedad de declaración obligatoria

DF: Una enfermedad que han de notificarse a nivel federal, estatal, o de autoridades locales de salud debido a la infección, gravedad, o prevalencia.

EN: notifiable disease

enfermedad de desarrollo ortopédico

DF: Término genérico para designar las distintas anomalías de las extremidades y problemas generales del desarrollo de las extremidades de caballos jóvenes.

EN: developmental orthopedic disease

enfermedad de Fabry

DF: Enfermedad metabólica hereditaria ligada al cromosoma X, causada por una deficiencia de la enzima lisosomal alfa galactosidasa A. Se caracteriza por la acumulación intralisosomal de globotriaosilceramida y otros glicoesfingolípidos en los vasos sanguíneos de todo el cuerpo, lo que conduce a complicaciones en diversos sistemas, entre las que se incluyen trastornos renales, cardíacos, cerebrovasculares y cutáneos.

EN: Fabry disease

enfermedad de la frontera

DF: Enfermedad congénita de las ovejas causada por un virus estrechamente relacionado o idéntico a cepas de virus que causan diarrea en bovinos.

EN: border disease

enfermedad de la leche

DF: Enfermedad aguda, a menudo fatal, causada por la ingestión de leche, lácteos o carne de reses u ovejas que tienen la enfermedad conocida como temblor. Produce debilidad, anorexia, vómito, estreñimiento y, en ocasiones, temblores musculares. Es causada por la intoxicación con serpentaria blanca (*Eupatorium rugosum*) e *Isocoma pluriflora* (*Haplopappus heterophyllus*).

EN: milk sickness

enfermedad de la orina de jarabe de arce

DF: Trastorno hereditario autosómico recesivo con múltiples formas de expresión fenotípica, causado por un defecto en la descarboxilación oxidativa de los aminoácidos de cadena ramificada (aminoácidos, cadena ramificada). Estos metabolitos se acumulan en los fluidos corporales y producen un olor a jarabe de arce. La enfermedad se divide en los subtipos: clásica, intermedia, intermitente y sensible a la tiamina. La forma clásica se presenta en la primera semana de vida, con cetoacidosis, hipoglicemia, emesis, convulsiones neonatales e hipertensión, mientras que las formas intermedia e intermitente se manifiestan en la niñez o posteriormente, con episodios agudos de ataxia y vómito.

EN: maple syrup urine disease

enfermedad de los ovinos de Nairobi

DF: Infección de carneros y cabras producida por arbovirus transmitidos por garrapatas. Se caracteriza por fiebre alta

y gastroenteritis hemorrágica.
EN: Nairobi sheep disease

enfermedad de Marek

DF: Enfermedad viral de las aves transmisible y causada por el herpesvirus 2 aviar. Hay una infiltración de células linfoides o la formación de un tumor linfomatoso en los nervios periféricos y gónadas, pero que también puede afectar los órganos viscerales, piel, músculos y ojos.
EN: Marek disease

enfermedad de Newcastle

DF: Enfermedad vírica aguda y contagiosa de las aves. Los síntomas incluyen menor producción y huevos a menudo blandos y deformes, pérdida del apetito, dificultad para respirar, descarga nasal, y diarrea. Es muy común la alta mortalidad entre la población joven.
EN: Newcastle disease

enfermedad de replante

DF: Enfermedad que afecta a plantas susceptibles como manzanas, peras, ciruelas, cerezas y rosas, cuando son colocadas en terreno previamente ocupado por una especie relacionada. Las causas exactas no son conocidas, pero en el primer año las nuevas plantas crecerán pobremente. Una teoría es que la enfermedad de replante se debe a una total invasión de patógenos de los árboles -hongos, bacterias, nematodos, virus y otros organismos.
EN: replant disease

enfermedad del caballo africano

DF: Infección causada por reovirus transportados por insectos que afecta a caballos, mulas y burros en África y el Medio Oriente; se caracteriza por edema pulmonar, compromiso cardíaco y edema de la cabeza y el cuello.
EN: African horse sickness

enfermedad del legionario

DF: Infección bacteriana aguda, en ocasiones letal, similar a la neumonía, caracterizada por fiebre alta, malestar general, dolores musculares, trastornos respiratorios y dolor de cabeza. Recibe su nombre por un brote que tuvo lugar en 1976 durante la convención de la Legión Estadounidense, celebrada en el Hotel Legionnaire's, en Filadelfia, EE. UU.
EN: Legionnaires' disease

enfermedad del rasguño del gato

DF: Una infección bacteriana auto-limitante de los nódulos de la linfa, causada por Afipia felis y por Bartonella henselae. Usualmente se manifiesta una o más semanas después del rasguño de un felino, con nódulos crecidos e inflamados en el sitio del rasguño como síntoma primario.
EN: cat scratch disease

enfermedad infecto-contagiosa maedi-visna

DF: Leucoencefalomielitis desmielinizante de las ovejas y cabras causada por el virus maedi-visna. Es similar pero no igual a scrapie.

EN: maedi-visna disease

enfermedad navicular

DF: Inflamación crónica del hueso navicular y bursal de las patas delanteras del caballo, lo que provoca cojera y pasos cortos.

EN: navicular disease

enfermedad renal poliquística autosómica dominante

DF: Trastorno renal con herencia autosómica dominante caracterizada por el desarrollo de múltiples quistes en ambos riñones y el deterioro progresivo de la función renal.

EN: autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease

enfermedad renal poliquística autosómica recesiva

DF: Trastorno genético con herencia autosómica recesiva caracterizado por el desarrollo de múltiples quistes en ambos riñones y de lesiones hepáticas asociadas. Suelen presentarse manifestaciones graves al nacer, con un alto grado de mortalidad perinatal.

EN: autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease

enfermedad transmitidas por alimentos

DF: Las enfermedades transportadas por alimentos las causa el consumo de alimentos o bebidas contaminadas.

EN: foodborne illness

enfermedad vesicular porcina

DF: Infección causada por enterovirus en cerdos, clínicamente indistinguible de la enfermedad de las manos y la boca, de la estomatitis vesicular y del exantema vesicular.

EN: swine vesicular disease

enfermedades causadas por deficiencias

DF: Enfermedades causadas por una ingesta insuficiente de nutrientes esenciales, por ejemplo, proteínas (o aminoácidos), vitaminas y minerales o por ingesta inadecuada de calorías.

EN: deficiency diseases

enfermedades cerebrovasculares

DF: Categoría amplia de enfermedades caracterizadas por el deterioro del flujo sanguíneo en las arterias y venas que irrigan el cerebro. En el uso común, el término enfermedades vasculares no se limita a condiciones que afectan la corteza cerebral, sino que se refiere también a enfermedades vasculares de todo el cerebro, el diencefalo, el troncoencefalo y el cerebelo.

EN: cerebrovascular disorders

enfermedades crónicas

DF: Enfermedades caracterizadas por su presencia permanente y por discapacidad residual. Las condiciones las causa una alteración patológica no reversible que requiere entrenamiento especial del paciente, o puede requerir de un período prolongado de supervisión, observación o cuidado.

EN: chronic diseases

enfermedades de las cabras

DF: Enfermedades de cabras domésticas del género Capra.

EN: goat diseases

enfermedades de las ovejas

DF: Enfermedades de ovejas domésticas y de montaña del género Ovis.

EN: sheep diseases

enfermedades de los caballos

DF: Enfermedades de caballos domésticos y salvajes de la especie Equus caballus.

EN: horse diseases

enfermedades de los genitales femeninos

DF: Procesos patológicos que tienen lugar en el aparato reproductor femenino (genitales, mujer).

EN: female genital diseases

enfermedades de los porcinos

DF: Enfermedades de los cerdos domésticos y del jabalí salvaje del género Sus.

EN: swine diseases

enfermedades de peces

DF: Enfermedades de peces de agua dulce o salada, de criaderos o acuarios. El término incluye enfermedades de teleostos (peces verdaderos) y de elasmobranquios (tiburones, mantas rayas y noriegas).

EN: fish diseases

enfermedades del ganado vacuno

DF: Enfermedades del ganado doméstico del género Bos, incluyendo enfermedades de vacas, yacs y cebúes.

EN: cattle diseases

enfermedades del sistema nervioso

DF: Enfermedades del sistema nervioso central y periférico. Estas incluyen enfermedades del cerebro, médula espinal, nervios craneales, nervios periféricos, raíces nerviosas, sistema nervioso autónomo, unión neuromuscular y músculos.

EN: nervous system diseases

enfermedades emergentes

DF: Las enfermedades infecciosas que son nuevas en sus rangos

de brote (geográfico y de huésped) o el modo de transmisión.
EN: emerging diseases

enfermedades endémicas

DF: Presencia constante de enfermedades o agentes infecciosos dentro de un área geográfica o un grupo poblacional determinado. Este término también puede referirse a la prevalencia común de una enfermedad particular en dicha área o grupo.

EN: endemic diseases

enfermedades hematológicas

DF: Trastornos de la sangre y de tejidos que la forman.

EN: hematologic diseases

enfermedades iatrogénicas

DF: Cualquier condición adversa en un paciente que se produce como resultado del tratamiento indicado por un médico, cirujano, u otro profesional de la salud, especialmente infecciones adquiridas por el paciente durante el curso del tratamiento.

EN: iatrogenic disorders

enfermedades idiopáticas

DF: Enfermedades y trastornos que se desarrollan sin causa conocida o aparente.

EN: idiopathic diseases

enfermedades inmunológicas

DF: Trastornos ocasionados por mecanismos inmunológicos anormales o la ausencia de éstos, ya sean humorales, mediados por células o ambos.

EN: immunologic diseases

enfermedades linfáticas

DF: Enfermedades de la linfa o de los vasos linfáticos.

EN: lymphatic diseases

enfermedades metabólicas

DF: Término genérico para enfermedades causadas por un proceso metabólico anómalo. Puede ser congénito debido a anomalía enzimática heredada o adquirida debido a enfermedad de un órgano endócrino o insuficiencia de un órgano metabólicamente importante tal como el hígado.

EN: metabolic diseases

enfermedades micobacteriales

DF: Infecciones por bacterias del género *Micobacterium*, incluyendo lepra (*Micobacterium leprae*), paratuberculosis (*Micobacterium paratuberculosis*), tuberculosis, e infecciones por micobacteria típica.

EN: mycobacterial diseases

enfermedades miocárdicas

DF: Cualquier enfermedad del miocardio o de las capas musculares de la pared del corazón. Estas enfermedades son enfermedades del tejido, a diferencia de las enfermedades cardíacas, que generalmente son enfermedades de la función cardíaca.

EN: myocardial diseases

enfermedades neurodegenerativas

DF: Afecciones hereditarias y esporádicas que se caracterizan por una disfunción progresiva del sistema nervioso. Suelen asociarse a la atrofia de las estructuras afectadas del sistema nervioso central o periférico.

EN: neurodegenerative diseases

enfermedades ocupacionales

DF: Enfermedades debidas a factores involucrados con el trabajo de una persona.

EN: occupational diseases

enfermedades periodontales

DF: Procesos patológicos que involucran el periodonto, que incluye la encía (gingiva), el hueso alveolar (proceso alveolar), el cemento dental y el ligamento periodontal.

EN: periodontal diseases

enfermedades por prión

DF: Grupo de trastornos genéticos, infecciosos o degenerativos esporádicos del sistema nervioso animal y humano que se asocian con priones anormales. En los seres humanos, estas condiciones se caracterizan generalmente por demencia, ataxia y un resultado fatal. Las enfermedades de esta categoría incluyen el síndrome de Creutzfeldt-Jakob, scrapie, la encefalopatía espongiiforme bovina, la caquexia busulfánica del venado mula y del alce de América, y encefalopatía transmisible del visón. Las características patológicas incluyen la encefalopatía espongiiforme sin evidencias de inflamación.

EN: prion diseases

enfermedades renales poliquísticas

DF: Enfermedades hereditarias caracterizadas por la expansión progresiva de un gran número de quistes compactados con fuerza dentro de los riñones, entre las cuales se incluyen dolencias con herencia autosómica dominante y autosómica recesiva.

EN: polycystic kidney diseases

enfermedades rickettsiales

DF: Infecciones por bacteria del orden Rickettsiales.

EN: rickettsial diseases

enfoque isoeléctrico

DF: Electroforesis en la que se establece un gradiente de pH en un medio de gel y proteínas que migran hasta llegar al

sitio (o foco) en el cual el pH es igual a su punto isoelectrico.

EN: isoelectric focusing

enjambrar

DF: Acto de agruparse o moverse en grandes números.

EN: swarming

enlace de hidrógeno

DF: Fuerza de atracción intermolecular que se produce cuando el hidrógeno de una molécula y un par de electrones no compartidos en un átomo electronegativo de otra molécula se atraen mutuamente.

EN: hydrogen bonding

enlace hidrofóbico

DF: Interacción resultante de la exclusión de residuos no polares de agua. Es un determinante significativo de la conformación de las proteínas y de las estructuras de los lípidos.

EN: hydrophobic bonding

enlace químico

DF: Enlace formado mediante el intercambio de electrones de dos o más núcleos atómicos.

EN: chemical bonding

enmiendas calizas

DF: Productos agroquímicos que contienen calcio y / o compuestos de magnesio capaces de neutralizar la acidez del suelo.

EN: liming materials

enriquecimiento ambiental

DF: Modificación del ambiente físico de los animales, especialmente de aquellos en cautiverio, con el propósito de satisfacer necesidades conductuales y mejorar el bienestar.

EN: environmental enrichment

enriquecimiento de dióxido de carbono

DF: Aumento en la concentración de dióxido de carbono (CO₂) varias veces superior al nivel atmosférico normal.

EN: carbon dioxide enrichment

enriquecimiento del dióxido de carbono al aire libre

DF: Sistema experimental utilizado para determinar cómo el desarrollo vegetal y los ecosistemas responden a concentraciones atmosféricas controladas de dióxido de carbono en el campo y no en un espacio cerrado.

EN: free air carbon dioxide enrichment

ensamblaje de genomas

DF: Técnica de secuenciación en la que numerosos fragmentos de la secuencia de ADN son reunidos utilizando algoritmos bioinformáticos e informáticos, a fin de reconstruir el conjunto completo de material genético que la representa en los cromosomas de un organismo.

EN: genome assembly

ensamble de virus

DF: Ensamble de las proteínas virales estructurales y del ácido nucleico (ADN viral o ARN viral) que forma una partícula viral.

EN: virus assembly

ensayo cometa

DF: Técnica genotoxicológica empleada para medir el daño en el ADN en una única célula utilizando la electroforesis en gel. Los fragmentos de ADN celular adoptan una forma de "cometa con cola" en la electroforesis y son detectados por medio de un sistema de análisis de imágenes. Los ensayos alcalinos facilitan la detección precisa de daños en una sola cadena.

EN: comet assay

ensayo de Ames

DF: Prueba que detecta una posible carcinogenicidad de un químico y determina la forma en que muchas bacterias mutantes his - de Salmonella typhimurium desarrollan mutaciones inversas debido a la exposición al químico en cuestión.

EN: Ames test

ensayo local en nódulos linfáticos

DF: Este ensayo es un método alternativo para identificar químicos que tienen la capacidad de provocar sensibilización y dermatitis alérgica de contacto. Se han establecido límites con el fin de requerir un menor número de animales y procedimientos menos dolorosos.

EN: local lymph node assay

ensayos biológicos

DF: El método para medir los efectos de una sustancia biológicamente activa, usando un organismo viviente in vivo o tejido in vitro o bajo condiciones controladas en un modelo de célula.

EN: bioassays

ensayos clínicos

DF: Estudio clínico pre-planeado de la seguridad, eficacia, u horario óptimo de dosificación de una o más drogas, dispositivos, o técnicas de diagnóstico, terapéuticas, o profilácticas, en humanos o animales seleccionados según criterios predeterminados de elegibilidad y observado para lograr la evidencia predefinida de efectos favorables y desfavorables.

EN: clinical trials

ensilado

DF: Cualquier cosecha que es recogida verde y conservada en una condición succulenta por fermentación parcial en un contenedor más o menos hermético como un silo.

EN: silage

enteritis hemorrágica

DF: Enfermedad importante desde el punto de vista económico, que afecta a los pavos, causada por un aviadenovirus tipo II, virus de la enteritis hemorrágica (VEH).

EN: hemorrhagic enteritis

enterobactina

DF: Un trímero cíclico de fijación del hierro de 2,3-dihidroxi-N-benzoil-L-serina. Es producido por E. coli y otras bacterias entéricas.

EN: enterobactin

enterocolitis

DF: Inflamación de la mucosa intestinal del intestino delgado y del intestino grueso.

EN: enterocolitis

enteropatógenos

DF: Microorganismos, generalmente bacterias, capaces de causar enfermedades en el tracto intestinal.

EN: enteropathogens

enteroscopia de doble balón

DF: Exploración del intestino delgado realizada por medio de un endoscopio, que avanza desde el estómago hacia los intestinos mediante la inflación alternativa de dos balones, uno montado en un extremo del endoscopio y el otro en un sobretubo.

EN: double-balloon enteroscopy

enterotoxemia

DF: Enfermedad causada por la liberación de exotoxinas de Clostridium perfringens en ovejas, cabras, ganado bovino, potros y cerdos. La enterotoxemia tipo B en corderos se denomina disenteria de los corderos; la enterotoxemia tipo C en ovejas maduras produce "struck", y causa enterotoxemia hemorrágica en terneros, corderos y cerdos; la enterotoxemia tipo D en ovejas y cabras se denomina enfermedad del riñón pulposo o basquilla.

EN: enterotoxemia

enterotoxinas

DF: Sustancias que son tóxicas para el tracto intestinal y causan vómitos, diarrea, etc. Las enterotoxinas más comunes las producen bacterias.

EN: enterotoxins

entomología veterinaria

DF: Plagas de artrópodos en animales y humanos.

EN: veterinary entomology

entrecruzamiento

DF: Intercambio de segmentos en posiciones correspondientes a lo largo de pares de cromosomas homólogos mediante ruptura simétrica y reensamblaje transversal.

EN: crossing over

entrenamiento de fuerza

DF: Ejercicio que desarrolla la fuerza muscular utilizando movimientos de resistencia.

EN: strength training

entropía

DF: Medida del grado en que la energía de un sistema no se encuentra disponible.

EN: entropy

entropión

DF: Inversión hacia adentro del borde del párpado, con el cartílago tarsal volteado hacia adentro, hacia el globo ocular.

EN: entropion

envasado bajo atmósfera modificada

DF: Una tecnología de envasado donde la composición del gas que rodea al producto es cambiada con la finalidad de prolongar el tiempo de vida o periodo de conservación del producto y reducir el deterioro natural del mismo. Ejemplos de esta tecnología son los empacados con materiales de gas permeable y gas vaciado con nitrógeno.

EN: modified atmosphere packaging

envase al vacío

DF: Proceso de empaque de productos procesados en el cual se elimina el aire y se forma un vacío. Se puede introducir dióxido de carbono o nitrógeno en forma de gas en el empaque para ayudar a eliminar el oxígeno. La eliminación del aire retarda el crecimiento de bacterias aeróbicas.

EN: vacuum packaging

envase antimicrobiano

DF: Sistema o material de envasado que contiene agentes antimicrobianos y que puede inhibir el crecimiento de microbios patógenos, aumentando la vida útil de los alimentos y otros productos.

EN: antimicrobial packaging

envase biodegradable

DF: Envase hecho de materiales renovables o biodegradables.

EN: bio-packaging

envejecimiento solar

DF: Envejecimiento fisiológico resultante de la exposición crónica a la radiación ultravioleta, especialmente a la luz del sol. Los rayos UVA y UVB cambian con el tiempo la estructura y la elasticidad de la piel.

EN: photoaging

envenenamiento

DF: Condición o estado físico producido por la ingestión, inyección o inhalación, o exposición a un agente nocivo.

EN: poisoning

envenenamiento por escombroides

DF: envenenamiento por escombroides es causado por la ingestión de alimentos con altos niveles de histamina y posiblemente otros compuestos y aminas vasoactivas.

EN: scombroid poisoning

envoltorio nuclear

DF: Estructura intracelular constituida por dos membranas concéntricas que encierran al núcleo y lo separan del citoplasma. Las áreas donde se fusionan estas dos membranas se denominan complejos de poros nucleares.

EN: nuclear membrane

enzootias

DF: Presencia constante de enfermedades o agentes infecciosos en una población animal específica o en un área geográfica particular.

EN: enzootic diseases

eosinofilia

DF: Aumento anormal de eosinófilos en la sangre, los tejidos o los órganos.

EN: eosinophilia

eosinófilos

DF: Leucocitos granulares con un núcleo que suele presentar dos lóbulos conectados por una hebra delgada de cromatina, y citoplasma que contiene gránulos redondos y gruesos de tamaño uniforme y teñibles mediante eosina.

EN: eosinophils

epéndimo

DF: Membrana delgada que recubre los ventrículos del cerebro y el canal central de la médula espinal.

EN: ependyma

epiclorohidrinas

DF: Compuesto epóxico clorado utilizado como disolvente industrial. Produce fuertes irritaciones en la piel y puede provocar cáncer.

EN: epichlorohydrins

epicotilos

DF: Porción del eje de un embrión o de una plántula que se encuentra sobre el punto donde el o los cotiledones están adheridos.

EN: epicotyls

epidemiología

DF: Estudio de los diversos factores que influyen en la ocurrencia, distribución, prevención y control de enfermedades, lesiones y otros eventos relacionados con la salud en una población determinada.

EN: epidemiology

epidemiología celular

DF: Aplicación de la biología molecular con el fin de responder a preguntas epidemiológicas, incluyendo el rol de factores genéticos en la emergencia de enfermedades tanto en poblaciones como en individuos, así como la detección y la identificación molecular de patógenos infecciosos.

EN: molecular epidemiology

epidermitis exudativa

DF: Dermatitis aguda generalizada que afecta a cerdos jóvenes. El agente causante es el *Staphylococcus hyicus* y es inhibida con antibióticos. Un virus tipo vesicular puede ser un factor de predisposición. Se producen lesiones en la piel y exudación de suero que, junto con el sebo, cubre el cuerpo.

EN: exudative epidermitis

epidermólisis bullosa

DF: Grupo de trastornos determinados genéticamente que se caracteriza por la formación de ampollas en la piel y en las mucosas.

EN: epidermolysis bullosa

epididimitis

DF: Inflamación del epidídimo. Entre sus manifestaciones clínicas se incluyen el acrecentamiento del epidídimo, la inflamación del escroto, dolor, piuria y fiebre. Suele guardar relación con infecciones urinarias que tienen probabilidad de propagarse al epidídimo a través del conducto deferente o de los ganglios linfáticos del cordón espermático.

EN: epididymitis

epífisis

DF: Extremo de un hueso separado del centro por la placa epifisaria hasta que cesa el crecimiento del hueso. En ese momento, la placa desaparece y el extremo y el centro del hueso se unen.

EN: epiphyses

epifitas

DF: Plantas no parásitas que crecen en otras plantas para obtener apoyo en lugar de echar raíces en el suelo.

EN: epiphytes

epigenética

DF: Estudio de los mecanismos mediante los cuales los genes producen sus efectos fenotípicos.

EN: epigenetics

epinastia

DF: Crecimiento más fuerte en la superficie superior que en la inferior de una planta, que provoca que una parte de la planta, como una hoja, se curve hacia abajo.

EN: epinasty

epirubicina

DF: Una antraciclina, que es la 4'-epi-isómero de la doxorubicina. El compuesto ejerce sus efectos antitumorales por la interferencia con la síntesis y función del ADN.

EN: epirubicin

epistasis

DF: Forma de interacción genética mediante la cual un gen interfiere con la expresión fenotípica de otro gen o genes no alélicos. Los genes cuya expresión es alterada por genes no alélicos se denominan "hipostáticos" o se dice que presentan "hipostasis".

EN: epistasis

epitopos

DF: Sitios de un antígeno que interactúan con anticuerpos específicos.

EN: epitopes

epizootias

DF: Patrón temporal de aparición de una enfermedad en una población animal, en el que la frecuencia de su aparición supera claramente la esperada en esa población durante un intervalo determinado. Brote (epidemia) de una enfermedad en una población animal.

EN: epizootic diseases

época de apareamiento

DF: Temporada particular del año en la que los animales se aparean y reproducen.

EN: breeding season

equilibrio genético

DF: Estado en el que las frecuencias alélicas permanecen constantes en una población que se aparea de forma aleatoria.

EN: genetic equilibrium

equilibrio nutritivo del suelo

DF: Cuenta del total de aportes y consumos de un nutriente en particular en un ecosistema agrícola.

EN: soil nutrient balance

equinococosis

DF: Infección causada por la infestación de la forma larval de solitarias del género Echinococcus. El hígado, los pulmones y los riñones son las áreas más comunes de infestación.

EN: echinococcosis

equinostomiasis

DF: Infección por medio de trematodos del género Echinostoma.

EN: echinostomiasis

equipo de diagnóstico

DF: Objetos no fungibles utilizados para realizar exámenes.

EN: diagnostic equipment

equipo de seguridad

DF: Equipamiento y artículos diseñados para prevenir o reducir los riesgos de lesiones o accidentes.

EN: safety equipment

equipo, mantenimiento y reparación

DF: Mantenimiento, servicio y restauración de equipos a buenas condiciones para trabajar.

EN: equipment maintenance and repair

ergonomía

DF: Ciencia del diseño, construcción o equipamiento de dispositivos mecánicos o entornos artificiales, adaptados a las necesidades antropométricas, fisiológicas o psicológicas de las personas que los van a utilizar.

EN: ergonomics

ergotismo

DF: Intoxicación causada por ingesta de grano de cornezuelo o por el uso mal dirigido o excesivo de cornezuelo como medicina.

EN: ergotism

erisipela

DF: Infección aguda de la piel causada por estreptococos. Afecta con más frecuencia a bebés, niños pequeños y adultos mayores. Se caracteriza principalmente por la presencia de lesiones de rosadas a rojas que se extienden rápidamente y son calientes al tacto. El sitio más común donde aparece es en el rostro.

EN: erysipelas

erisipela porcina

DF: Enfermedad contagiosa, aguda y crónica, de los cerdos jóvenes causada por Erisipelotrix insidiosa

(=*Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*).
EN: swine erysipelas

eritromicina

DF: Antibiótico macrólido bacteriostático producido por *Streptomyces erythreus*. La eritromicina A se considera su componente activo principal. En los organismos sensibles, inhibe la síntesis de proteínas mediante la unión a subunidades 50S ribosomales. Este proceso de unión que inhibe la actividad peptidil transferasa e interfiere con la traslocación de los aminoácidos durante la traducción y el montaje de las proteínas.

EN: erythromycin

eritropoiesis

DF: Formación y desarrollo de los eritrocitos.

EN: erythropoiesis

erosión acelerada

DF: Erosión mucho más rápida que la erosión normal, la natural o la geológica, que tiene lugar principalmente como resultado de la influencia de las actividades del ser humano o, en algunos casos, de otros animales o de catástrofes naturales como incendios, que exponen superficies desnudas.

EN: accelerated erosion

erosión de cárcavas

DF: Proceso de erosión por medio del cual el agua se acumula en arroyos efímeros angostos y, por periodos cortos, remueve el suelo de esta área a grandes profundidades.

EN: gully erosion

erosión de las playas

DF: Retroceso de la línea costera de grandes lagos y aguas costeras producida por la acción de las olas, corrientes costeras u otras causas distintas de la subsidencia.

EN: beach erosion

erosión del suelo

DF: Desgaste de la superficie terrestre por acción del agua, del viento, del hielo u otros agentes geológicos.

EN: soil erosion

erosión dental

DF: Pérdida progresiva de la sustancia dura de los dientes a través de procesos químicos en los que no interviene la acción de las bacterias.

EN: tooth erosion

erosión en surcos

DF: Proceso mediante el cual numerosos canales pequeños, de solo unas pulgadas de profundidad como máximo, son formados en suelos recién cultivados o expuestos.

EN: rill erosion

erosión laminar

DF: Erosión producida en una capa fina, relativamente uniforme de partículas sobre la superficie del suelo.

EN: sheet erosion

erosión por labranza

DF: Movimiento de laderas generado por labores de cultivo.

EN: tillage erosion

erosión por salpicadura

DF: Salpicadura de pequeñas partículas del suelo, causada por el impacto de las gotas de lluvia en los suelos mojados. Las partículas sueltas y salpicadas pueden o no ser eliminadas posteriormente mediante la escorrentía superficial.

EN: splash erosion

erosión ribereña

DF: Pérdida de material de la ribera, como partículas o agregados individuales, mediante procesos fluviales o subaéreos.

EN: bank erosion

erradicación de las enfermedades

DF: Fin de toda transmisión de infecciones mediante la exterminación global del agente infeccioso a través de su vigilancia y contención.

EN: disease eradication

Erysipelothrix

DF: Un género de bacterias gram-positivas, anaerobias facultativas, en forma de barra que tienen la tendencia de formar filamentos largos. Sus organismos están extensamente distribuidos en la naturaleza y son parasíticos en mamíferos, aves, y peces.

EN: Erysipelothrix

escalas hedónicas

DF: Escala utilizada para medir el gusto o el disgusto de los consumidores por los alimentos u otros productos.

EN: hedonic scales

Escandinavia

DF: Región que comprende Dinamarca, Noruega y Suecia; en ocasiones se incluye también a Finlandia e Islandia.

EN: Scandinavia

escaramujos

DF: El fruto del rosal.

EN: rose hips

escarificación de semillas

DF: Tratamiento pregerminativo que se emplea para volver permeables al agua y los gases las cubiertas de las semillas. Suele llevarse a cabo mediante abrasión mecánica o empapando por poco tiempo las semillas en un ácido fuerte o en otra disolución química.

EN: seed scarification

escenario de exposición

DF: Conjunto de hipótesis sobre cómo la exposición puede tener lugar, incluyendo el establecimiento de la exposición, las características del factor de estrés y las actividades que puedan conducir a la exposición.

EN: exposure scenario

escenario de incertidumbre

DF: Incertidumbre debido a errores, agregación de errores, errores en juicio profesional o análisis incompleto.

EN: scenario uncertainty

Escherichia coli enterohemorrágica

DF: Cepas de Escherichia coli que constituyen un subgrupo de la Escherichia coli shiga-toxigénica. Causan diarrea, sanguinolenta o no; síndrome urémico hemolítico, y colitis hemorrágica. La Escherichia coli O157-H7 es un miembro importante de este subgrupo.

EN: enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli

Escherichia coli O157

DF: Un serogrupo productor de verocytotoxin perteneciente a la subfamilia "O" de Escherichia coli que ha sido identificada como la causante de severas enfermedades transmitidas por los alimentos. Recientemente una cepa de este serogrupo, el serotipo H7 que produce toxinas similares a la Shiga, ha sido vinculado a brotes de enfermedades en humanos producidas por la contaminación de alimentos de origen bovino. Este serogrupo causa el síndrome urémico hemolítico y hemorrágico y predominantemente diarrea hemorrágica y gastroenteritis en niños.

EN: Escherichia coli O157

Escherichia coli productora de la toxina shiga

DF: Cepas de la Escherichia coli capaces de producir al menos dos citotoxinas antigénicamente distintas, frecuentemente codificadas en bacteriófagos: las toxinas shiga 1 y 2. Estas bacterias pueden causar enfermedades graves en los seres humanos, incluidas la diarrea sanguinolenta y el síndrome urémico hemolítico.

EN: Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli

Escherichia coli uropatógena

DF: Cepas de la Escherichia coli que crecen y persisten preferentemente dentro de las vías urinarias. Ellas presentan ciertas estrategias y factores de virulencia que

causan infecciones en el tracto urinario.
EN: uropathogenic Escherichia coli

esclereidas

DF: Un tipo de célula de la esclerenquima que varía de tamaño (e.g. isodiamétrica, ramificada, estrellada, etc.) y característicamente tiene paredes celulares hoyadas, gruesas y lignificadas. Las esclereidas, como las células de fibra, ocurren en muchas partes de la planta y proveen soporte estructural a los tejidos vegetales.

EN: sclereids

esclerenquima

DF: Tejido protector o de soporte de las plantas superiores, compuesto de células cuyas paredes están engrosadas, lignificadas y mineralizadas.

EN: sclerenchyma

esclerosis

DF: Proceso patológico que consiste en el endurecimiento o fibrosis de una estructura anatómica, generalmente un vaso o un nervio.

EN: sclerosis

esclerótica

DF: Membrana blanca, opaca, fibrosa y externa del globo ocular, que lo cubre por completo, a excepción del segmento cubierto en la parte anterior por la córnea. Es esencialmente avascular, pero presenta aberturas para los vasos sanguíneos y linfáticos y los nervios. Recibe los tendones de inserción de los músculos extraoculares y en la unión corneoescleral, contiene el canal de Schlemm.

EN: sclera

esclerotización

DF: El endurecimiento y oscurecimiento de la quitina en el exoesqueleto.

EN: sclerotization

escorrentía

DF: Parte del agua de precipitaciones o irrigación sobre la tierra que tiene una interacción limitada con el paisaje y finalmente llega al agua superficial, tal como arroyos, estanques, represas, embalses, océanos, ríos, etc.

EN: runoff

Escudo Canadiense

DF: Masa nuclear precámbrica centrada en la Bahía de Hudson, alrededor de la cual, en cierta medida, las rocas sedimentarias más nuevas han sido depositadas.

EN: Canadian Shield

escuelas de veterinaria

DF: Instituciones educativas para individuos que se

especializan en el campo de la veterinaria.
EN: veterinary schools

escuelas pequeñas
DF: Aunque la denominación de "pequeñas" depende del lugar, las escuelas pequeñas de enseñanza primaria y secundaria generalmente no exceden los 750 estudiantes.
EN: small schools

esferonización
DF: Proceso a través del cual se forman esferas pequeñas de un material.
EN: spheronization

esfinterotomía endoscópica
DF: Incisión en el esfínter de Oddi o en la ampolla de Vater realizada mediante la inserción de un esfinterotomo a través de un endoscopio (duodenoscopio), a menudo después de haberse llevado a cabo una colangiografía retrógrada (colangiopancreatografía retrógrada endoscópica). El tratamiento endoscópico por esfinterotomía es el método preferido para tratar pacientes que sufren de cálculos retenidos o recurrentes en las vías biliares, luego de haberse practicado un colecistectomía, y pacientes con bajo riesgo quirúrgico, cuya vesícula biliar está aún en su cuerpo.
EN: endoscopic sphincterotomy

esmultificación
DF: El proceso regulado hormonalmente por el que peces anádromos sufren adaptaciones físicas y fisiológicas por la migración de agua dulce a agua salada, ocurriendo típicamente entre el primer y segundo año de vida.
EN: smoltification

esofagoscopia
DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se realiza en el esófago con la ayuda de un endoscopio.
EN: esophagoscopy

espaciadores transcritos internos
DF: Secuencia de la región no funcional del ARN localizado entre la estructural del ARN ribosomal (ARN_r) en un precursor del ARN mensajero.
EN: internal transcribed spacers

espacio abierto
DF: Área relativamente despejada que puede permanecer sin ningún desarrollo o mejoramiento, ya sea con fines recreativos o de conservación.
EN: open space

espacio extracelular
DF: Espacio intersticial entre células ocupado por un líquido y

por sustancias fibrosas amorfas.
EN: extracellular space

esparcidores

DF: Dispositivo diseñado para aplicar en la tierra las semillas, fertilizantes o reparadores del suelo. El esparcidor típicamente consiste en un depósito de alimentación desde el cual se proporciona el material a un mecanismo giratorio tipo hélice, que lo dispersa.
EN: broadcasters

especiación

DF: Evolución de nuevas especies.
EN: biological speciation

especiación alopatrica

DF: Mecanismo de evolución de nuevas especies por medio del cual dos poblaciones de una especie que no pueden cruzarse por encontrarse aisladas geográficamente evolucionan gradualmente en dos especies diferentes mediante la divergencia genética.
EN: allopatric speciation

especiación críptica

DF: Proceso biológico que da lugar a un grupo de especies diferentes casi idénticas en términos morfológicos y relacionadas estrechamente en cuanto a su genética, pero que están aisladas desde el punto de vista reproductivo y no pueden cruzarse.
EN: cryptic speciation

especiación incipiente

DF: Proceso evolutivo de formación de especies en el que estas presentan un aislamiento reproductivo significativo pero incompleto y, por consiguiente, tienen el potencial de especiarse.
EN: incipient speciation

especiación simpátrica

DF: Mecanismo de evolución de nuevas especies por medio del cual dos poblaciones de una especie distribuidas en la misma área geográfica o en áreas geográficas traslapadas evolucionan paulatinamente a través de la divergencia genética en dos especies diferentes.
EN: sympatric speciation

especie con datos insuficientes

DF: Taxón que no es evaluado por la Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (UICN) en términos de su riesgo de extinción, ya que carece de información suficiente sobre él.
EN: data deficient species

especie criptogénica

DF: Especie cuyo origen es desconocido.
EN: cryptogenic species

especie estenotópica

DF: Organismos tolerantes solo a un escaso número de condiciones ambientales o adaptables solo a una variedad limitada de cambios ambientales. Las especies estenotópicas son incapaces de vivir en una amplia gama de hábitats, por lo que su distribución geográfica es restringida, comparada con la de las especies euritópicas.
EN: stenotopic species

especie insignia

DF: Especie popular, muy atractiva y socialmente llamativa que sirve como símbolo y principio común para despertar la simpatía del público y estimular la consciencia y las acciones en términos de conservación.
EN: flagship species

especie migratoria

DF: Especie que migra de un hábitat o región a otra de manera regular o estacional.
EN: migratory species

especie presa

DF: Animal que es muerto o cazado por otro animal (depredador) para alimentarse, etc.
EN: prey species

especie rara

DF: Una especie o subespecie rara es una especie que aunque no se encuentra actualmente amenazada o en peligro de extinción, cuenta con un número tan pequeño de individuos en toda su área de distribución que puede resultar amenazada si las condiciones de su entorno empeoran.
EN: rare species

especies amenazadas

DF: Planta o animal que es probable que empiece a estar en peligro si no es protegido.
EN: threatened species

especies claves

DF: Especie que desempeña una función ecológica importante en la determinación de la estructura general y las relaciones dinámicas dentro de una comunidad biótica. Constituye una especie evolutiva y componente de una comunidad biótica, cuya presencia resulta esencial para la integridad y la estabilidad de un ecosistema particular.
EN: keystone species

especies de oxígeno reactivo

DF: Las especies reactivas de oxígeno son moléculas que contienen oxígeno con configuraciones electrones no

apareados e inestables los cuales son altamente reactivos con otras moléculas.

EN: reactive oxygen species

especies en peligro de extinción

DF: Especie definida en la Ley de Especies en Peligro de Extinción, que corre peligro en una parte significativa de su área de distribución geográfica. Una especie clasificada como amenazada tiene probabilidades de convertirse en una especie en peligro de extinción.

EN: endangered species

especies estenohalinas

DF: Organismos acuáticos intolerantes a grandes variaciones en la salinidad del agua.

EN: stenohaline species

especies eurihalinas

DF: Organismos acuáticos que pueden tolerar grandes variaciones en la salinidad del agua.

EN: euryhaline species

especies euritópicas

DF: Organismo caracterizado por su habilidad para vivir en una gran variedad de hábitats y para tolerar una amplia gama de condiciones ambientales. La distribución geográfica de las especies euritópicas es más amplia que la de las especies estenotópicas.

EN: eurytopic species

especies extintas

DF: Especies que se sabe que ya no existen luego de una repetida búsqueda de las localidades tipo y otros lugares conocidos o probables. Algunas especies pueden estar extintas en su hábitat natural; sin embargo, son conservadas mediante su cultivo en jardines o como animales domésticos.

EN: extinct species

especies hermanas

DF: Especies que son morfológicamente casi idénticas y que guardan una estrecha relación desde el punto de vista genético, pero que están reproductivamente aisladas y no pueden cruzarse para producir una descendencia fértil.

EN: sibling species

especies indicadoras

DF: Organismo cuya presencia o ausencia, frecuencia o vitalidad indica una propiedad particular de su entorno; por ejemplo, una planta determinada puede indicar un tipo de suelo o la presencia o ausencia de un contaminante en el aire o el agua.

EN: indicator species

especies introducidas

DF: Especies que intencionalmente o no intencionalmente son traídas por humanos a un nuevo ambiente o área geográfica que está fuera de su espacio nativo original.

EN: introduced species

especies invasivas

DF: Las especies invasivas son aquellas plantas, animales, y microorganismos que no son nativos de una región y que, al ser introducidos en forma accidental o intencional, causan daño económico o al medio ambiente o daño a la salud humana.

EN: invasive species

especies limnófilas

DF: Organismos que prefieren vivir en lagos, estanques, pantanos, charcos o en aguas tranquilas, estancadas o que corren lentamente.

EN: limnophilic species

especies nativas

DF: Especies que son nativas o que naturalmente pertenecen a un área geográfica o ambiente particular.

EN: indigenous species

especies pioneras

DF: Los primeros miembros de una población en llegar a una nueva área, por lo general a un ambiente descubierto, estéril, sin colonizar o perturbar. Las especies pioneras iniciar el proceso de sucesión ecológica y generalmente son reemplazadas por especies de sucesión.

EN: pioneer species

especies reactivas del nitrógeno

DF: Productos nitrogenados de las sintasas de óxido nítrico, que van desde el óxido nítrico hasta los nitratos. Entre estos reactivos intermediarios del nitrógeno también se incluyen el ácido peroxinitroso inorgánico y los S-nitrosotioles orgánicos.

EN: reactive nitrogen species

especies reófilas

DF: Organismos que prefieren vivir en corrientes o en aguas que se mueven rápidamente.

EN: rheophilic species

especies sedentarias

DF: Organismos que, en el periodo de explotación, están inmóviles en el lecho marino o en su subsuelo o que solo pueden moverse en constante contacto físico con el lecho o el subsuelo.

EN: sedentary species

especificidad analítica

DF: El grado en que una prueba puede distinguir entre el

analito de interés y otros componentes en la muestra.
EN: analytical specificity

especificidad de los anticuerpos

DF: Propiedad de los anticuerpos que les permite reaccionar ante algunos determinantes antigénicos y no ante otros. La especificidad depende de la composición química, de fuerzas físicas, de la estructura molecular y del sitio de unión.

EN: antibody specificity

especificidad diagnóstica

DF: La proporción conocida de animales de referencia no infectados o personas que dan negativo en una prueba de detección.

EN: diagnostic specificity

especímen reproductor

DF: Plantas o animales utilizados en el mejoramiento genético para obtener las características deseadas en la generación siguiente.

EN: breeding stock

espectinomicina

DF: Antibiótico producido por *Streptomyces spectabilis*. Es activo frente a bacterias gram-negativas y se utiliza para el tratamiento de la gonorrea.

EN: spectinomycin

espectrometría de masas con ionización por electrospray

DF: Técnica de espectrometría de masas utilizada para analizar compuestos no volátiles como proteínas y macromoléculas. Supone la preparación de gotitas de moléculas del analito disueltas en un solvente y cargadas eléctricamente, que son introducidas en una cámara de vacío donde el solvente se evapora. Tal evaporación reduce el tamaño de la gotita, incrementando la repulsión coulombiana dentro de ella. A medida que las gotitas cargadas se vuelven más pequeñas, la carga excesiva dentro de ellas hace que se desintegren y liberen moléculas del analito. Las moléculas volatilizadas son analizadas posteriormente mediante una espectrometría de masas.

EN: electrospray ionization mass spectrometry

espectrometría de masas de desorción/ionización láser asistida por matriz

DF: Técnica de espectrometría de masas empleada para analizar biomoléculas grandes. Las moléculas del analito son implantadas en un exceso de matriz de pequeñas moléculas orgánicas que presentan una alta absorción resonante en la longitud de onda láser utilizada. La matriz absorbe la energía láser, lo que induce una suave desintegración de la mezcla muestra-matriz a una matriz libre (fase gaseosa), moléculas del analito e iones moleculares.

EN: matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization mass spectrometry

espectrometría de masas en tándem

DF: Técnica de espectrometría de masas en la que se utilizan dos (MS/MS) o más analizadores de masas. Con dos en tándem, los iones precursores son seleccionados según sus masas por el primer analizador y son enfocados en una región de colisión donde luego son fragmentados en los iones producto que a continuación son identificados por el segundo analizador de masas. Una variedad de técnicas son utilizadas para separar los compuestos, ionizarlos e introducirlos en el primer analizador. Por ejemplo, en el caso de la GC-MS/MS, la cromatografía de gases-espectrometría de masas es utilizada para separar los compuestos relativamente pequeños mediante una cromatografía de gases antes de inyectarlos en una cámara de ionización para seleccionar las masas.

EN: tandem mass spectrometry

espectrometría gamma

DF: Determinación de la distribución de la energía de los rayos gamma que emiten los núcleos.

EN: gamma spectrometry

espectrorradiómetro de imágenes de resolución moderada

DF: Un espectrorradiómetro de alta resolución a bordo de la nave espacial Terra y Agua, diseñado para coleccionar datos del espectro en 36 bandas con el fin de incrementar el entendimiento de la dinámica global del medio ambiente y sus procesos. Lanzada en 1999.

EN: moderate resolution imaging spectroradiometer

espectroscopia de absorción de rayos-X

DF: Análisis de la energía absorbida a través de un espectro de energías/longitudes de onda de rayos X, dirigido a determinar la estructura química y los estados electrónicos del medio absorbente.

EN: X-ray absorption spectroscopy

espectroscopía de Raman

DF: Análisis de la intensidad de la dispersión Raman de la luz monocromática como función de la frecuencia de la luz difusa.

EN: Raman spectroscopy

espectroscopia dieléctrica

DF: Técnica de medición de las propiedades dieléctricas de los materiales, las cuales varían en un rango de frecuencias, dependiendo de las propiedades físicas del material. Esta técnica consiste en medir, en un rango de frecuencias, la impedancia eléctrica y el desplazamiento de fase de un campo eléctrico a su paso a través del material.

EN: dielectric spectroscopy

espermatóforos

DF: Cápsula que contiene esperma por ser transferida directa o indirectamente de los machos a las hembras.

EN: spermatophores

espermatogonios

DF: Célula germinal primordial masculina que da origen a los espermatozoides.

EN: spermatogonia

espigas de pasto

DF: Porción de tallo y raíz de pasto que se usa para trasplante e instalación de césped y prados.

EN: grass sprigs

espiramicina

DF: Antibiótico macrólido producido por *Streptomyces ambofaciens*. El fármaco es eficaz contra bacterias gram-positivas de patógenos aerobios, *N. gonorrhoeae* y los estafilococos. Se utiliza para tratar infecciones causadas por bacterias y *Toxoplasma gondii*.

EN: spiramycin

esplenomegalia

DF: Aumento de volumen del bazo.

EN: splenomegaly

espliceosomas

DF: Organelos en los cuales se producen reacciones de excisión y entrelazado que eliminan los intrones de las moléculas de ARN mensajeras precursoras. Un componente de un espliceosoma son cinco pequeñas moléculas de ARN nucleares (U1, U2, U4, U5, U6), las que al trabajar unidas a las proteínas contribuyen a plegar fragmentos de ARN en la forma adecuada y luego entretejerlas al mensaje.

EN: spliceosomes

esporangios

DF: Estructura hueca, unicelular o pluricelular, en forma de bolsa, que produce esporas.

EN: sporangia

esporofitas

DF: Fase en que se producen las esporas dentro del ciclo de vida de las plantas, con alternancia de generaciones (es decir, con dos o más formas en el ciclo de vida). Comparara con gametofitos.

EN: sporophytes

esquejes de madera suave

DF: Esquejes preparados con plantas leñosas suaves, carnosas, no lignificadas o con sus brotes, principalmente durante la primavera, antes de que la madera comience a endurecerse.

EN: softwood cuttings

esquistosomiasis haematobia

DF: Enfermedad causada por la infección de gusanos parásitos *Schistosoma haematobium*. Es endémica en África y algunas zonas del Medio Oriente. El daño en los tejidos se presenta con más frecuencia en el tracto urinario, específicamente en la vejiga.

EN: schistosomiasis haematobia

esquistosomiasis japónica

DF: Esquistosomiasis causada por el trematodo *Schistosoma japonicum*. Es endémica en el Extremo Oriente y afecta el intestino, el hígado y el bazo.

EN: schistosomiasis japonica

esquistosomiasis mansoni

DF: Esquistosomiasis causada por el trematodo *Schistosoma mansoni*. Es endémica en África, el Medio Oriente, América del Sur y el Caribe. Afecta principalmente el intestino, el bazo y el hígado.

EN: schistosomiasis mansoni

esquizofrenia

DF: Trastorno emocional grave de profundidad psicótica, caracterizado por un retiro de la realidad con delirio, alucinaciones, discordancia emocional y conducta regresiva.

EN: schizophrenia

estabilidad del agregado

DF: Habilidad de los agregados del suelo para resistir la degradación. Un agregado es un conjunto de numerosas partículas del suelo unidas en una pequeña masa. En un "suelo bien agregado" los agregados y los poros que se hallan entre ellos soportan bien fuerzas como la lluvia, el viento y la compactación.

EN: aggregate stability

estabilidad dimensional

DF: Capacidad de un material de retener su forma y tamaño en condiciones de uso.

EN: dimensional stability

estabilidad enzimática

DF: Medida en que una enzima mantiene su actividad o conformación estructural cuando es sometida al almacenamiento, aislamiento y purificación o varias otras manipulaciones físicas o químicas incluyendo enzimas proteolíticas y calor.

EN: enzyme stability

estabilidad genética

DF: La tendencia de una población de mantener sus genotipos a través de generaciones.

EN: genetic stability

estabulación

DF: Corrales de tránsito temporales en los que los animales de granja descansan durante su paso hacia mataderos, muelles o mercados. La estabulación permite a los animales recuperarse del estrés que les produce su transporte.

EN: lairage

estabulación libre abierta

DF: Estabulación al aire libre que permite al ganado lechero entrar a los compartimentos y salir de ellos con libertad, en contraste con las cornadizas, donde suele estar recludo. Los establos están frecuentemente cubiertos por un techo; sin embargo, están expuestos a las inclemencias del tiempo, por lo que son utilizados típicamente en regiones con inviernos templados.

EN: open free stalls

estaciones agrícolas experimentales

DF: Centros donde la investigación científica se realiza con el fin de mejorar la producción alimentaria y agrícola. Los científicos y el personal de la estación experimental quienes trabajan con los agricultores y otros miembros de la industria de la agricultura y la alimentación.

EN: agricultural experiment stations

estadística

DF: Rama de las matemáticas que se ocupa de la recolección, el análisis, la interpretación y la presentación de masas de datos numéricos.

EN: statistics

estadística demográfica

DF: Concepto limitado a la estadística poblacional de poblaciones humanas.

EN: demographic statistics

estado de salud

DF: Nivel de salud de un individuo, grupo o población, evaluado subjetivamente por el individuo o a través de medidas más objetivas.

EN: health status

estado funcional

DF: Evaluación de la capacidad de realizar funciones físicas normales, tales como caminar, agacharse, sostenerse con firmeza, etc. Se usa con frecuencia en la evaluación del estado de salud de los ancianos.

EN: functional status

estado portador

DF: Condición de albergar un organismo infeccioso sin manifestar síntomas de infección. Este organismo puede

ser transmitido con facilidad a otro hospedador susceptible.
EN: carrier state

estado postprandial
DF: Codición física que ocurre después de una comida.
EN: postprandial state

Estados de la Gran Cuenca
DF: La región elevada entre las Montañas Wasatch y la Sierra Nevada.
EN: Great Basin States

Estados del Golfo Pérsico
DF: Término frecuentemente aplicado a varios estados de la costa este de la Península Arábiga.
EN: Persian Gulf States

estándares de calidad de agua
DF: Estándares ambientales para los cuerpos de agua, adoptados por el estado y aprobados por la Agencia para la Protección del Ambiente (EPA, del inglés Environmental Protection Agency). cuerpos de agua. Los estándares cubren el uso del cuerpo de agua y los criterios de calidad de agua que deben cumplirse para proteger el o los usos designados.
EN: water quality standards

estándares de identidad de un producto
DF: Los estándares de identidad definen a un producto dado, su nombre y los ingredientes que deben o pueden ser usados en la fabricación del producto.
EN: standards of identity

estándares de referencia
DF: Base de valores establecida para medir cantidad, peso, extensión o calidad, como las normas de peso, las soluciones patrón, los métodos, las técnicas y los procedimientos.
EN: reference standards

estándares de seguridad
DF: Criterios para garantizar la seguridad de las actividades, procesos o productos.
EN: safety standards

estandarización
DF: Proceso para eliminar los efectos de las diferencias u otras variables confusas, a fin de establecer criterios uniformes en la que los valores, prácticas, prestaciones puedan ser medidos y comparados.
EN: standardization

estatus educacional
DF: Nivel de educación de las personas.
EN: educational status

esteatitis

DF: Inflamación del tejido adiposo. Indicador histopatológico de deficiencia de vitamina E en animales alimentados con dietas que contienen demasiados ácidos grasos no saturados.

EN: steatitis

estenosis espinal

DF: Estrechamiento del canal raquídeo.

EN: spinal stenosis

estepas

DF: Tierra árida con vegetación xerófila que suele encontrarse en regiones con temperaturas extremas y suelo de loess.

EN: steppes

estequiometría

DF: Ratios de moléculas de compuestos en reacción.

EN: stoichiometry

estereoisomería

DF: Fenómeno a través del cual las moléculas de los compuestos presentan el mismo número y clase de átomos y la misma configuración atómica, pero son diferentes en cuanto a sus relaciones espaciales.

EN: stereoisomerism

estereoisómeros

DF: Compuestos que se asemejan porque los átomos están enlazados a otros átomos que son iguales, pero se diferencian entre sí por la forma en que los átomos están orientados en el espacio.

EN: stereoisomers

esterigmatocistina

DF: Micotóxina carcinogénica producida por cepas de mohos comunes *Aspergillus versicolor* y *Aspergillus nidulans*.

EN: sterigmatocystin

esterilización (animal)

DF: Extirpación de los ovarios y el útero de un animal hembra, en especial de una mascota, con el propósito de esterilizarla.

EN: spaying

esterilización (microorganismos)

DF: Destrucción de toda forma de vida, especialmente microorganismos, mediante la utilización de calor, productos químicos, u otros medios.

EN: sterilizing

esterilización por autoclave

DF: Esterilización con una fuente de alta presión.

EN: autoclaving

estética

DF: Término relativo a la calidad de la experiencia perceptiva del ser humano (incluida la visual, auditiva, olfativa, táctil, gustativa y de movimiento) producida por fenómenos, elementos o configuraciones de elementos del entorno.

EN: aesthetics

estigma

DF: Parte del pistilo, generalmente la punta, que suele ser pegajosa y que recibe el polen y sobre la cual este germina.

EN: stigma

estigma social

DF: Cualidad percibida que desacredita profundamente y que se considera una violación de las normas sociales.

EN: social stigma

estilbenos

DF: Compuestos orgánicos que contienen 1,2-difeniletieno como grupo funcional.

EN: stilbenes

estilo de vida

DF: Manera típicamente diferente de vivir, que puede ser una variante individual en la corriente cultural principal o una expresión individual de una subcultura. Por lo general, los "estilos de vida" son expresados a través de los medios de subsistencia económica, el lugar y el tipo de vivienda, las clases de asociaciones colectivas y las prácticas sociales como el modelo de familia, la prácticas religiosas, las costumbres sexuales, la forma de vestir, el tipo de dieta, etc. En ocasiones al "estilo de vida" más común de una cultura determinada se le denomina "estilo de vida convencional", mientras que a los poco comunes (culturalmente inusuales, atípicos) se les llama "estilos de vida alternativos" (o subculturales).

EN: lifestyle

estilo de vida sedentario

DF: Nivel habitual de actividad física inferior a 30 minutos de actividad de intensidad moderada, que se realiza casi todos los días de la semana.

EN: sedentary lifestyle

estilos (flores)

DF: Tallo de un pistilo que conecta el estigma con el ovario.

EN: styles (flowers)

estimación

DF: Procedimiento estadístico en el cual se utilizan muestras de datos al azar para asignar un valor probable a una

cantidad desconocida.
EN: estimation

estimación del riesgo
DF: Estimación cuantitativa del riesgo como resultado de la caracterización del riesgo.
EN: risk estimate

estimación rápida de los recursos
DF: Conjunto de actividades que pueden ser utilizadas por comités de planificación de recursos liderados localmente, a fin de aprender sobre sus momentos decisivos.
EN: rapid resource appraisal

estimación rural rápida
DF: Enfoque multidisciplinario empleado para obtener nueva información y formular nuevas hipótesis sobre la vida rural.
EN: rapid rural appraisal

estimulación sexual (crianza)
DF: Estimular a un animal para que acepte el coito.
EN: teasing (breeding)

estrategia evolucionalmete estable
DF: Concepto de la teoría del juego que supone una población desplegando una estrategia (mostrando un fenotipo) que es resistente a la invasión de organismos que despliegan otra estrategia (alelos mutantes que producen otros fenotipos).
EN: evolutionarily stable strategy

estratificación de semillas
DF: Práctica de poner semillas en un medio húmedo a regimenes específicos de temperatura para romper el letargo de la semilla y estimular la germinación.
EN: seed stratification

estratigrafía
DF: Rama de la geología que se preocupa de la formación, composición, ordenamiento en el tiempo y disposición en el espacio de las rocas sedimentarias.
EN: stratigraphy

estrato socioeconómico
DF: Estrato en el que se encuentran personas con posición y prestigio similares; incluye la estratificación social. La clase social es medida con base en criterios como educación, ocupación e ingresos.
EN: socioeconomic status

estrato superior
DF: Esa porción del follaje de plantas y árboles formando la cubierta o capa superior de una comunidad de plantas.
EN: overstory

estrato vegetal

DF: Estructura vertical de las comunidades vegetales.

EN: plant strata

estratosfera

DF: Región de la atmósfera ubicada entre la troposfera y la mesosfera, cuyo límite inferior se encuentra aproximadamente a una altura de 8 km en los polos y de 15 km en el Ecuador, y cuyo límite superior se encuentra a los 50 km de altura.

EN: stratosphere

estreñimiento

DF: Evacuación de heces infrecuente o dificultosa.

EN: constipation

estreptavidina

DF: Proteína bacteriana tetramérica que se une fuertemente a la biotina.

EN: streptavidin

estreptolisina

DF: Exotoxinas producidas por ciertas cepas de estreptococos, en particular las del grupo A (*Streptococcus pyogenes*), que causan hemólisis.

EN: streptolysin

estreptomycin

DF: Antibiótico producido por el actinomicete de suelo *Streptomyces griseus*. Actúa mediante la inhibición de la iniciación y procesos de alargamiento durante la síntesis de proteínas.

EN: streptomycin

estrés biótico

DF: Efectos nocivos en organismos vivos producidos por otros organismos, entre los que se incluyen bacterias, hongos, virus, parásitos, insectos dañinos, especies invasivas, malas hierbas y otras plagas.

EN: biotic stress

estrés del retículo endoplasmático

DF: Varias alteraciones fisiológicas o moleculares que afectan la función del retículo endoplasmático. Desencadenan numerosas respuestas, incluida la respuesta a proteínas desplegadas, que puede conducir a la apoptosis, y la autofagia.

EN: endoplasmic reticulum stress

estrés osmótico

DF: Cambio en la presión osmótica que causa un paso rápido de agua o de otro solvente a través de una membrana por medio de ósmosis. En las células vivas, este puede dar como

resultado la ruptura de la membrana celular y la lisis de la célula.

EN: osmotic stress

estridulación

DF: Comunicación por sonido entre los insectos producida por la fricción de partes rígidas del cuerpo como las patas o las alas.

EN: stridulation

estro

DF: Período del ciclo estral relacionado con la receptividad y fertilidad máximas en hembras mamíferas no primates.

EN: estrus

estrógenos no esteroidales

DF: Compuestos no esteroidales con actividad estrogénica.

EN: nonsteroidal estrogens

estrongiloidiasis

DF: Infección por nemátodos del género Strongyloides.

EN: strongyloidiasis

estructura agrícola

DF: El análisis de quién proporciona la tierra, el trabajo y los recursos de capital necesarios para la producción agrícola y la forma en que se distribuyen las ganancias entre los participantes.

EN: farm structure

estructura cuaternaria de las proteínas

DF: Estructura tridimensional de una proteína formada por dos o más subunidades; la forma en que las subunidades encajan entre sí.

EN: protein quaternary structure

estructura de la vegetación

DF: Morfología y arquitectura general de una comunidad de plantas, por ejemplo, la disposición vertical de plantas de diferentes alturas en un sistema agroforestal, la presencia/ausencia de espacios en el follaje de un bosque, o el espaciamiento horizontal de plantas individuales.

EN: vegetation structure

estructura de mercado

DF: Características de una industria que están relacionadas con su rendimiento económico, como el número de compradores y vendedores, diferenciación de producto entre empresas, barreras para la entrada, gastos, grado de integración y diversificación.

EN: market structure

estructura familiar

DF: Estructura organizacional de la familia determinada por los

miembros del grupo familiar y la función de cada miembro y las relaciones jerárquicas entre los miembros de la familia.
EN: family structure

estructura química

DF: Ubicación de los átomos, grupos de iones, en relación de unos a otros en una molécula, como asimismo el número, tipo y ubicación de enlaces covalentes.
EN: chemical structure

estructura secundaria de las proteínas

DF: Nivel de la estructura proteica en la cual interacciones de enlaces de hidrógeno regulares dentro de tramos contiguos de la cadena de polipéptidos dan origen a hélices alfa, hebras beta (que se alinean para formar hojas beta) u otros tipos de espirales. Esto corresponde al primer nivel de plegamiento en la conformación proteica.
EN: protein secondary structure

estructura terciaria de las proteínas

DF: Conformación tridimensional de una cadena de polipéptidos de una proteína globular en su estado plegado nativo. La estructura terciaria está determinada por cuatro interacciones: enlace de hidrógeno, interacciones electrostáticas (iónicas), interacciones hidrofóbicas y uniones covalentes transversales.
EN: protein tertiary structure

estructuras de la membrana celular

DF: Estructuras que forman parte de la membrana celular o en las que dicha membrana constituye la mayor parte de su estructura.
EN: cell membrane structures

estructuras hidráulicas

DF: Estructuras artificiales que sirven para desviar, restringir, detener o controlar de alguna otra forma el flujo natural del agua.
EN: hydraulic structures

estuarios

DF: Masa de agua que está conectada de manera abierta y natural con el mar y dentro de la cual el agua de mar es diluida en forma tangible por las escorrentías de aguas fluviales.
EN: estuaries

estudio de asociación del genoma completo

DF: Análisis mediante el cual se comparan las frecuencias alélicas de todos los marcadores polimórficos disponibles (o un conjunto representativo de todo el genoma) en pacientes no relacionados que presentan una condición o un síntoma específico, y las de los controles para identificar marcadores relacionados con una enfermedad o condición específica.

EN: genome-wide association study

Estudio de Dieta Total

DF: El TDS implica la compra de muestras de alimentos en los EE.UU., la preparación de estos para ser consumidos (tabla-ready), y el análisis de los alimentos para medir los niveles de determinados contaminantes y nutrientes. La ingesta dietética de estos analitos en la población de EE.UU. se calcula multiplicando los niveles encontrados en alimentos TDS por el consumo promedio para cada alimento. La estrategia general y las metas del TDS se han mantenido constantes desde su creación en 1961, pero la metodología específica ha sido revisada periódicamente.

EN: Total Diet Study

estudios de caso y control

DF: Estudio epidemiológico en contraste con los de la enfermedad de interés (casos) que aquellos sin la enfermedad (controles). Los grupos se comparan con respecto al historial de exposición.

EN: case-control studies

estudios de casos prácticos

DF: Examen profundo de un solo caso o evento.

EN: case studies

estudios de cohortes

DF: Estudios en que se identifican subconjuntos de una población definida. Las cohortes son poblaciones definidas que, en conjunto, son observadas para tratar de determinar características distintivas del subgrupo.

EN: cohort studies

estudios de observación

DF: Método de investigación en el cual los investigadores observan con atención para obtener los datos sin manipulación.

EN: observational studies

estudios de viabilidad

DF: Estudios dirigidos a determinar las ventajas o las desventajas, la factibilidad o la capacidad de lograr un plan, estudio o proyecto previsto.

EN: feasibility studies

estudios descriptivos

DF: Investigaciones usadas para identificar patrones, tendencias o características, pero no relaciones de causalidad.

EN: descriptive studies

estudios dietéticos

DF: Colecciones sistemáticas de datos objetivos relativos a la dieta de una población humana en un área geográfica

determinada.

EN: dietary surveys

estudios epidemiológicos

DF: Estudios diseñados para examinar asociaciones o relaciones causales comúnmente supuestas. Generalmente tienen que ver con la identificación de medición de factores de riesgo o exposiciones.

EN: epidemiological studies

estudios ex vivo

DF: Pruebas o mediciones realizadas en órganos, células o tejidos de un organismo vivo en un ambiente externo, en las que las condiciones naturales sufren una alteración mínima.

EN: ex vivo studies

estudios longitudinales

DF: Estudios en los que las variables relacionadas con un individuo o grupo de individuos se miden a lo largo de un período.

EN: longitudinal studies

estudios metabólicos

DF: Método de investigación en el que se investigan las rutas bioquímicas del metabolismo, incluyendo la absorción, las biotransformaciones y la producción de metabolitos y energía.

EN: metabolic studies

estudios prospectivos

DF: Estudio en el cual los grupos con y sin una intervención de intereses dan seguimiento en el tiempo.

EN: prospective studies

estudios retrospectivos

DF: Tipo de estudio no experimental en el cual todos los fenómenos investigados ocurren antes de iniciar el estudio.

EN: retrospective studies

estudios transversales

DF: Estudios en que las variables son determinadas en cada miembro de la población en estudio o en una muestra representativa en un momento particular.

EN: cross-sectional studies

éteres cíclicos

DF: Compuestos de la fórmula general R-O-R, organizados en forma de anillo o corona.

EN: cyclic ethers

etidio

DF: Agente tripanocida y posible agente antiviral ampliamente utilizado en los campos de la biología celular y la bioquímica experimentales. Entre sus propiedades

experimentalmente útiles se incluyen la fijación a ácidos nucleicos, la inhibición no competitiva de receptores de acetilcolina nicotínica y la fluorescencia. Se emplea más comúnmente como el bromuro.

EN: ethidium

etiología

DF: Crecimiento de una planta que muestra un color blanco o desteñido debido a la falta de luz.

EN: etiolation

etiología

DF: Rama de la ciencia que se ocupa de las causas y el origen de las enfermedades.

EN: etiology

etioplastos

DF: Se usa en referencia a agentes causativos, incluyendo microorganismos, e involucran factores ambientales y sociales y hábitos personales. Implica patogénesis.

EN: etioplasts

etiquetado de proteínas

DF: Técnica de fusión genética de secuencias cortas de péptidos en una proteína recombinante. Es utilizada para aislar y detectar proteínas, entre otras acciones.

EN: protein tagging

etiquetado nutricional con porcentajes

DF: Declaración cuantitativa de los ingredientes que contiene un producto.

EN: percentage ingredient labeling

etiquetado por fotoafinidad

DF: Una técnica de etiquetado que utiliza moléculas fotoactivas con la finalidad de identificar sitios de vinculación en proteínas

EN: photoaffinity labeling

etiquetas de secuencia expresada

DF: Porción pequeña de un gen completo que se puede utilizar para ayudar a identificar genes desconocidos y ubicar su posición dentro de un genoma.

EN: expressed sequence tags

etnobotánica

DF: Conocimiento de las plantas y tradiciones agrícolas de un pueblo. En el campo de la medicina, el énfasis histórico y actual recae en la medicina tradicional y en la existencia y uso medicinal de plantas y sus constituyentes.

EN: ethnobotany

etopósido

DF: Derivado semisintético de la podofilotoxina que presenta

actividad antitumoral. Inhibe la síntesis del ADN mediante la formación de un complejo con la topoisomerasa II y el ADN, que causa rupturas en el ADN bicatenario e impide la reparación por medio de la ligadura de la topoisomerasa II. La acumulación de rupturas en el ADN evita la entrada a la fase mitótica de la división celular y conduce a la muerte celular. El etopósido actúa principalmente en las fases G2 y S del ciclo celular.

EN: etoposide

etoxilación

DF: Proceso industrial en el que el óxido de etileno es añadido a alcoholes o fenoles para generar productos como los tensioactivos.

EN: ethoxylation

euhidratación

DF: Contenido normal de agua en el cuerpo.

EN: euhydration

Eurasia

DF: Gran extensión de tierra que comprende los continentes de Europa y Asia.

EN: Eurasia

eutroficación

DF: Proceso mediante el cual los cuerpos de agua se enriquecen en nutrientes disueltos, por ejemplo fosfatos, nitratos, compuestos nitrogenados. Los nutrientes merman el oxígeno disuelto del agua estimulando el crecimiento de algas y otras plantas acuáticas.

EN: eutrophication

evaluación biológica

DF: Parte de una evaluación ambiental que evalúa específicamente los riesgos potenciales de comunidades de plantas y animales y sus hábitats.

EN: biological assessment

evaluación cualitativa del riesgo

DF: Evaluación del riesgo basada en datos que, aunque es insuficiente para estimaciones numéricas del riesgo, permite una clasificación o separación en categorías descriptivas y la identificación de incertidumbre inherente.

EN: qualitative risk assessment

evaluación cuantitativa del riesgo

DF: Valoración del riesgo que utiliza expresiones numéricas del riesgo e indicadores de incertidumbre inherente.

EN: quantitative risk assessment

evaluación de fármacos

DF: Cualquier proceso mediante el cual la toxicidad, el metabolismo, la absorción, la eliminación, la vía preferida

de administración, el rango de dosis segura, etc. de un fármaco o un grupo de ellos es determinado por medio de una valoración clínica en humanos o una evaluación veterinaria en animales.

EN: drug evaluation

evaluación de impacto ambiental

DF: Análisis ambiental que evalúa los cambios positivos y negativos para las condiciones del ambiente en el sitio de un proyecto propuesto y alrededor de él. Cuando se realiza de acuerdo con la Ley de Política Ambiental Nacional, se puede preparar un estudio de impacto ambiental más detallado en espera de esta evaluación general.

EN: environmental assessment

evaluación de la exposición

DF: Determinación o estimación (cualitativa o cuantitativo) de la magnitud, frecuencia, duración y vía de exposición de la población

EN: exposure assessment

evaluación de la liberación

DF: Evaluación de la probabilidad de introducción de un agente desde su lugar de origen hasta el punto de entrada de un área o país.

EN: release assessment

evaluación de la nutrición

DF: Evaluación y medición de las variables nutricionales, a fin de valorar el nivel de nutrición o el estado nutricional del individuo. Encuestas sobre nutrición pueden ser utilizadas para realizar dicha valoración.

EN: nutrition assessment

evaluación de riesgo

DF: El proceso de análisis e identificación de potenciales riesgos, heridas, pérdidas u otros efectos adversos por medios cualitativos o cuantitativos.

EN: risk assessment

evaluación de riesgo microbiológico

DF: Evaluación cualitativa y cuantitativa de la probabilidad de efectos adversos de los microorganismos patógenos.

EN: microbiological risk assessment

evaluación de tierras

DF: Evaluación de la capacidad inherente y la idoneidad administrada de las tierras para uso del ser humano en la agricultura, la silvicultura, la ingeniería, la hidrología, la planificación regional, la recreación, etc.

EN: land evaluation

evaluación del ciclo de vida

DF: Técnica para evaluar los aspectos ambientales e impactos

potenciales asociados a un producto, proceso o servicio,
por: elaborar un inventario de energía e insumos materiales
pertinentes y salidas ambientales [productos], la
evaluación de los impactos ambientales potenciales
asociados a los insumos y salidas identificadas
[productos]; la interpretación de los resultados para
ayudar a tomar una decisión con mayor criterio.

EN: life cycle assessment

evaluación del impacto del ciclo de vida

DF: Fase de valoración del ciclo de vida el cual evalúa el
potencial impacto ambiental de un productos, procesos o
sistemas a lo largo del ciclo de vida.

EN: life cycle impact assessment

Evaluación del riesgo químico

DF: Evaluación cualitativa o cuantitativa de la probabilidad de
efectos negativos de los agentes químicos.

EN: chemical risk assessment

evaluación económica

DF: Comparación de dos o más líneas de acción alternativas en
términos de sus costos y consecuencias. Los economistas
normalmente distinguen varios tipos de evaluación económica
por la forma en que se miden las consecuencias.

EN: economic evaluation

evaluación preliminar

DF: Examinación o evaluación sistemática realizada para
detectar una determinada sustancia o característica.

EN: screening

evaluación preliminar del riesgo

DF: Proceso que separa los elementos de peligro dentro de
categorías descriptivas de interés para los tomadores de
decisiones, basado en criterios específicos.

EN: risk screening

evaluadores del riesgo

DF: Personas que realizan la valoración del riesgo.

EN: risk assessors

evaluación del riesgo acumulativo

DF: Análisis, caracterización y posible cuantificación de los
riesgos combinados para la salud o el medio ambiente de
múltiples agentes o factores de estrés.

EN: cumulative risk assessment

evaporación

DF: El proceso de cambio de un líquido a vapor o gas,
usualmente agua en meteorología.

EN: evaporation

evapotranspiración

DF: Combinación de la evaporación del agua que fluye sobre la superficie del suelo y de la transpiración de las plantas hacia la atmósfera.

EN: evapotranspiration

evasión inmunitaria

DF: Métodos utilizados por los organismos patógenos para evadir el sistema inmunitario del huésped.

EN: immune evasion

evolución concertada

DF: Dos genes relacionados que evolucionan juntos como si constituyeran un solo locus.

EN: concerted evolution

evolución paralela

DF: Desarrollo de características similares en especies que no están relacionadas debido a adaptaciones a presiones ambientales similares.

EN: parallel evolution

evolución regresiva

DF: Reducción o pérdida gradual de estructuras, rasgos, comportamientos y/o genes en la descendencia con el tiempo.

EN: regressive evolution

evolución sistemática de ligandos mediante enriquecimiento exponencial

DF: Método de generación aleatoria de una gran colección de nucleótidos y de selección de aptámeros de nucleótidos mediante ciclos iterativos de selección in vitro. Existe un procedimiento modificado que substituye los aminoácidos por nucleótidos para obtener aptámeros de péptidos.

EN: systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment

exactitud

DF: Grado en el que una medición se acerca al verdadero valor de la cantidad medida.

EN: accuracy

examen neurológico

DF: Evaluación de los reflejos y las respuestas sensoriales y motoras que se emplea para determinar deficiencias del sistema nervioso.

EN: neurological examination

exantema vesicular de porcinos

DF: Infección del cerdo por calicivirus caracterizada por degeneración hidrópica del epitelio oral y cutáneo.

EN: vesicular exanthema of swine

exantema vírico de manos, pies y boca

DF: Enfermedad viral leve muy infecciosa que ataca a los niños, caracterizada por lesiones vesiculares en la boca, las manos y los pies. Es causada por el virus de Coxsackie A.

EN: hand, foot and mouth disease

excedente del consumidor

DF: En el campo de la economía, diferencia entre el precio que un consumidor paga por obtener un bien o un servicio y la cantidad que estaría dispuesto a pagar con tal de no verse desprovisto de él.

EN: consumer surplus

exceso de hierro

DF: Excesiva acumulación de hierro en el cuerpo producida por una absorción de hierro mayor de lo normal en el tracto gastrointestinal o por inyección parenteral. Puede deberse a una hemocromatosis idiopática, una ingesta excesiva de hierro, el alcoholismo crónico, ciertos tipos de anemia refractaria o una hemosiderosis transfusional.

EN: iron overload

exclusión competitiva

DF: Desplazamiento o eliminación de una especie de su hábitat por otra especie mediante competencia interespecífica.

EN: competitive exclusion

excreción de bacterias

DF: Expulsión de bacterias del cuerpo. Entre las vías más importantes de excreción se incluyen los tractos respiratorio, genital e intestinal.

EN: bacterial shedding

excreción de virus

DF: Expulsión de partículas virales del cuerpo. Entre las vías más importantes de excreción se incluyen los tractos respiratorio, genital e intestinal. Constituye un importante medio de transmisión vertical.

EN: viral shedding

exergía

DF: Máxima cantidad de energía externa que puede ser extraída de un sistema o forma de energía, en relación con cierto entorno de referencia. La exergía no es considerada como una forma de energía, sino como una designación de la calidad de esta.

EN: exergy

exina

DF: La parte exterior de un grano de polen o esporas.

EN: exine

éxito reproductivo

DF: Habilidad de una especie para engendrar individuos que sobrevivirán y alcanzarán la madurez sexual.

EN: reproductive success

exocarpio

DF: Porción de tejido vegetal que se encuentra en la capa externa del pericarpio.

EN: exocarp

exones

DF: Partes de un transcrito de un gen partido que quedan luego de la eliminación de los intrones. Son empalmados para convertirse en ARN mensajero u otro ARN funcional.

EN: exons

exopolisacáridos

DF: Polisacáridos microbianos secretados en el ambiente circundante, los cuales suelen utilizarse en aplicaciones industriales.

EN: exopolysaccharides

exosfera

DF: Capa más remota o alta de la atmósfera. Su límite inferior constituye el nivel crítico de escape y se calcula que se encuentra entre los 500 y los 1000 km sobre la superficie terrestre.

EN: exosphere

exosomas

DF: Vesículas secretadas por cuerpos multivesiculares en el ambiente extracelular cuando estos cuerpos se fusionan con la membrana plasmática. Los cuerpos multivesiculares surgen de los endosomas cuando estos acumulan vesículas (en ocasiones denominadas "vesículas intraluminales") por la invaginación interna de la membrana de los endosomas.

EN: exosomes

exotoxinas

DF: Toxinas producidas especialmente por células bacterianas o fúngicas y liberadas en el medio de cultivo o el ambiente.

EN: exotoxins

expansión (materiales)

DF: Aumento del volumen de un gel o sólido asociado con la absorción de un líquido o gas.

EN: swelling (materials)

expansión térmica

DF: Tendencia de los materiales a aumentar su longitud y volumen al aumentar su temperatura.

EN: thermal expansion

expectorantes

DF: Agentes que aumentan la excreción mucosa. Entre ellos se incluyen los agentes mucolíticos, que son fármacos que licúan las secreciones mucosas. Los agentes antitusivos actúan principalmente en el centro medular de la tos. Los expectorantes, empleados también en el tratamiento de la tos, actúan localmente.

EN: expectorants

explantes

DF: Partes de un organismo viviente, como las células, los tejidos, o los órganos, que son transferidos a un medio artificial para cultivo.

EN: explants

explotación agrícola familiar

DF: Negocio agrícola que (1) produce mercancías para venta en cantidades atribuibles a una granja más que a una residencia rural; (2) produce ingresos suficientes (incluyendo empleo externo a la granja) para pagar los gastos de operación de la granja y la familia, para pagar deudas, y para mantener la propiedad; (3) es administrado por el operador; (4) cuenta con una cantidad considerable de trabajo proporcionado por el operador y la familia; y (5) es probable que contrate mano de obra de temporada durante períodos de acumulación de trabajo y una cantidad razonable de mano de obra de tiempo completo.

EN: family farms

explotación de venta directa

DF: Granjas que producen cultivos y crían animales principalmente para la venta.

EN: commercial farms

explotación forestal

DF: Corta y extracción de madera, particularmente de troncos.

EN: logging

exposición acumulada

DF: La suma total de toda la exposición a agentes biológicos, químicos o físicos, por rutas, caminos y fuentes pertinentes.

EN: cumulative exposure

exposición aguda

DF: Contacto hecho entre un agente químico, físico, o biológico y un organismo, durante un período corto de tiempo (normalmente menos de un día).

EN: acute exposure

exposición ambiental

DF: Exposición a agentes químicos, físicos o biológicos potencialmente dañinos en el ambiente o a factores ambientales que pueden incluir ionización, radiación, organismos patogénicos o productos químicos tóxicos.

EN: environmental exposure

exposición crónica

DF: Contacto hecho entre un agente químico, físico o biológico y un organismo, habitualmente por un largo período de tiempo (normalmente más de un año).

EN: chronic exposure

exposición dérmica

DF: Contacto entre la piel y un agente físico, químico o biológico.

EN: dermal exposure

exposición dietética

DF: Exposición de un organismo a un agente físico, químico o biológico potencialmente dañino mediante la ingesta de productos contaminados como alimentos, pienso, agua, etc.

EN: dietary exposure

exposición materna

DF: Exposición de las madres humanas o animales a agentes químicos, físicos o biológicos potencialmente peligrosos en el medioambiente o a factores medioambientales como radiaciones ionizantes, organismos patógenos o sustancias químicas tóxicas que pueden afectar la progenie. Incluye la exposición materna previa a la concepción.

EN: maternal exposure

exposición ocupacional

DF: Contacto con un agente físico, químico o biológico en el lugar de trabajo.

EN: occupational exposure

exposición oral

DF: Contacto entre un agente físico, químico o biológico potencialmente dañino, como por ejemplo, un pesticida, un microbio, un metal pesado, un fármaco, etc., y un organismo mediante su ingestión.

EN: oral exposure

exposición por inhalación

DF: Contacto entre un organismo y agentes físicos, químicos o biológicos a través del sistema respiratorio.

EN: inhalation exposure

exposición subcrónica

DF: Contacto entre un agente químico, físico o biológico y un organismo por un período intermedio de tiempo (normalmente, días o meses)

EN: subchronic exposure

exposición agregada

DF: La suma total de toda la exposición a un determinado agente biológico, químico o físico a través de las rutas pertinentes, las vías y fuentes.

EN: aggregate exposure

expresión genética

DF: Manifestación fenotípica de un gen o varios genes mediante

los procesos de acción genéticos.
EN: gene expression

expresión génica heteróloga

DF: Expresión de uno o varios genes de interés de un organismo a otro que carece de ellos. Es utilizada para producir sustancias biológicas como proteínas, enzimas, policétidos, etc. o con otros objetivos de investigación.

EN: heterologous gene expression

extensibilidad

DF: Capacidad de un material de ser extendido o estirado sin romperse.

EN: extensibility

extinción de incendios

DF: Todo el proceso de detectar, localizar, contener y extinguir un incendio.

EN: fire suppression

extracción de aguas subterráneas

DF: Remoción de aguas subterráneas que suelen utilizarse como agua de riego o, después de su tratamiento, como agua potable.

EN: groundwater extraction

extracción de nutrientes

DF: Extracción de nutrientes desde el sistema del suelo mediante la cosecha de cultivos.

EN: nutrient offtake

extracción de vapores del suelo

DF: La extracción de vapores del suelo es una tecnología remedial in situ que reduce las concentraciones de constituyentes volátiles en productos derivados del petróleo absorbidos por los suelos en zonas no saturadas (vadosas). Se aplica vacío a través de los pozos cercanos a la fuente de contaminación del suelo. Los constituyentes volátiles de la masa contaminante se "evaporan" y los vapores son atraídos hacia los pozos de extracción. El vapor extraído es tratado entonces (generalmente con adsorción de carbono) antes de liberarlo a la atmósfera.

EN: soil vapor extraction

extracción en fase sólida

DF: Método de extracción usado para separar los analitos mediante una fase sólida y otra líquida. Se emplea para realizar la limpieza preparatoria de las muestras antes de llevar a cabo el análisis por cromatografía y aplicar otros métodos analíticos.

EN: solid phase extraction

extracción líquido-líquido

DF: Eliminación de un componente soluble de una mezcla líquida

mediante el contacto con un segundo líquido, inmiscible con el líquido portador, en la cual el componente es, de preferencia, soluble.

EN: liquid-liquid extraction

extractos de compost

DF: Extractos líquidos de compost que pueden ser utilizados como estimulador de crecimiento vegetal/fertilizante/insecticida o en el control de enfermedades de las plantas.

EN: compost extracts

extractos de madera

DF: Sustancias en la madera que no son parte integral de la estructura celular, que pueden ser removidos por solución en agua caliente o fría, éter, benceno u otros solventes que no reaccionan químicamente con los componentes de la madera.

EN: wood extractives

extrusión

DF: Proceso en el que materiales como productos alimenticios, metales, polímeros, etc. son empujados o extraídos aplicando presión, a menudo a través de un troquel con forma o corte transversal apropiado.

EN: extrusion

exuvio

DF: Tegumento que queda después de la ecdisis.

EN: exuvium

eyección láctea

DF: Expulsión de leche desde la cavidad alveolar mamaria, que está rodeada por una capa de células epiteliales secretoras de leche y una red de células mioepiteliales. La contracción de las células mioepiteliales está regulada por señales neuroendocrinas.

EN: milk ejection

F

fabricación sostenible

DF: La fabricación sostenible es la manufactura de productos mediante procesos económicamente viables que minimizan el impacto negativo en el ambiente, a la vez que conservan los recursos naturales y la energía. La fabricación sostenible también mejora la inocuidad del producto y beneficia a los operarios y a la comunidad.

EN: sustainable manufacturing

factor 1 de crecimiento de fibroblasto

DF: Un factor de crecimiento polipeptídico de cadena simple o única de 17-kDa que juega un rol significativo en el proceso de curación de heridas y que es un potente inductor

de angiogénesis fisiológica. Se enlaza con heparina, la cual potencia su actividad biológica y lo protege de la proteólisis. El factor de crecimiento es un inductor extremadamente potente de síntesis de ADN en una variedad de tipos de células de lineajes mesodermales y neuroectodermales, y también tiene actividad quimiotáctica y mitogénica. Fue originalmente nombrada "factor de crecimiento de fibroblasto ácido" en base a sus propiedades químicas y para ser distinguido del factor de crecimiento de fibroblasto básico (factor 2 de crecimiento de fibroblasto).

EN: fibroblast growth factor 1

factor 1 hipoxia-inducible

DF: Factor de transcripción de hélice-bucle-hélice básico que desempeña una función en la apoptosis. Está compuesto de dos subunidades: el receptor nuclear translocador de aril hidrocarburos y la subunidad alfa del factor 1 inducible por hipoxia.

EN: hypoxia-inducible factor 1

factor 2 de crecimiento de fibroblasto

DF: Un factor de crecimiento polipeptídico de cadena simple o única que juega un rol significativo en el proceso de curación de heridas y que es un potente inductor de angiogénesis fisiológica.

EN: fibroblast growth factor 2

factor A de crecimiento endotelial vascular

DF: Miembro original de la familia de factores de crecimiento celular endotelial llamada factores de crecimiento endotelial vascular. Originalmente fue aislado de células tumorales y denominado "factor angiogénico tumoral" y "factor de permeabilidad vascular". Aunque se expresa en altos niveles en ciertas células derivadas de tumores, es producido por una amplia variedad de tipos de células. Además de estimular el crecimiento y la permeabilidad vasculares, puede desempeñar un papel en la estimulación de la vasodilatación mediante rutas dependientes de óxido nítrico. El empalme alternativo del ARNm del factor A de crecimiento endotelial vascular da como resultado varias isoformas de la proteína que está siendo producida.

EN: vascular endothelial growth factor A

factor B de crecimiento endotelial vascular

DF: Factor de crecimiento endotelial vascular expresado en una variedad de tejidos. Se une con un alto grado de especificidad al receptor 1 del factor de crecimiento endotelial vascular y a la neuropilina 1.

EN: vascular endothelial growth factor B

factor C de crecimiento endotelial vascular

DF: Factor de crecimiento endotelial vascular que se une específicamente a los receptores 2 y 3 del factor de

crecimiento endotelial vascular. Además de constituir un factor angiogénico, puede influir en los vasos linfáticos para estimular la linfoangiogénesis. Presenta una estructura similar a la del factor D de crecimiento endotelial vascular, ya que ambos contienen extensiones N- y C-terminales que no se encontraban en otros miembros de la familia de FCEV.

EN: vascular endothelial growth factor C

factor D de crecimiento endotelial vascular

DF: Factor de crecimiento endotelial vascular que se une específicamente a los receptores 2 y 3 del factor de crecimiento endotelial vascular. Además de ser un factor angiogénico, puede influir en los vasos linfáticos para estimular la linfoangiogénesis. Presenta una estructura similar a la del factor C de crecimiento endotelial vascular, ya que ambos contienen extensiones N- y C-terminales que no se hallaban en otros miembros de la familia de FCEV.

EN: vascular endothelial growth factor D

factor de bioacumulación

DF: La concentración de una sustancia en los tejidos de un organismo, dividido por su concentración en un medio ambiental en situaciones en las que está expuesto el organismo y su alimentación (es decir, lo que representa para la exposición sobre la cadena alimentaria, así como la absorción química directa).

EN: bioaccumulation factor

factor de condición

DF: Medida del estado de salud general de los peces calculada mediante la relación peso-longitud corporal. Se utiliza para comparar las condiciones de crecimiento de los peces. Constituye un indicador de la calidad ambiental.

EN: condition factor

factor de crecimiento placentario

DF: Proteína angiogénica que pertenece a la familia del factor de crecimiento endotelial vascular de factores de crecimiento originalmente aislados y clonados a partir de la genoteca de ADNc placentario humano. Cuatro isoformas de PLGF 1-4 resultan del empalme alternativo. Es secretada como un homodímero glucosilado, que actúa como un mitógeno en las células endoteliales, cuya expresión es notablemente aumentada en la hipoxia, el cáncer y la inflamación de tejidos.

EN: placental growth factor

factor de emisión

DF: Valor único para modificar a escala emisiones a datos de actividad en términos de un índice estándar de emisiones por unidad de actividad (por ejemplo, gramos de dióxido de carbono emanados por barril de combustible fósil consumido

o por libra de producto generado).
EN: emissions factor

factor de estimulación de colonias de macrófagos
DF: Factor de estimulación de colonias de fagocitos mononucleares (M-CSF) sintetizado por células mesenquimatosas. Estimula la supervivencia, la proliferación y la diferenciación de las células hematopoyéticas de la serie de monocitos-macrófagos. Constituye un dímero glucoproteico con enlaces disulfuro y un PM de 70 kDa. Se une a un receptor específico de alta afinidad (receptor de factores de estimulación de colonias de fagocitos).
EN: macrophage colony-stimulating factor

factor de necrosis tumoral alfa
DF: Glicoproteína sérica producida por los macrófagos activados y otros leucocitos mononucleares de mamíferos. Tiene actividad necrotizante contra las líneas de células tumorales e incrementa la capacidad de rechazar trasplantes de tumores. En términos antigénicos, se diferencia de las linfotoxinas, aunque comparten los mismos receptores, las mismas actividades biológicas y secuencias de aminoácidos homólogas en forma significativa.
EN: tumor necrosis factor-alpha

factor de seguridad
DF: Ajuste matemático (por lo general una reducción de 10 veces) utilizado para dar cuenta de la extrapolación de los datos para alcanzar un nivel de riesgo que se considera seguro.
EN: safety factor

factor de transcripción NF-kappa B
DF: Activador transcripcional nuclear ubicuo e inducible que se une a elementos potenciadores en muchos diferentes tipos de células y que se activa mediante estímulos patógenos. El complejo NF-kappa B es un heterodímero compuesto por dos subunidades de ADN vinculante: NF-kappa B1 y relA.
EN: transcription factor NF-kappa B

factor inhibidor de la leucemia
DF: Citosina relacionada con la interleucina-6 que presenta efectos pleiotróficos en numerosos sistemas fisiológicos y que supone la proliferación, la diferenciación y la supervivencia celular. Se une al receptor del factor inhibidor de la leucemia y actúa a través de él.
EN: leukemia inhibitory factor

factor VII
DF: Proteína plasmática estable ante el calor y en el almacenamiento que es activada por la tromboplastina

tisular para formar el factor VIIa en la vía extrínseca de la coagulación sanguínea. Posteriormente la forma activada cataliza la activación del factor X al factor Xa.

EN: factor VII

factor VIII

DF: Factor antihemofílico que es parte del factor VIII / complejo del factor de von Willebrand. El factor VIII se produce en el hígado y actúa en la vía intrínseca de la coagulación sanguínea.

EN: factor VIII

factores bióticos

DF: Cualquier ser vivo, componente derivado de él o proceso generado por él que puede influir en otros organismos y el medioambiente.

EN: biotic factors

factores de necrosis tumoral

DF: Familia de proteínas que fueron originalmente identificadas por su habilidad para causar necrosis de neoplasias. Su efecto necrótico sobre las células esta mediada por receptores de factor de necrosis tumoral los cuales inducen apoptosis.

EN: tumor necrosis factors

factores de transcripción

DF: Sustancias endógenas, usualmente proteínas, que son efectivas en la iniciación, estimulación, o terminación del proceso de transcripción genética.

EN: transcription factors

factores de transcripción con cremalleras de leucina básicas

DF: Gran superfamilia de factores de transcripción que contiene una región rica en residuos de aminoácidos básicos, seguida por un dominio de cremallera de leucina.

EN: basic-leucine zipper transcription factors

factores de transcripción GATA

DF: Familia de factores de transcripción que contienen dos motivos de dedos de cinc y se unen a la secuencia de ADN (A/T)GATA(A/G).

EN: GATA transcription factors

factores de transcripción hélice-bucle-hélice básica

DF: Familia de factores de transcripción de unión al ADN que contiene un motivo estructural hélice-bucle-hélice básico.

EN: basic helix-loop-helix transcription factors

factores edáficos

DF: Condición del suelo, ya sea física, biológica o química, que influye en los organismos y en los procesos que ocurren en el suelo.

EN: edaphic factors

factores inhibidores de la migración de macrófagos

DF: Proteínas liberadas por linfocitos sensibilizados y, posiblemente, otras células que inhiben la migración de macrófagos fuera del lugar de la liberación. La estructura y las propiedades químicas pueden variar según la especie y el tipo de célula liberadora.

EN: macrophage migration inhibitory factors

factores inmunológicos

DF: Sustancias biológicamente activas cuyas acciones afectan o desempeñan un rol en el funcionamiento del sistema inmunitario.

EN: immunologic factors

factores intrínsecos

DF: Glicoproteína secretada por las células de las glándulas gástricas, requerida para la absorción de la vitamina B12 (cianocobalamina). Su insuficiencia conduce a la carencia de vitamina B12 y a la anemia perniciosa.

EN: intrinsic factors

factores reguladores del interferón

DF: Familia de factores de transcripción que comparten un motivo hélice-giro-hélice n-terminal y unen promotores inducibles por el interferón para controlar la expresión genética. Las proteínas IRF unen secuencias de ADN específicas, tales como elementos de respuesta al estímulo del interferón, elementos reguladores del interferón y la secuencia de consenso de interferón.

EN: interferon regulatory factors

factores reguladores miogénicos

DF: Familia de factores de transcripción específicos de los músculos que se unen al ADN en regiones de control y, por consiguiente, regulan la miogénesis. Todos los miembros de esta familia contienen un motivo hélice-bucle-hélice conservado homólogo a las proteínas de la familia myc. Estos factores se hallan solo en el músculo esquelético.

EN: myogenic regulatory factors

factores sigma

DF: Proteína que es una subunidad de la ARN polimerasa. Efectúa la iniciación de cadenas específicas de ARN a partir del ADN.

EN: sigma factors

factores transformadores de crecimiento

DF: Polipéptidos hormonalmente activos que pueden inducir al fenotipo transformado cuando es añanido a células normales no transformadas. Han sido encontradas en cultivos líquidos de células transformadas retroviralmente y en células derivadas de un tumor así como en fuentes no-

neoplásticas.

EN: transforming growth factors

fagocitosis

DF: Captura y degradación por parte de células fagocíticas (fagocitos) de microorganismos, células patógenas, muertas o que están muriendo y partículas extrañas.

EN: phagocytosis

fagosomas

DF: Vesículas citoplasmáticas limitadas por una membrana, formadas por la invaginación de material fagocitado. Se fusionan con los lisosomas para formar los fagolisosomas dentro de los cuales las enzimas hidrolíticas del lisosoma digieren el material fagocitado.

EN: phagosomes

fagoterapia

DF: Uso terapéutico de bacteriófagos específicos (virus bacterianos) para tratar infecciones bacterianas particulares.

EN: phage therapy

falanges

DF: Huesos de los dedos de la mano o del pie.

EN: phalanges

Falconidae

DF: Familia que incluye los halcones o falcos y a las caracaras o caranchos.

EN: Falconidae

faloidina

DF: Polipéptido muy tóxico aislado principalmente de Amanita phalloides (Agaricaceae), causa daño hepático grave y daños en el sistema nervioso central y riñón por intoxicación por hongos. Se utiliza en el estudio de daños en el hígado

EN: phalloidine

familia de multigenes

DF: Conjunto de genes originados por la duplicación y variación de algún gen ancestral. Tales genes pueden estar agrupados en el mismo cromosoma o dispersos en diferentes cromosomas.

EN: multigene family

familia nuclear

DF: Familia compuesta por los cónyuges y sus hijos.

EN: nuclear family

familias extendidas

DF: Grupo de personas que constituyen una sola familia o viven cerca unos de otros y a menudo están relacionados por consanguinidad, matrimonio o adopción.

EN: extended families

fanerófitos

DF: Una de las categorías de formas de vida de Raunkiaer; es una planta cuyos brotes perennes están sostenidos por ramas que se encuentran a 25 cm del suelo.

EN: phanerophytes

Fanerozoico

DF: Eón de vida visible que inició hace 570 millones de años y que continúa hasta hoy.

EN: Phanerozoic eon

faringitis

DF: Inflamación de la faringe que suele ser causada por alérgenos, sustancias irritantes o infecciones.

EN: pharyngitis

farmacocinética

DF: Mecanismo dinámico y cinético de sustancias exógenas y absorción, adsorción, biotransformación, distribución, liberación, transporte, ingestión y eliminación de medicamentos como función de dosificación, extensión y tasa de procesos metabólicos. Incluye a la toxicocinética, los mecanismos farmacocinéticos de los efectos tóxicos de una sustancia.

EN: pharmacokinetics

farmacogenómica

DF: Rama de la genética que se ocupa de la variabilidad genética en respuestas individuales a fármacos y a su metabolismo (biotransformación).

EN: pharmacogenomics

farmacognosia

DF: La ciencia que trata de las drogas preparadas a partir de fuentes naturales, incluyendo plantas, minerales, animales y otros organismos.

EN: pharmacognosy

farmacometría

DF: Ciencia emergente que cuantifica información sobre fármacos, enfermedades y ensayos para contribuir al desarrollo eficiente de medicamentos y/o la toma de decisiones normativas en esa área.

EN: pharmacometrics

fascioloidiasis

DF: Infección del ganado y otros herbívoros con el distoma hepático gigante Fascioloides magna. Se caracteriza por la destrucción extensiva del parénquima hepático.

EN: fascioloidiasis

fase eritrocítica

DF: Fase de desarrollo del parásito de la malaria Plasmodium que ocurre en eritrocitos huésped.
EN: erythrocytic stage

fase exoeritrocítica

DF: Fase de desarrollo del parásito de la malaria Plasmodium que tiene lugar en células huésped distintas de los eritrocitos.
EN: exoerythrocytic stage

fase paquiteno

DF: La fase en la primera profase meiótica, la cual sigue a la fase cigoteno, cuando el cruzamiento entre cromosomas homólogos empieza.
EN: pachytene stage

faseolotoxina

DF: Toxina bacteriana formada Pseudomonas syringae pv. phaseolicola, el agente causante de tizón de halo del frijol, compuesto por el tripéptido ornitina, alanina, y homoarginina y un grupo inorgánico (N-sulfodiaminofosfinil) unido a un grupo de aminos N- 5 de ortinina, que actúa como inhibidor de ornitina carbamoiltransferasa, bloqueando la biosíntesis de arginina.
EN: phaseolotoxin

fauna

DF: Vida animal de un área. El término "animal" es empleado en un sentido amplio que incluye las aves, los peces, los reptiles, los insectos, los moluscos, los crustáceos, etc., además de los mamíferos.
EN: fauna

fauna del suelo

DF: Animales del suelo microscópicos y macroscópicos (ratones, ácaros, nematodos, lombrices de tierra, etc.) y algunos protozoos que pasan al menos una parte de su vida en el suelo.
EN: soil fauna

favismo

DF: Anemia hemolítica causada por la ingestión de habas o la inhalación de polen de la planta Vicia faba por personas cuyos eritrocitos presentan una deficiencia de glucosa-6-fosfato deshidrogenasa.
EN: favism

fecundidad

DF: Ritmo al que un individuo produce descendencia, normalmente expresado solo por las hembras, como por ejemplo, el número de huevos generado por una lubina rayada hembra durante la época de desove.
EN: fecundity

feedlot

DF: Instalaciones cerradas donde se alimenta ganado para producir carne de vacuno para comercialización.

EN: feedlots

fendas

DF: Separación longitudinal de la madera que normalmente se extiende a través de los anillos de crecimiento anual y se debe a la tensión de la madera durante su secado.

EN: wood checks

fenilpropanolamina

DF: Simpatomimético que actúa principalmente causando la liberación de norepinefrina, pero que también presenta actividad agonista directa en algunos receptores adrenérgicos. Es utilizado más comúnmente como un vasoconstrictor nasal y un depresor del apetito.

EN: phenylpropanolamine

fenofibrato

DF: Agente antilipémico que reduce los niveles de colesterol y triglicéridos en la sangre.

EN: fenofibrate

fenología

DF: Estudio de fenómenos biológicos periódicos en relación con el clima, particularmente con los cambios estacionales. Estos fenómenos se pueden usar para interpretar las estaciones locales y las zonas climáticas.

EN: phenology

fenómenos blancos

DF: Precipitación repentina de larga escala de carbonato cálcico de grano fino y otros compuestos orgánicos que le da un aspecto lechoso a una masa de agua. Puede deberse a la actividad fotosintética de ciertos microbios marinos o a un cambio en la temperatura del agua.

EN: whitening events

fenómica

DF: Uso de enfoques de gran escala para estudiar cómo las instrucciones genéticas de un único gen o del todo el genoma se convierten en el conjunto completo de caracteres fenotípicos de un organismo.

EN: phenomics

fenotipo

DF: Apariencia externa del individuo. Es producto de las interacciones entre genes y entre el genotipo y el ambiente.

EN: phenotype

fens

DF: Tierras húmedas que acumulan depósitos de turba. Los fens son menos ácidos que los pantanos y obtienen la mayor

parte de su agua de agua subterránea rica en calcio y magnesio.

EN: fens

fenurón ATC

DF: Sal de fenurón y ácido tricloroacético.

EN: fenuron TCA

fermentación en estado líquido

DF: Proceso de fermentación controlado en el que se producen microorganismos en un medio de cultivo líquido.

EN: liquid state fermentation

fermentación en estado sólido

DF: Proceso de fermentación controlada en el que los microorganismos son cultivados en un medio de cultivo sólido.

EN: solid state fermentation

fermentación láctica

DF: Fermentación llevada a cabo por bacterias ácido lácticas en la cual el azúcar se convierte completa o casi completamente en ácido láctico o en una mezcla de ácido láctico y otros productos.

EN: lactic fermentation

ferredoxinas

DF: Proteínas que contienen hierro o hierro-azufre las cuales participan en reacciones de transferencia electrónica.

EN: ferredoxins

ferricromo

DF: Péptido cíclico que consta de tres residuos de delta-N-hidroxi-delta-N-acetylornithine. Actúa como un agente de transporte de hierro en Ustilago sphaerogena.

EN: ferrichrome

fertilidad del suelo

DF: Cualidad del suelo que le permite proporcionar nutrientes en cantidades apropiadas, en un equilibrio adecuado, para el crecimiento de plantas específicas, cuando otros factores de crecimiento como la luz, la humedad, la temperatura y las condiciones físicas del suelo resultan favorables.

EN: soil fertility

fertilización (reproducción)

DF: Fusión entre un gameto masculino y un gameto femenino para producir un cigoto.

EN: fertilization (reproduction)

fertilización in vitro

DF: Método de laboratorio en el que se ponen óvulos en un medio al que se le agregan espermatozoides para fertilización.

El(los) cigoto(s) que se producen(n) se introduce(n) en un útero para que se desarrolle(n).

EN: in vitro fertilization

fertilizantes

DF: Cualquier material orgánico o inorgánico de origen natural o sintético que se agrega al suelo para proporcionarle nutrientes, incluyendo nitrógeno, fósforo y potasio, necesario para mantener el crecimiento de las plantas.

EN: fertilizers

férulas (médico)

DF: Aparatos rígidos o flexibles utilizados para mantener en posición una parte desplazada o móvil, o para mantener en su lugar y proteger una parte lesionada.

EN: splints (medical)

fetoscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se practica al feto y en la cavidad amniótica a través del abdomen o el útero, por medio de un endoscopio.

EN: fetoscopy

fetuínas

DF: Familia de alfa globulinas de unión a calcio que se sintetizan en el hígado y desempeñan un papel fundamental en el mantenimiento de la solubilidad del calcio en la sangre. Las fetuínas contienen dominios aminotermiales de cistatina y se clasifican como cistatinas tipo 3.

EN: fetuins

fibra corta

DF: Fibras cortas cortadas a una longitud específica para ser trenzadas y formar un hilo para tejido o dar puntadas en telas, o para mechones en alfombras. El algodón, el lino, y la lana existen sólo como fibras cortas. El nylon y el poliéster son fibras sintéticas disponibles en forma de fibra corta.

EN: staple (fibers)

fibra de algodón sin desmotar

DF: Algodón sin desmotar que consiste en la semilla con las hilas adheridas tal como fue cogido del botón.

EN: seed cotton

fibra de vidrio

DF: Material compuesto, a base de plástico, reforzado con fibras de vidrio y empleado en una variedad de productos, tales como tablas de surf, piezas de carrocería, tanques y recipientes de almacenamiento y yesos ortopédicos.

EN: fiberglass

fibras de madera

DF: Célula de madera relativamente larga (de 40 a 300 mm o 1.5

a 12 o menor), angosta,
acuminada y cerrada en ambos extremos.
EN: wood fibers

fibras de vidrio

DF: Filamentos de vidrio presentes en la naturaleza, como los
cabellos de Pelé, que tienen su origen en los volcanes, o
artificiales, que son utilizados en una variedad de
productos como aislantes, filtros y tejidos.
EN: glass fibers

fibras nerviosas

DF: Prolongaciones delgadas de las neuronas, incluyendo los
axones y sus cubiertas gliales (vaina de la mielina). Las
fibras nerviosas conducen los impulsos nerviosos a y desde
el sistema nervioso central.
EN: nerve fibers

fibrilación auricular

DF: Ritmo cardiaco anormal caracterizado por la rápida y
descoordinada emisión de impulsos eléctricos en las
cavidades superiores del corazón (aurículas), en cuyo caso
la sangre no puede ser bombeada con eficacia a las
cavidades inferiores del corazón (ventrículos). Es causado
por la generación anormal de impulsos.
EN: atrial fibrillation

fibrina

DF: Proteína derivada de fibrinogeno en presencia de trombina,
que forma parte del coágulo sanguíneo.
EN: fibrin

fibroblastos

DF: Células de tejido conectivo que secretan una matriz
extracelular rica en colágeno y otras macromoléculas.
EN: fibroblasts

fibrosis

DF: Cualquier condición patológica en que tejido conjuntivo
fibroso invade cualquier órgano, generalmente como
consecuencia de inflamación u otra lesión.
EN: fibrosis

fibrosis quística

DF: Enfermedad hereditaria de las glándulas exocrinas que con
mayor frecuencia afecta el páncreas, el sistema
respiratorio y las glándulas sudoríparas; comienza
generalmente en la infancia y se caracteriza por
infecciones respiratorias crónicas, insuficiencia
pancreática, y susceptibilidad al agotamiento por calor. La
cirrosis hepática es común en la niñez y puede producir
hipertensión portal, esplenomegalia e hiperesplenismo.
EN: cystic fibrosis

ficobilina

DF: Un pigmento proteínico soluble en agua que ayuda a la fotosíntesis y se encuentra en algas rojas y cianobacterias.

EN: phycobilin

ficobiliproteína

DF: Proteínas hidrosolubles que capturan la energía lumínica, presentes en los ficobilisomas de ciertas cianobacterias y algas.

EN: phycobiliprotein

ficobilisoma

DF: Pequeña estructura esférica que atrapa la luz, en algas rojas y cianobacterias, compuesta principalmente por ficobilina. Los ficobilisomas contienen los pigmentos que transfieren la energía luminosa a la clorofila A.

EN: phycobilisome

ficocianina

DF: Pigmento ficobilínico azul sin componentes metálicos presente en una cromoproteína conjugada de las algas azules-verdosas. Funciona como una sustancia que absorbe la luz, junto con la clorofila.

EN: phycocyanin

ficoeritrina

DF: Pigmento ficobilínico rojo sin componentes metálicos presente en una cromoproteína conjugada de las algas rojas. Funciona como una sustancia que absorbe la luz, junto con la clorofila.

EN: phycoerythrin

ficoll

DF: Polímero sintético producido por un entrecruzamiento de epiclorohidrina y sacarosa.

EN: ficoll

fiebre

DF: Alza anormal de la temperatura corporal, generalmente como resultado de un proceso patológico.

EN: fever

fiebre aftosa

DF: Enfermedad altamente contagiosa causada por un Aftovirus en el ganado bovino, los cerdos, las ovejas y cabras. Se caracteriza por el desarrollo de ampollas en el hocico y las patas y causa cojera.

EN: foot-and-mouth disease

fiebre botonosa mediterránea

DF: Enfermedad febril de la región mediterránea, Crimea, África y la India, causada por la infección con la bacteria *Rickettsia conorii*.

EN: boutonneuse fever

fiebre bovina efímera

DF: Infección de Ephemerovirus del ganado causada por el virus de la fiebre bovina efímera. Se caracteriza por síntomas respiratorios, aumento de secreciones orofaríngeas y lacrimación, dolor en las articulaciones, temblor y rigidez.

EN: bovine ephemeral fever

fiebre catarral maligna

DF: Infección por herpesvirus del ganado bovino caracterizada por inflamación catarral del epitelio respiratorio superior y alimentario, queratoconjuntivitis, encefalitis y aumento de los ganglios linfáticos.

EN: malignant catarrhal fever

fiebre catarral ovina

DF: Infección reoviral transmitida por artrópodos, principalmente a ovinos, pero también al ganado bovino y a rumiantes salvajes; se caracteriza por una lengua hinchada de color azul y a menudo por inflamación de la banda coronaria y la lámina sensible de las patas.

EN: bluetongue

fiebre del heno

DF: Rinitis alérgica que tiene lugar cada año en la misma época. Se caracteriza por una conjuntivitis aguda acompañada por lagrimeo y comezón. Se le considera una afección alérgica provocada por alérgenos específicos.

EN: hay fever

fiebre del Valle del Rift

DF: Enfermedad febril similar al dengue, causada por arbovirus transmitidos por mosquitos.

EN: Rift Valley fever

fiebre maculosa de las Montañas Rocosas

DF: Enfermedad febril aguda causada por la Rickettsia rickettsii (género Rickettsia, familia Rickettsiaceae). Se transmite a los seres humanos por picadas de garrapatas infectadas y ocurre sólo en el Norte y el Sur de América. Entre sus características se incluyen el comienzo súbito con cefalea, escalofríos y fiebre con una duración de dos a tres semanas. Comúnmente aparece un exantema cutáneo en extremidades y tronco alrededor del cuarto día de la enfermedad.

EN: Rocky Mountain spotted fever

fiebre porcina africana

DF: Enfermedad en ocasiones fatal, causada por un Asfivirus que afecta a los cerdos; se caracteriza por fiebre, tos, diarrea, nódulos linfáticos hemorrágicos y edema de la vesícula biliar. Se transmite entre cerdos domésticos por contacto directo, ingestión de comida infectada, fómites, o

mecánicamente mediante moscas de los establos o garrapatas de cuerpo blando (del género *Ornithodoros*).

EN: African swine fever

fiebre Q

DF: Enfermedad infecciosa aguda causada por la coxiella burnetii de la familia Rickettsiaceae. Se caracteriza por comienzo brusco con fiebre, cefalea, malestar general y decaimiento. En seres humanos, se contrae comúnmente por la inhalación de polvo infectado a partir de animales domésticos infectados.

EN: Q fever

fiebre vitularia

DF: Enfermedad de las vacas y ovejas en gestación y en amamantamiento que produce paresia generalizada y muerte. La enfermedad, que se caracteriza por hipocalcemia, ocurre durante el alumbramiento o poco tiempo después en vacas y durante las semanas previas al alumbramiento o después de él en las ovejas.

EN: milk fever

fieras

DF: Animales que han escapado de un ambiente doméstico y han vuelto al estado salvaje.

EN: feral animals

fijación del nitrógeno

DF: Proceso biológico o químico mediante el cual el nitrógeno elemental del aire se convierte en nitrógeno orgánico o disponible.

EN: nitrogen fixation

filamentos intermedios

DF: Filamentos citoplasmáticos de diámetro intermedio (aproximadamente 10 nanómetros) entre los microfilamentos y los microtúbulos. Pueden estar compuestos de varias proteínas diferentes y forman un anillo alrededor del núcleo celular.

EN: intermediate filaments

filipina

DF: Complejo de antibióticos polienos obtenidos a partir de *Streptomyces filipinensis*. Filipina III altera la función de la membrana al interferir con los esteroides de ésta, inhibe la respiración mitocondrial, y es considerado un agente antifúngico. Filipins I, II y IV son menos importantes.

EN: filipin

filodia

DF: Desarrollo anormal de las partes de la flor en forma de estructuras similares a hojas.

EN: phyllody

filogenia

DF: Relaciones entre grupos de organismos en función de su composición genética.

EN: phylogeny

filogeografía

DF: El estudio de la distribución espacial de la evolución de los organismos basados en el genotipo.

EN: phylogeography

filopatría

DF: Conducta manifestada por un individuo que regresa a su lugar de nacimiento u origen o que permanece en él.

EN: philopatry

filoplano

DF: Microambiente en la superficie de una hoja.

EN: phylloplane

filosfera

DF: Microambiente tridimensional que rodea una hoja.

EN: phyllosphere

filotaxia

DF: La disposición de hojas en un tallo.

EN: phyllotaxy

filtrados

DF: El producto de la filtración; una sustancia que ha pasado a través del filtro

EN: filtrates

filtros de arena

DF: Filtro de arena de lecho compacto u otro material granular utilizado para efectuar un tratamiento secundario avanzado del agua decantada o el efluente de un tanque séptico.

EN: sand filters

filtros UV

DF: Sustancias con actividad endocrina que evitan la penetración de los rayos ultravioleta.

EN: UV filters

financiamiento

DF: Recursos financieros recolectados o proporcionados para el apoyo de un propósito determinado.

EN: funding

finanzas

DF: Administración de dinero, operaciones bancarias, inversiones, deudas y créditos.

EN: finance

fisiología ocular

DF: Acción y actividades biológicas que respaldan las funciones del ojo y la visión.

EN: ocular physiology

fístula

DF: Comunicación o pasaje anormal entre dos órganos internos o entre un órgano interno y la superficie del cuerpo.

EN: fistula

fisura del paladar

DF: Fisura congénita del paladar blando y/o duro debida a una unión defectuosa.

EN: cleft palate

fitoanticuerpos

DF: Anticuerpos recombinantes producidos en plantas transgénicas. Dichas plantas actúan como biorreactores que producen anticuerpos que serán empleados en tratamientos médicos o en procesos industriales.

EN: plantibodies

fitocroma

DF: Una proteína azulada conjugada de pigmento vegetal, que existe en dos formas, Pr y Pfr, que absorbe la luz roja y entonces inicia respuestas fisiológicas como la germinación, el crecimiento y la floración.

EN: phytochrome

fitodesalinización

DF: Cultivo de plantas resistentes a la salinidad en suelos salinos, dirigido a mejorar la productividad del suelo y de la cobertura vegetal.

EN: phytodesalination

fitofármacos

DF: Componente vegetal bioactivo no mineral y no vitamínico que los investigadores consideran posiblemente útil en la promoción de la salud o en la prevención o el tratamiento de enfermedades.

EN: phytopharmaceuticals

fitopláncton

DF: Organismos fotosintéticos principalmente microscópicos, como algas, dinoflagelados, y diatomeas, que flotan libremente en sistemas acuáticos.

EN: phytoplankton

fitoremediación

DF: El uso de plantas para la absorción, almacenamiento, degradación, inmovilización, transformación, o volatilización de sustancias perjudiciales para mitigar el daño a la salud humana o del ambiente.

EN: phytoremediation

fitosideróforos

DF: Compuestos quelantes en las plantas, comunes en los pastos, que el hierro secuestrar.

EN: phytosiderophores

fitosociología

DF: Rama de la ecología vegetal que se ocupa de la composición, la distribución, las características y las interrelaciones de las especies vegetales que viven en comunidades de plantas.

EN: phytosociology

fitosteroles

DF: Término general para los esteroides encontrados en plantas.

EN: phytosterols

fitoterapia

DF: Uso de plantas o hierbas para tratar enfermedades o aliviar el dolor.

EN: phytotherapy

flagelina

DF: Una proteína con un peso molecular de 40.000 aislada de los flagelos bacterianos. A un pH y una concentración de sal adecuados, tres monómeros de flagelina pueden espontáneamente reagregarse para formar estructuras que parecen flagelos intactos.

EN: flagellin

flemón interdigital

DF: Enfermedad de las partes córneas y de las estructuras blandas adyacentes de las patas del ganado bovino, cerdos y ovejas. Se conoce también como necrobacilosis interdigital.

EN: footrot

floema

DF: Tejidos de la corteza interna, caracterizados por la presencia de tubos cribosos, que transportan sustancias alimenticias elaboradas.

EN: phloem

flora

DF: Suma de todos los tipos de plantas que se hallan en un área en un momento dado.

EN: flora

floración

DF: Tiempo en el que una flor está completamente abierta.

EN: flowering

florfenicol

DF: Florfenicol es un derivado fluorados del cloranfenicol. Es un antibiótico de amplio espectro utilizado para controlar

las infecciones de las vías respiratorias en el ganado bovino y porcino.

EN: florfenicol

floricanes

DF: Tallo bienal típico del Rubus. Durante el primer año de crecimiento, el tallo se denomina retoño o primocane, ya que es incapaz de florecer y precede a los floricanes. Durante el segundo año de crecimiento, los tallos se denominan floricanes, que florecen, dan frutos y mueren durante este segundo año.

EN: floricanes

floricultura

DF: Rama de la horticultura que se encarga de la producción de plantas en el campo o en invernaderos para obtener sus flores u hojas vistosas.

EN: floriculture

fluidez de la membrana

DF: Movimiento de las moléculas de fosfolípidos dentro de la capa bilípidica, dependiendo de las clases de fosfolípidos presentes, su composición de ácidos grasos y el grado de insaturación de las cadenas acílicas, la concentración de colesterol y la temperatura.

EN: membrane fluidity

flujo caular

DF: Precipitación que es interceptada por la cubierta vegetal y se desliza por el tallo o los ejes principales de dicha cubierta.

EN: stemflow

flujo de energía

DF: Movimiento y transformación de la energía dentro de sistemas ecológicos e industriales y entre ellos.

EN: energy flow

flujo de infiltración

DF: Velocidad máxima a la que el suelo, en varias condiciones específicas que incluyen la presencia de una ya excesiva cantidad de agua, puede absorber la lluvia que cae o la nieve que se derrite.

EN: infiltration rate

flujo de productos

DF: Serie de acciones en las que los productos dejan un sistema de productos y entran a otro.

EN: product flow

flujo de referencia (evaluación del ciclo de vida)

DF: Cantidad de producto de los procesos de un sistema de productos determinado, requerida para cumplir la función expresada por la unidad funcional.

EN: reference flow (life cycle assessment)

flujo elemental

DF: Energía o material que entra o sale del sistema en estudio, el cual ha sido extraído del medio ambiente o emitido a él sin que se haya una previa o posterior transformación humana.

EN: elementary flow

flujo genético

DF: Movimiento de genes de una población a otra de la misma especie.

EN: gene flow

flujo intermedio

DF: Insumo a un proceso unitario o producto de él que requiere una transformación ulterior para convertirse en un flujo de productos.

EN: intermediate flow

flujo laminar

DF: Flujo ininterrumpido de un gas o de un líquido en el cual la velocidad en cualquiera de sus puntos es relativamente estable, como al pasar por sobre una superficie suave. Cf. flujo turbulento.

EN: laminar flow

flujo superficial

DF: Agua de escorrentía de tormentas o de la fusión de la nieve que corre sobre la superficie como una capa delgada, a diferencia de la escorrentía canalizada (concentrada), que tiene lugar en riachuelos y sumideros.

EN: overland flow

flujo turbulento

DF: Flujo caracterizado por velocidades agitadas e irregulares, y presiones que fluctúan aleatoriamente, como si se desplazara o pasara sobre una superficie áspera.

EN: turbulent flow

fluorometría

DF: Método de análisis para detectar y medir la fluorescencia de los compuestos, células, proteínas o nucleótidos, u objetos previamente marcados con agentes fluorescentes.

EN: fluorometry

foie gras

DF: Hígado de ganso o de pato que generalmente se sirve para untar.

EN: foie gras

folículos de Graaf

DF: El folículo maduro del ovario que segrega estrógenos y es el estadio final del desarrollo follicular en mamíferos.

EN: Graafian follicles

folículos linfáticos agregados

DF: Tejido linfoide de la mucosa del intestino delgado.

EN: Peyer's patches

folistatina

DF: Proteína ampliamente distribuida que se une directamente a las activinas. Funciona como antagonista de las activinas, inhibe la secreción de hormonas estimuladoras de los folículos, regula la diferenciación celular y desempeña una función importante en la embriogénesis. La folistatina es una cadena simple de polipéptidos glicosilados de aproximadamente 37-kDa y no es miembro de la familia de la inhibina. También se une a o neutraliza varios miembros de la familia beta del factor de crecimiento de transformación.

EN: follistatin

foresia

DF: Relación de comensalismo en la cual un organismo es transportado por un organismo más grande de otra especie.

EN: phoresy

formación de varios embriones

DF: Desarrollo de más de un embrión a partir de un solo óvulo o semilla.

EN: polyembryony

formación docente

DF: Educación o capacitación de profesores o maestros.

EN: teacher education

formalina

DF: Solución acuosa de formaldehído al 37%, utilizada como fijador histológico, desinfectante o antiséptico.

EN: formalin

formas del torrente sanguíneo

DF: Estado morfológico en el ciclo de vida de los tripanosomas durante la infección del huésped mamífero.

EN: bloodstream forms

formas procíclicas

DF: Estado morfológico en el ciclo de vida de los tripanosomas durante la infección del vector artrópodo.

EN: procyclic forms

formicina

DF: Ribonucleósidos pirazolopirimidina aislados de Nocardia interforma. Son antibióticos antineoplásicos con propiedades citostáticas.

EN: formycin

forraje

DF: Cultivo de forraje grosero de gran valor nutritivo, alto en fibra y cultivado especialmente para alimentar rumiantes. Incluye pastos y leguminosas cortados en el momento adecuado de madurez y almacenados para preservar su calidad.
EN: forage

forzamiento radiativo

DF: Cambio en el equilibrio entre la radiación solar entrante y la radiación infrarroja saliente. Sin ningún forzamiento radiativo, la radiación solar que viene hacia la Tierra continuaría siendo aproximadamente igual a la radiación infrarroja emitida desde nuestro planeta. La adición de gases de efecto invernadero atrapa una mayor fracción de la radiación infrarroja, irradiándola de vuelta hacia la superficie y creando una influencia de calentamiento (esto es, forzamiento radiativo positivo, ya que la radiación solar entrante sobrepasará la radiación infrarroja saliente).
EN: radiative forcing

fosfatidato fosfatasa

DF: Fosfomonoesterasa que interviene en la síntesis de triacilgliceroles. Cataliza la hidrólisis de fosfatidatos por medio de la formación de diacilgliceroles y ortofosfato.
EN: phosphatidate phosphatase

fosfoglicerato deshidrogenasa

DF: Enzima que cataliza la oxidación del 3-fosfoglicerato al 3-fosfohidroxipiruvato. Interviene en la vía biosintética de la L-serina.
EN: phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase

fosforilación oxidante

DF: Proceso bioquímico en el cual se sintetiza ATP a partir de ADP y fosfato inorgánico en el metabolismo celular.
EN: oxidative phosphorylation

fotoamarillamiento

DF: Decoloración de productos causada por la luz.
EN: photoyellowing

fotobiología

DF: Rama de la biología que se encarga de los efectos de la luz en los organismos vivos.
EN: photobiology

fotobiorreactores

DF: Sistema cerrado de contenedores plásticos o de vidrio que permite la entrada de luz, nutrientes y dióxido de carbono para el cultivo de microorganismos fototróficos como las microalgas. El ambiente de cultivo puede ser más fácilmente controlado, en comparación con el del cultivo en estanques abiertos, ya que se evita la evaporación del agua y aumenta la productividad de la biomasa. No obstante, los

fotobiorreactores suelen suponer altos costos en cuanto a materiales y energía, lo que vuelve problemática la escalabilidad.

EN: photobioreactors

fotoblanqueo

DF: Cambio inducido mediante luz en el grupo químico responsable del color en una molécula, lo cual genera la pérdida de absorción de la luz de una determinada longitud de onda.

EN: photobleaching

fotocatálisis

DF: Aceleración de una reacción fotoquímica en presencia de un catalizador.

EN: photocatalysis

fotocatalizador

DF: Catalizador que aumenta la reacción fotoquímica.

EN: photocatalysts

fotoestabilidad

DF: Capacidad de de un producto, un material o un producto químico para soportar la exposición a la luz sin sufrir efectos adversos.

EN: photostability

fotofosforilación

DF: Formación de ATP a partir de ADP y fosfato en cloroplastos que usan energía luminosa durante la fotosíntesis.

EN: photophosphorylation

fotografía

DF: Proceso de registro de imágenes visuales mediante la exposición de una sustancia fotosensible a radiaciones como la luz visible, la radiación infrarroja o los rayos x.

EN: photography

fotogrametría

DF: Realización de mediciones mediante el uso de fotografías estereoscópicas.

EN: photogrammetry

fotoheterotrofos

DF: Organismos que dependen de la luz para obtener energía y de la materia orgánica compleja para obtener carbono.

EN: photoheterotrophs

fotoinhibición

DF: Reducción de la velocidad de fotosíntesis en alta intensidad de luz cuando la energía luminosa excede el punto de saturación (velocidad máxima de fotosíntesis) y el flujo normal de

electrones es interrumpido.
EN: photoinhibition

fotólisis

DF: Reacciones químicas de ruptura de enlace que son el resultado de la absorción de energía radiante.

EN: photolysis

fotoluminiscencia

DF: Luminiscencia producida por la absorción de flujo radiante. Se distingue de la emisión de luz ordinaria por un retraso y, a menudo, por un aumento en la longitud de onda.

EN: photoluminescence

fotometría

DF: Ciencia de la medición de las diferentes propiedades de la luz.

EN: photometry

fotomorfogénesis

DF: Diferenciación, desarrollo y crecimiento biológicos regulados por la luz.

EN: photomorphogenesis

fotones

DF: Concentraciones discretas de energía, en apariencia partículas elementales sin masa, que se mueven a la velocidad de la luz. Constituyen la unidad o el cuanto de la radiación electromagnética. Son emitidos cuando los electrones pasan de un estado energético a otro.

EN: photons

fotónica

DF: Ciencia y tecnología que toma parte en la generación, la detección, la transmisión y la manipulación de fotones (unidades de luz cuántica), particularmente en el espectro de luz visible y cercana al infrarrojo.

EN: photonics

fotoperiodismo

DF: Respuesta fisiológica y conductual de un organismo a la duración relativa de la luz y la oscuridad.

EN: photoperiodism

fotoquímica

DF: Estudio de los efectos de la luz en las reacciones químicas.

EN: photochemistry

fotoquimioterapia

DF: Terapia que utiliza agentes de fotosensibilización orales o tópicos y una posterior exposición a la luz.

EN: photochemotherapy

fotorespiración

DF: Consumo de oxígeno debido a la oxidación de los carbohidratos, y la producción de dióxido de carbono durante la fotosíntesis.

EN: photorespiration

fotosensibilidad

DF: Sensibilidad o grado de reacción a la luz u otra energía radiante.

EN: photosensitivity

fotosensores lineales (retina)

DF: Neuronas aferentes fotosensibles situadas en la retina periférica, con un aumento de la densidad radial fuera de la fovea central. Siendo mucho más sensibles a la luz que las células conos de la retina. Son responsables de la visión crepuscular (en intensidades escotópicas), así como de la visión periférica, pero no proveen ninguna discriminación de los colores.

EN: rods (retina)

fotosintatos

DF: Productos químicos resultantes de la fotosíntesis.

EN: photosynthates

fotosíntesis

DF: Síntesis de carbohidratos a partir de dióxido de carbono y agua por parte de la clorofila, por medio de la cual utiliza energía luminosa y produce oxígeno.

EN: photosynthesis

fototerapia

DF: Tratamiento de una enfermedad o de un trastorno mediante la exposición a la luz.

EN: phototherapy

fototoxicidad

DF: Condición adversa debida a la sobreexposición a la luz.

EN: phototoxicity

fototoxinas

DF: Agentes fotosensibles, sustancias químicas que causan sensibilidad extema de la piel a los rayos ultravioletas del sol.

EN: phototoxins

fototropismo

DF: Crecimiento direccional de los organismos en respuesta a la luz. En las plantas los brotes aéreos suelen crecer hacia la luz. Se cree que la respuesta de fototropismo es contralada por la auxina, una sustancia que ocasiona el crecimiento de las plantas.

EN: phototropism

fracciones subcelulares

DF: Componentes de una célula que se obtienen por medio de diversas técnicas de separación las cuales, aunque rompen la delicada anatomía de una célula, preservan la estructura y fisiología de sus componentes funcionales y permiten realizar análisis bioquímicos y ultraestructurales.

EN: subcellular fractions

fracturación hidráulica

DF: Generación de fracturas dentro de un depósito de petróleo o gas natural, dirigida a aumentar el flujo y maximizar la producción. Una fractura hidráulica se forma cuando un fluido se bombea al pozo, con presiones que sobrepasan la resistencia de la roca y que producen fracturas en ella.

EN: hydraulic fracturing

fracturas femorales

DF: Fracturas de fémur.

EN: femoral fractures

fracturas humerales

DF: Fracturas del húmero.

EN: humeral fractures

fracturas óseas

DF: fracturas de huesos o cartílagos.

EN: bone fractures

fracturas por estrés

DF: Fracturas debidas a la tensión causada por el ejercicio repetitivo. Se cree que son producto de una combinación de fatiga muscular y falla ósea, y que ocurren en situaciones en las que la remodelación ósea predomina sobre la reparación. Las zonas de estrés más comunes son el metatarso, la fíbula, la tibia y el cuello del fémur.

EN: stress fractures

fragmentación de ADN

DF: División endonucleica del ADN genómico en fragmentos oligonucleosomales en sitios internucleosomales. La fragmentación de ADN y la condensación de cromatina se consideran como el sello distintivo de la apoptosis.

EN: DNA fragmentation

fragmentación de hábitats

DF: Proceso durante el cual zonas extensas de hábitat son divididas en varios parches con una superficie total inferior, aislados unos de otros por medio de una matriz de hábitats distinta del hábitat original.

EN: habitat fragmentation

franja capilar

DF: Área de la zona saturada justo sobre el nivel de agua en la que el agua se mantiene por capilaridad y tensión de la

superficie. El grado de saturación depende de la distribución del tamaño de los poros del suelo.

EN: capillary fringe

franjas de contorno

DF: Franjas de vegetación perenne alternadas ladera abajo con franjas más anchas cultivadas en el contorno. La vegetación está compuesta por especies de pastos adaptadas o una combinación de pastos y leguminosas.

EN: contour buffer strips

franjas filtro

DF: Franja o área de vegetación herbácea que elimina los contaminantes del flujo superficial.

EN: filter strips

freatofitos

DF: Plantas cuyas raíces profundas se extienden en la zona capilar o debajo de ella para obtener agua desde la capa freática.

EN: phreatophytes

frecuencia

DF: Número de ocurrencias de un fenómeno periódico dentro de una cantidad específica de tiempo.

EN: frequency

frecuencia genética

DF: Proporción de uno en particular de todos los alelos de un locus genético en una población de cría.

EN: gene frequency

frecuencia respiratoria

DF: Cantidad de veces en las que un ser viviente respira a través de los pulmones (respiración) por unidad de tiempo, a menudo por minuto.

EN: respiratory rate

freemartin

DF: Condición que se presenta en mellizos dicigóticos de sexo diferente en el ganado bovino (y con frecuencia en otras especies) cuando la anastomosis de los vasos placentarios permite intercambiar hormonas y células durante la vida fetal. La ternera es un espécimen intersexuado estéril debido al paso de andrógenos desde el macho y ambos terneros son quimeras de células sanguíneas con tolerancia inmunitaria debido al intercambio de células in utero.

EN: freemartinism

friabilidad

DF: Condición que reduce significativamente la resistencia al impacto de algunos pedazos de madera, por lo que se quiebran al doblarse sin astillarse en flexiones relativamente pequeñas.

EN: brashness

frondas

DF: Estructura similar a la de una hoja que presenta un helecho, una palma, una cica, un liquen, una alga marina u otra planta.

EN: fronds

frugívoros

DF: Organismos que se alimentan principalmente de frutos.

EN: frugivores

fruta de pan

DF: Fruta ovalada o redonda de pulpa cremosa y cáscara amarillo-verdosa con espinas redondeadas y pequeñas. Generalmente se cuece y se come como verdura y tiene el sabor de una patata. Es un alimento de base en la cocina del Pacífico del Sur y en Malasia.

EN: breadfruits

fruta del pobre

DF: Parecida a la fruta del pan, la fruta del pobre es de mucho mayor tamaño y puede llegar a pesar hasta 45 kilos. Generalmente se cuece, tiene sabor a papa y se usa como hortaliza en la cocina del Pacífico Sur y Malasia.

EN: jackfruits

frutos

DF: El ovario maduro de una flor.

EN: fruits

fuentes de energía renovable

DF: Fuentes de energía originadas en procesos naturales continuos, tales como el sol, el viento, flujos de agua, etc.

EN: renewable energy sources

fuentes de nutrientes dietéticos

DF: Alimentos y suplementos que contribuyen con nutrientes específicos a la dieta, tales como leguminosas que proporcionan una importante fuente de proteína en la dieta vegetariana.

EN: dietary nutrient sources

fuentes proteicas

DF: Alimentos de la dieta que aportan proteínas.

EN: protein sources

fuerza de adherencia de la madera

DF: Carga unitaria aplicada en la tensión, la compresión, la flexión, el impacto, la hendidura o el corte requerido para romper un ensamblaje con adhesivo, cuando la falla ocurre cerca o en el nivel de la adherencia.

EN: wood bond strength

fuerza motriz de protones

DF: Energía generada mediante la transferencia de protones o electrones a través de una membrana transductora de energía que puede ser utilizada para realizar trabajo químico, osmótico o mecánico. Puede ser producida por diversos fenómenos, entre los que se incluyen la operación de una cadena de transporte de electrones, la iluminación de una membrana púrpura y la hidrólisis del ATP por medio de una ATPasa protónica.

EN: proton-motive force

fuerza muscular

DF: Cantidad de fuerza generada por la contracción muscular. La fuerza muscular puede ser medida durante la contracción isométrica, isotónica o isocinética ya sea manualmente o utilizando un dispositivo, como un dinamómetro de fuerza muscular.

EN: muscle strength

fullereno

DF: Una estructura poliédrica de carbono, compuesta por aproximadamente 60 a 80 átomos de carbono en el pentágono y con una configuración hexagonal. Ellos son nombrados como Buckminster Fuller, debido a su semejanza estructural con domos geodésicos.

EN: fullerene

fumigantes

DF: Pesticida o desinfectante usado en forma de gas, vapor, emanaciones, o humo.

EN: fumigants

funciones de la producción

DF: Relación matemática que suele ser presentada como un gráfico y que muestra cómo los insumos de varios factores físicos guardan relación con cambios en la producción, por ejemplo, el efecto de diferentes cantidades de fertilizante o diluyente en la producción de madera.

EN: production functions

fundición

DF: Proceso de separación del metal de un mena, generalmente mediante el calentamiento en un horno hasta el punto de fusión.

EN: smelting

fungemia

DF: Presencia de hongos o levadura en la sangre.

EN: fungemia

fungibilidad

DF: Característica de intercambiabilidad de bienes o activos con otros bienes o activos individuales del mismo tipo.

EN: fungibility

fungívoros

DF: Organismo que se alimenta de hongos.

EN: fungivores

furunculosis

DF: Infección cutánea persistente caracterizada por la presencia de forúnculos, a menudo crónica y recurrente. En los humanos es causada por varias especies de Staphylococcus. En los peces salmónidos (salmónidos), el patógeno es la Aeromonas salmonicida.

EN: furunculosis

fusariosis

DF: Enfermedad de las plantas causada por hongos de la especie Fusarium.

EN: Fusarium wilt

fusión

DF: Proceso de paso de estado sólido a estado líquido.

EN: melting

fusión celular

DF: Fusión de células somáticas in vitro o in vivo, que produce hibridación celular somática.

EN: cell fusion

fusión de genes

DF: Fusión de genes estructurales para analizar el comportamiento de proteínas o fusión de secuencias reguladores con genes estructurales para determinar mecanismos de regulación.

EN: gene fusion

fusión de grasas

DF: El proceso de someter las canales y partes animales, especialmente los tejidos grasos, a molienda, extracción, calor u otros tratamientos para fundir fuera las grasas y convertirlos en subproductos de la carne.

EN: rendering

fusión de membranas

DF: Adherencia y fusión de membranas celulares, intracelulares o artificiales, de unas a otras o a virus, parásitos o partículas intersticiales, mediante una variedad de procesos químicos y físicos.

EN: membrane fusion

Future Farmers of America

DF: Organización para alumnos de enseñanza secundaria que estudian agricultura vocacional.

EN: Future Farmers of America

G

galactósidos

DF: Glucósidos formados por la reacción del grupo hidroxilo en el átomo de carbono anomérico de la galactosa con un alcohol para formar un acetalo. Incluye los galactósidos alfa y beta.

EN: galactosides

galectinas

DF: Lectinas animales que se unen específicamente al beta-galactósido sin depender del calcio. Se distinguen de otras lectinas por la presencia de un dominio de reconocimiento de carbohidratos conservado. La mayoría de las proteínas de esta clase se unen a moléculas de azúcar de forma dependiente del sulfhidrilo, por lo que a menudo se les denomina lectinas tipo S; no obstante, esta propiedad no es un requisito para pertenecer a este grupo.

EN: galectins

galgas extensiométricas

DF: Instrumentos utilizados para medir la tensión de distorsión de una muestra de ensayo (por ejemplo, una parte estructural) sujeta a una fuerza.

EN: strain gauges

galletas crujientes

DF: Alimentos horneados crujientes elaborados con masa sin levadura y harina de grano para que los aromas o condimentos puedan ser agregados.

EN: crackers

gallinas

DF: Pollos hembras adultos.

EN: hens

gallinas viejas

DF: Gallina ponedora de huevos para crianza o para fines comerciales que ya no rinde al nivel de producción deseado.

EN: spent hens

gallos

DF: Pollos machos adultos normalmente mantenidos para reproducción.

EN: roosters

Gallus gallus

DF: El gallo rojo de la selva (*Gallus gallus*) es generalmente aceptado como el ancestro de las razas modernas de pollos (*Gallus gallus domesticus*). A pesar de que la domesticación empezara alrededor de los 2500-2100 a.C., los gallos rojos de la selva son todavía encontrados en su diversidad nativa en la India y el Sureste Asiático.

EN: *Gallus gallus*

gametocitos

DF: Células de plantas o animales indiferenciadas que se dividen por meiosis y producen gametos.

EN: gametocytes

gametofitos

DF: Fase en que se producen los órganos sexuales y tienen gametos en el ciclo vital de plantas que alternan generaciones (por ejemplo, aquellas que tienen dos o más formas en el ciclo vital). Comparar con esporofitos.

EN: gametophytes

gametóforos

DF: Estructuras que soportan los órganos reproductivos (gametangios) de los musgos y helechos.

EN: gametophores

gametogénesis

DF: Proceso de desarrollo de las células germinales, de células germinales primordiales a gametos haploides maduros.

EN: gametogenesis

gametolisina

DF: Proteasa autógena con la capacidad de desintegrar la propia célula del organismo.

EN: gametolysin

gamma catenina

DF: Catenina multifuncional muy homóloga a la beta catenina. Se une a las caderinas y ayuda a unir sus colas citoplasmáticas a la actina del citoesqueleto mediante la alfa catenina. Se halla también en los desmosomas, en los que actúa como mediador entre las caderinas desmosomales y la desmoplaquina.

EN: gamma catenin

gammagrafía

DF: La producción de una imagen obtenida por cámaras que detectan las emisiones radiactivas de un radionúclido inyectado, ya que éste ha sido distribuido diferencialmente a lo largo de los tejidos del cuerpo.

EN: scintigraphy

ganadería de campos libres

DF: Un sistema de gestión de animales donde los animales no son confinados sino que mas bien pueden recorrer y buscar forraje libremente en una área abierta grande.

EN: free range husbandry

ganadería de rancho

DF: Cría de ganado en grandes extensiones de terreno.

EN: ranching

ganado

DF: Animales domésticos o de granja que son criados para obtener alimento y fibra, tales como cerdos, ovejas, ganado y caballos.

EN: livestock

ganado alimentado con pasto

DF: Animales para carne criados mayormente en potreros en vez de corral o lote.

EN: grass-fed livestock

ganado de cría

DF: Vaquillas y/o novillos castrados que son criados y engordados en pasturas u otro forraje para la posterior venta como reemplazo de la crianza a corral o feed-lot.

EN: stocker cattle

ganado de engorde

DF: Crianza de ganado vacuno desde la etapa de ternero a la venta para operaciones de terminación.

EN: feeder cattle

ganancia media diaria

DF: Aumento en el peso corporal promedio de un animal en crecimiento expresado en libras, kilogramos o gramos por día.

EN: average daily gain

gansos machos

DF: gansos machos.

EN: ganders

gas de combustión

DF: Aire que sale de una chimenea luego de producirse la combustión en el quemador que ventila. Puede incluir óxidos de nitrógeno, de carbono y de azufre, vapor de agua, partículas y muchos contaminantes químicos.

EN: flue gas

gas de síntesis

DF: Mezcla de gases producida como materia prima para la síntesis de compuestos químicos, como por ejemplo, la mezcla de monóxido de carbono e hidrógeno, utilizada como material de partida para la producción de derivados del amoníaco, metanol e hidrocarburos.

EN: synthesis gas

gas metano de carbón

DF: Metano que se halla en vetas de carbón y que suele ser denominado como metano contenido en el carbón virgen o gas de veta de carbón.

EN: coalbed methane

gas natural

DF: Hidrocarburos gaseosos a presiones y temperaturas normales. El más importante de ellos es el metano, pero también están presentes en la naturaleza el etano y el propano, entre otros.

EN: natural gas

gas natural licuado

DF: Gas natural (principalmente metano) que ha sido licuado reduciendo su temperatura a -162,222 oC a la presión atmosférica.

EN: liquefied natural gas

gas pizarra

DF: Gas natural que se presenta en estado libre y absorbido, principalmente en la pizarra rica en materia orgánica.

EN: shale gas

gases de invernadero

DF: Gases tales como el vapor de agua, el anhídrido carbónico, el ozono troposférico, el óxido nitroso, y el metano, que son transparentes a la radiación solar, pero opacos a la radiación de onda larga. Su efecto es similar al del gas en un invernadero.

EN: greenhouse gases

gases disueltos

DF: Gases en disolución.

EN: dissolved gases

gasificación

DF: Proceso calórico o químico de cambiar una sustancia a gas, usado a menudo para producir combustibles a partir de materiales carbonosos, como carbón o biomasa.

EN: gasification

gasificación de la madera

DF: Proceso de calentamiento de la madera en un ambiente carente de oxígeno hasta que los gases volátiles de la pirólisis (monóxido de carbono e hidrógeno) son liberados de la madera.

EN: wood gasification

gasohol

DF: Una mixtura de gasolina y combustibles de alcohol, ya sea metanol o etanol, que es usada como un combustible para motores. La mixtura es usualmente 90% gasolina y 10% combustible de alcohol.

EN: gasohol

gasto de energía en reposo

DF: Combinación de necesidades de energía basal, más el efecto térmico del alimento, más una pequeña cantidad de energía requerida para realizar las actividades sedentarias más básicas.

EN: resting energy expenditure

gasto del consumidor

DF: Los bienes y servicios comprados por consumidores a nivel local, regional, o nacional. Los datos de gastos del consumidor son usualmente reportados en categorías amplias, como por ejemplo la cantidad de dinero gastado en alimentos en el hogar, en comidas en restaurantes, vestimenta, transporte, entretenimiento, servicios de salud, bienes para el hogar, etc.

EN: consumer expenditure

gasto energético

DF: Combinación de los requisitos energéticos de base, más el efecto térmico de los alimentos y una pequeña cantidad de energía necesaria para realizar las actividades sedentarias mínimas.

EN: energy expenditure

gastrinas

DF: Familia de hormonas péptidas gastrointestinales que excitan la secreción de jugos gástricos. Pueden presentarse también en el sistema nervioso, donde se supone que son neurotransmisores.

EN: gastrins

gastritis

DF: Inflamación del estómago, especialmente de la mucosa gástrica.

EN: gastritis

gastroenteritis transmisibile

DF: Especie de gastroenteritis crónica en cerdos adultos y gastroenteritis fatal en lechones, causada por Coronavirus.

EN: transmissible gastroenteritis

gastronomía

DF: Estilo o método de preparación de alimentos.

EN: cuisine

gastronomía

DF: Ciencia y arte del buen comer y beber.

EN: gastronomy

gastroscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se realiza en el interior del estómago mediante un endoscopio.

EN: gastroscopy

gelatinización

DF: Transformación de una forma sólida y cristalina de almidón en una forma soluble e hinchada en presencia de calor y agua.

EN: gelatinization

gelificación

DF: Transición de una solución a un estado semisólido mediante su enfriamiento.

EN: gelation

gemfibrozil

DF: Agente regulador de los lípidos que disminuye los niveles elevados de lípidos séricos principalmente mediante la reducción de los triglicéridos séricos con una reducción variable en el colesterol total.

EN: gemfibrozil

generadores eléctricos

DF: Dispositivo que convierte la energía térmica, química o mecánica en electricidad.

EN: electric generators

genes

DF: Unidad física y funcional fundamental de la herencia. Normalmente se trata de un segmento específico de un cromosoma, que codifica un producto funcional determinado (como una proteína o una molécula de ARN).

EN: genes

genes del cloroplasto

DF: Secuencias de ácido nucleico que funcionan como unidades de herencia y que se ubican en el ADN del cloroplasto.

EN: chloroplast genes

genes dominantes

DF: Genes que se reflejan en el fenotipo tanto en el estado de homocigoto como en el de hétérocigoto.

EN: dominant genes

genes duplicados

DF: Dos genes idénticos que muestran la misma acción fenotípica, pero localizados en regiones diferentes de un cromosoma o en cromosomas diferentes.

EN: duplicate genes

genes esenciales

DF: Genes presentes en un organismo que resultan necesarios para su viabilidad y funcionamiento normal.

EN: essential genes

genes estructurales

DF: Genes que codifican las proteínas requeridas en las funciones enzimáticas y estructurales de las células. Incluyen a los genes de desarrollo y los genes diferenciados.

EN: structural genes

genes homeóticos

DF: Secuencias de ADN altamente conservadas que han sido identificadas en transcripciones genéticas específicas que van desde la *Drosophila melanogaster* a los ratones y los seres humanos. La función de los genes homeobox, en parte, es la de generar proteínas de unión a ADN (proteínas del homeodominio) con una secuencia evolutiva conservada de aproximadamente 60 residuos.

EN: homeotic genes

genes letales

DF: Genes que dan lugar a la muerte prematura del organismo; los genes letales dominantes matan los heterocigotes, mientras que los genes letales recesivos sólo matan los homocigotes.

EN: lethal genes

genes mayores

DF: Genes que causan grandes diferencias en los rasgos de organismos que heredan diferentes alelos.

EN: major genes

genes reguladores

DF: Genes que regulan o circunscriben la actividad de otros genes, específicamente genes que codifican para proteínas (represoras o activadoras) que regulan la transcripción genética de los genes estructurales y/o genes regulatorios.

EN: regulator genes

genes reporteros

DF: Genes cuya expresión es fácilmente detectable y por tanto se emplean para estudiar la actividad promotora en muchas posiciones en un genoma diana. En la tecnología del ADN recombinante, estos genes pueden unirse a una región promotora de interés.

EN: reporter genes

genes sintéticos

DF: Secuencias biológicamente funcionales de ADN químicamente sintetizado *in vitro*.

EN: synthetic genes

genes suicidas

DF: Genes utilizados en forma transgénica, como por ejemplo, mediante técnicas de transferencia para provocar la muerte celular.

EN: suicide genes

genes supresores

DF: Genes que inhiben la expresión de una mutación previa. Permiten que el fenotipo de tipo salvaje sea restaurado parcial o totalmente.

EN: suppressor genes

genes supresores de tumores

DF: Genes que inhiben la expresión del fenotipo tumorigeno y que suelen intervenir en el control del crecimiento celular. Cuando son desactivados o se pierden, se elimina una barrera a la proliferación normal, por lo que es posible que ocurra un crecimiento irregular.

EN: tumor suppressor genes

genética cuantitativa

DF: Área de la genética que estudia la herencia de rasgos que varían continuamente. La mayoría de los programas prácticos de mejoramiento involucran la aplicación de la genética cuantitativa.

EN: quantitative genetics

genética microbial

DF: Rama de la genética que trata sobre los mecanismos y procesos genéticos de los organismos.

EN: microbial genetics

geneticina

DF: Antibiótico derivado de *Micromonospora rhodorangea*.

EN: geneticin

genitales

DF: Órganos externos e internos relacionados con la reproducción.

EN: genitalia

genoma

DF: Conjunto completo de material genético de los cromosomas de un organismo con sus genes correspondientes.

EN: genome

genoma apicoplasto

DF: Complemento genético de los apicoplastos representado en su ADN.

EN: apicoplast genome

genoma de plastidios

DF: Complemento genético de los plastidios, representado en su ADN.

EN: plastid genome

genoma del cloroplasto

DF: Complemento genético de los cloroplastos, representado en su ADN.

EN: chloroplast genome

genoma mitocondrial

DF: Complemento genético de la mitocondria representado en su ADN.

EN: mitochondrial genome

genómica

DF: Rama de la genética que estudia organismos en término de sus genomas; por ejemplo, su secuencia de ADN completa.

EN: genomics

genotipificación

DF: Métodos empleados para determinar alelos específicos de los individuos o polimorfismos de nucleótido único (PNU).

EN: genotyping

genotipo

DF: Constitución genética de un organismo, célula, individuo o taxón, distinta de su apariencia física (es decir, fenotipo).

EN: genotype

genotoxicidad

DF: Grado en el que una toxina tiene efectos adversos en el ADN.

EN: genotoxicity

gentamicina

DF: Complejo de tres diferentes sulfatos aminoglucósidos estrechamente relacionados, Gentamicinas C1, C2 y C1 (SubA), obtenidos a partir de Micromonospora purpurea y especies relacionadas. Ellos son antibióticos de amplio espectro, pero pueden causar daño renal y en oídos. Actúan inhibiendo la síntesis de proteínas (traducción genética).

EN: gentamicin

gentiobiosa

DF: Disacárido que consta de dos unidades de glucosa en un enlace glicosídico beta (1-6).

EN: gentiobiose

geocodificación

DF: Proceso de hacer corresponder la información registrada en tablas con lugares específicos del mundo real a través de coordenadas establecidas.

EN: geocoding

geodesia

DF: Ciencia encargada de medir el tamaño y la forma de la tierra utilizando puntos de referencia que trazan los niveles de las elevaciones y las profundidades marinas. Los principios de la geodesia se pueden aplicar a otros cuerpos planetarios.

EN: geodesy

geoestadísticas

DF: La aplicación de métodos estadísticos en datos geoespaciales. Las Geoestadísticas se aplican a muchas disciplinas tales como geología, hidrología, meteorología, geografía, ecología, ciencias forestales y agricultura.

EN: geostatistics

geofagia

DF: Práctica de comer tierra, yeso o arcilla.

EN: geophagia

geofísica

DF: Estudio de las características y las propiedades físicas de la Tierra, que incluye la geodesia, la sismología, la meteorología, la oceanografía, la electricidad atmosférica, el magnetismo terrestre y los fenómenos de las mareas.

EN: geophysics

geofitos

DF: Planta perenne cuyos brotes, que sobreviven por años, se hallan bajo el suelo, a menudo sujetos a un tubérculo, un bulbo, un rizoma, etc.

EN: geophytes

geomorfología

DF: Estructura externa, forma y disposición de las rocas o los sedimentos en relación con el desarrollo de la superficie de la Tierra.

EN: geomorphology

georeferenciamiento

DF: Procedimiento para establecer la relación entre las coordenadas de un mapa o imagen con las coordenadas específicas del mundo real.

EN: georeferencing

geotaxis

DF: Movimiento de una planta completa o de un organismo en respuesta a la gravedad.

EN: geotaxis

germen de la semilla

DF: Embrión o porción que brota de la semilla, rico en grasas y otros nutrientes, que es separado del endospermo durante el proceso de molienda. Numerosos gérmenes se utilizan como pienso o como suplemento nutricional para humanos.

EN: seed germ

germinados o micro vegetales

DF: Plántulas de hortalizas o hierbas cosechadas antes de que las hojas verdaderas aparezcan. Tienen mejor sabor y aroma que los brotes y los superan en tamaño.

EN: microgreens

germoplasma

DF: Células o tejidos de los cuales se puede generar un nuevo organismo.

EN: germplasm

gestión adaptativa

DF: Tipo de gestión de los recursos naturales en la que la toma de decisiones constituye un proceso en curso. El monitoreo de los resultados de las acciones proporciona un flujo de información que puede indicar la necesidad de cambiar un plan de acción. Los hallazgos científicos y las necesidades de la sociedad también pueden indicar la necesidad de adaptar la gestión de los recursos.

EN: adaptive management

gestión de la información

DF: Conjunto de actividades cuya meta es proporcionar información, servicios, y medios ... de manera que suplan mejor las necesidades del usuario.

EN: information management

gestión de los recursos del suelo

DF: Aplicación de principios científicos y técnicos a la gestión de los recursos del suelo, a fin de lograr objetivos de índole ecológica, económica, social y de políticas.

EN: soil resource management

gestión de pesquerías

DF: El proceso de mantener los recursos acuáticos que son importantes para las pesqueras, como la evaluación de existencias acuáticas, monitoreo del medio ambiente y la aplicación de regulación pesquera.

EN: fisheries management

gestión de riesgos

DF: Proceso que emprende una organización para minimizar riesgos financieros, de salud u otros, al identificar los potenciales riesgos o efectos adversos, planificar la reacción y manejar incidentes que de hecho ocurren de manera tal que su efecto y costos son minimizados.

EN: risk management

gestión del voluntariado

DF: Reclutamiento, asignación de horarios, reconocimiento y retención de los voluntarios o las voluntarias.

EN: volunteer management

gestión participativa

DF: Práctica de gestión en la que los funcionarios de una entidad participan en la toma de decisiones en materia de gerencia.

EN: participatory management

gestión sostenible de la tierra

DF: Proceso de la gestión de los recursos de la tierra que satisface las necesidades actuales sin comprometer los servicios de ecosistemas y la productividad de la tierra en el futuro.

EN: sustainable land management

ghee

DF: Tipo de mantequilla derretida que tiene sabor y olor a nuez acaramelados.

EN: ghee

ghrelin

DF: Péptido de 28 aminoácidos con un grupo octanoil en serina en la tercera posición, estimula la secreción de somatotropina y es un antagonista de la somatostatina. Es sintetizado en muchos tejidos, pero las células ghrelin se concentran en la mucosa estomacal. Estimula la ingestión de alimentos y disminuye la utilización de grasa.

EN: ghrelin

giberelinas

DF: Hormona vegetal que resulta útil para regular las características de crecimiento de muchas plantas.

EN: gibberellins

ginandromorfos

DF: Organismos, especialmente un insecto, que presenta características masculinas y femeninas. También se observan casos en algunos crustáceos y aves.

EN: gynandromorphs

gineceo

DF: Término colectivo que se refiere a las estructuras reproductivas femeninas de una flor.

EN: gynoecium

ginogénesis

DF: Desarrollo de un embrión de un huevo fertilizado que sólo involucra los cromosomas maternos del núcleo de la hembra.

EN: gynogenesis

glaciación

DF: La formación, avance o recesión de glaciares y capas de hielo cubriendo el paisaje.

EN: glaciation

glándula nidamental

DF: La parte glandular especializada del oviducto que forma la cáscara del huevo.

EN: shell gland

glándula pineal

DF: Órgano neuroendocrino sensible a la luz unido al techo del tercer ventrículo del cerebro. Secreta melatonina, otras aminas biógenas y neuropéptidos.

EN: pineal body

glándulas hipofaríngeas

DF: Par de glándulas largas de los himenópteros, ubicadas a los lados de la cabeza, cuyos conductos se abren en la base de la hipofaringe. Las glándulas hipofaríngeas de las abejas obreras secretan jalea real con la que son alimentadas las larvas.

EN: hypopharyngeal glands

gliadina

DF: Proteína simple, perteneciente al grupo de las prolaminas, derivada del gluten del trigo, del centeno, etc. Puede ser separada en cuatro fracciones electroforéticas. Constituye el factor tóxico asociado a la enfermedad celiaca.

EN: gliadin

glicerofosfatos

DF: Cualquier sal o éster del ácido glicerofosfórico.

EN: glycerophosphates

gliceroneogénesis

DF: Biosíntesis de la glicerina 3-fosfato o triglicérido a partir de precursores distintos de la glucosa o la glicerina. La glicerina 3-fosfato suele ser sintetizada desde la glucosa mediante la glicólisis; sin embargo, cuando la cantidad de glucosa desciende en la célula, esta es generada a través de la gliceroneogénesis.

EN: glyceroneogenesis

glicoconjugados

DF: Compuestos químicos en los que las unidades de carbohidratos son enlazados en forma covalente con otro componente químico.

EN: glycoconjugates

glicogénesis

DF: Biosíntesis de glicógeno a partir de moléculas de glucosa.

EN: glycogenesis

glicógeno (almidón) sintasa

DF: Enzima que cataliza la transferencia de la D-glucosa de la UDP-glucosa a las cadenas de 1,4-alfa-D-glucosil.

EN: glycogen (starch) synthase

glicogenólisis

DF: Liberación de glucosa desde una molécula de glucógeno mediante la enzima glucógeno fosforilasa (fosforólisis). La glucosa 1 fosfato liberada se convierte después en glucosa 6 fosfato por medio de la fosfoglucomutasa, antes de entrar en la glucólisis. La glicogenólisis es estimulada a través del glucagón o la epinefrina mediante la activación de la fosforilasa quinasa.

EN: glycogenolysis

glicoles

DF: Agrupación genérica de alcoholes dihidricos con los grupos hidroxilo (-OH) localizada en diferentes átomos de carbono. Son líquidos viscosos con puntos elevados de ebullición con respecto a sus pesos moleculares.

EN: glycols

glicólisis

DF: Proceso metabólico que convierte la glucosa en dos moléculas de ácido pirúvico mediante una serie de reacciones enzimáticas. La energía generada por medio de este proceso se conserva en dos moléculas de trifosfato de adenosina. La glicólisis constituye la vía catabólica universal de la glucosa, la glucosa libre o la derivada de carbohidratos complejos como el glucógeno y el almidón.

EN: glycolysis

glicómica

DF: Estudio sistemático de la estructura y la función del conjunto completo de glicanos (el glicoma) producidos en un solo organismo e identificación de todos los genes que codifican las glicoproteínas.

EN: glycomics

gliconeogénesis

DF: Biosíntesis del glucógeno a partir de precursores no hexosa o no carbohidratos.

EN: glyconeogenesis

glicoproteómica

DF: Rama de la proteómica que estudia, identifica y caracteriza todas las glicoproteínas codificadas por un genoma determinado.

EN: glycoproteomics

glioxisomas

DF: Microcuerpos que se producen en las células vegetales y en algunos microorganismos eucarióticos, los cuales contienen enzimas del ciclo del glioxilato.

EN: glyoxysomes

globalización

DF: Integración mundial de mercados de productos, servicios y capital.

EN: globalization

glucógeno sintasa quinasa

DF: Clase de proteínas serina-treonina cinasas que fueron originalmente descritas como uno de los tres tipos de cinasas que fosforilan la glucógeno sintasa. Junto a las proteínas cinasas dependientes de calcio(2+)-calmodulina y las proteínas cinasas dependientes de AMP cíclico, las glucógeno sintasa quinasa regulan la actividad de la glucógeno sintasa.

EN: glycogen synthase kinases

gluconato cálcico

DF: Sal de calcio del ácido glucónico. Este compuesto tiene una variedad de usos, incluido el de reponer el calcio en estados hipocalcémicos.

EN: calcium gluconate

gluconeogénesis

DF: Biosíntesis de la glucosa a partir de precursores no hexosas o no carbohidratos como el lactato, el piruvato, la alanina y la glicerina.

EN: gluconeogenesis

glucorregulación

DF: Procesos bioquímicos que mantienen el nivel de glucosa en los organismos vivos.

EN: glucoregulation

glucósidos cardíacos

DF: Cualquiera de varios glucósidos obtenidos principalmente de plantas tales como la digital, utilizada medicinalmente para aumentar la fuerza de contracción del músculo cardíaco y para regular los latidos cardíacos.

EN: cardiac glycosides

glucosilación

DF: Reacción química en la que la unidad de carbohidratos se une a otro componente químico.

EN: glycosylation

glucosilceramidasa

DF: Glucosidasa que hidroliza una glucosilceramida para producir ceramida libre y glucosa. La deficiencia de esta enzima conduce a concentraciones anormalmente altas de glucosilceramida en el cerebro en la enfermedad de Gaucher.

EN: glucosylceramidase

gneis

DF: Roca metamórfica derivada de formaciones ígneas o sedimentarias.

EN: gneiss

gobernanza

DF: El proceso por el cual se le asigna autoridad un grupo de personas para dirigir, informar, supervisar y administrar los recursos con el fin de alcanzar los objetivos de una organización o programa.

EN: governance

gobernanza ambiental

DF: El proceso por medio del cual los participantes del sector público y/o privado con poder de decisión, coordinan políticas, reglamentos, normas y prácticas en el uso,

manejo y protección de los recursos naturales.
EN: environmental governance

goitrogenos

DF: Goitrogenos son sustancias que pueden interferir con la función de la glándula de la tiroides.

EN: goitrogens

golpe de calor

DF: Condición causada por la incapacidad del cuerpo para disipar el calor en un ambiente excesivamente cálido o durante la realización de un esfuerzo físico en un ambiente cálido. En contraste con el agotamiento por calor, la temperatura corporal de un paciente con un golpe de calor es peligrosamente alta. La piel se torna roja y caliente y se presentan delirios, convulsiones o un estado de coma. Puede constituir una emergencia que amenaza la vida del paciente y suele ser más común en bebés y adultos mayores.

EN: heat stroke

goma xantana

DF: Polisacárido que se obtiene de la fermentación de azúcar de maíz. Se utiliza como agente espesante, emulsionante y estabilizador en una variedad de productos alimentarios y no alimentarios.

EN: xanthan gum

gomas

DF: Un término integral para los exudados viscosos no volátiles de las plantas que se disuelven o se expanden en contacto con el agua. Muchas sustancias a las que se les llama gomaz, tales como gomaz de pino y de abeto, son en realidad oleoresinas.

EN: plant gums

gomosis

DF: Exudación de goma, látex o savia de algunos árboles frutales y caña de azúcar que puede ser causada por insectos, daño mecánico, microorganismos patógenos o malas condiciones climáticas.

EN: gummosis

gónadas

DF: Órganos que producen gametos.

EN: gonads

gonadectomía

DF: Extirpación quirúrgica de las gónadas (ovarios, testículos u ovotestis).

EN: gonadectomy

gossyplure

DF: Feromona sexual de la hembra del gusano bellotero, Pectinophora gossypiella, y también el compuesto sintético

usado para atraer a los machos de la especie.
EN: gossyplure

grabación de video

DF: Almacenamiento o preservación de señales de video para la televisión que serán reproducidas posteriormente mediante un transmisor o un receptor. Las grabaciones se pueden realizar en cinta magnética o discos.

EN: video recording

grados de calidad de la madera

DF: Denominación de la calidad de una pieza de madera manufacturada o de trozas.

EN: lumber grades

graduación del riesgo

DF: Ubicación de los elementos de riesgo en una secuencia ordinal para la toma de decisiones basada en información cualitativa y cuantitativa.

EN: risk ranking

grafeno

DF: Forma alotrópica del carbono que se utiliza en lápices, como lubricante, y en fósforos y explosivos. Se obtiene de la minería y su polvo puede causar irritación pulmonar.

EN: graphene

gráficos por computador

DF: La técnica de combinar los cálculos de computador con distintos dispositivos de pantalla, impresoras, plotters, etc, para representar la información en formato gráfico o pictórico.

EN: computer graphics

gramicidina

DF: Grupo de antibióticos peptídicos derivados de *Bacillus brevis*. La Gramicidina C o S es un cíclico, 10- amino ácido polipéptido y las gramicidinas A, B, D son lineales. La Gramicidina es uno de los dos componentes principales de la Tirotricina la cual se utiliza por vía tópica para organismos gram-positivos. Es tóxica para la sangre, hígado, riñones, meninges y el aparato olfativo.

EN: gramicidin

graminoideas

DF: Hierbas y otras plantas similares a ellas, como las juncias y los juncos, que en conjunto son conocidas como graminoideas.

EN: graminoids

grandlure

DF: Mezcla de componentes de la feromona de agregación del grillo del algodón, *Anthonomus grandis*.

EN: grandlure

graneros

DF: Un edificio agrícola grande que puede ser usado para una variedad de actividades de granja, tales como almacenar heno, granos para alimentación animal y equipo de la granja o como refugio para ganado.

EN: barns

granito

DF: Tipo común de roca ígnea, con textura granular, compuesta principalmente de mica, cuarzo y feldespato.

EN: granite

granívoros

DF: Animales que se alimentan principalmente de las semillas y los granos de las plantas.

EN: granivores

granja al tenedor

DF: Descripción de todos los pasos en el proceso, de principio a fin, que incluyen la producción, procesamiento, envasado, manipulación, almacenamiento, conservación, distribución y preparación de un producto alimenticio.

EN: farm to fork

granjas

DF: Cualquier establecimiento que normalmente produce y vende productos agrícolas.

EN: farms

granjas pequeñas

DF: Granjas con menos de \$250,000 de ingresos brutos anuales, en las cuales la labor del día a día y la administración están realizadas por el granjero y/o la familia del granjero que la posee o alquila los valores productivos.

EN: small farms

granodiorita

DF: Roca plutónica parecida al granito, pero que contiene más plagioclasa que el feldespato potásico.

EN: granodiorite

granos

DF: Granos integrales comestibles de plantas, principalmente de la familia Poaceae. Los mercados de granos incluyen la soja dentro de los granos.

EN: grains

granos alimenticios

DF: Semillas de cereales más comúnmente usadas para alimentación humana, principalmente trigo y arroz.

EN: food grains

granos forrajeros

DF: Cualquiera de los cereales más comúnmente usados para alimentar ganado o aves de corral, incluyendo maíz, sorgo, avena, centeno y cebada.

EN: feed grains

granos refinados

DF: Productos derivados de los cereales cuya composición natural, química y nutricional ha sido alterada mediante procesamientos como la molienda, la extracción de salvado y la eliminación del germen. Por lo general, estos productos tienen una textura más fina que los granos enteros.

EN: refined grains

granuloma

DF: Lesión nodular inflamatoria relativamente pequeña que contiene fagocitos mononucleares agrupados y que es producida por agentes infecciosos y no infecciosos.

EN: granuloma

gránulos de cromafina

DF: Gránulos de las glándulas adrenales y de varios otros órganos relacionados con la síntesis, almacenamiento, metabolismo y secreción de epinefrina y norepinefrina.

EN: chromaffin granules

gránulos secretorios

DF: Vesículas provenientes del aparato de Golgi que contienen material por ser liberado en la superficie de la célula.

EN: secretory granules

granza

DF: Cáscaras de semillas separadas de los granos de cereal después de trillar junto con tallos y hojas resultantes del proceso.

EN: chaff

grasa abdominal

DF: Grasa corporal ubicada en la región abdominal.

EN: abdominal fat

grasa amarilla

DF: Subproducto hecho, por lo general, de grasas de restaurantes (grasas y aceites de cocina). Otra fuente proviene de plantas que producen sebo de calidad inferior.

EN: yellow grease

grasa blanca de calidad

DF: Grado específico de grasa principalmente de cerdo definida por su dureza, color, contenido ácido graso, humedad, partículas insolubles, elementos no saponificables y ácidos grasos libres.

EN: choice white grease

grasa de riñón

DF: Grasa blanca y dura que se encuentra alrededor de los riñones y el lomo de algunos animales y que se utiliza en la cocina o para producir sebo.

EN: suet

grasa láctea

DF: Componente lípido de la leche producido por la vaca, constituido mayormente por glicéridos que contienen ácidos butírico, oléico, y palmítico.

EN: milk fat

grasa láctea anhidra

DF: Producto lácteo a base de nata o mantequilla, el cual contiene al menos 99.8% de grasa láctea y 0.10% de humedad.

EN: anhydrous milk fat

grasa subcutánea de mamíferos acuáticos

DF: Capa espesa de tejido adiposo aislante que se encuentra debajo de la piel de mamíferos acuáticos como las ballenas, las focas, las morsas y los manatíes.

EN: blubber

grasa visceral

DF: Grasa corporal que amortigua los órganos, en especial, los órganos intestinales.

EN: visceral fat

gravimetría

DF: Medición de la gravedad o de la aceleración gravitatoria, especialmente en los campos de la geofísica y la geodesia.

EN: gravimetry

gravitropismo

DF: Crecimiento direccional de una planta u otro organismo en respuesta al estímulo de la gravedad.

EN: gravitropism

grosor de la grasa

DF: Medida de la profundidad del tejido graso en humanos o animales o en la carne.

EN: fat thickness

grupos de interés

DF: Individuos, grupos u organizaciones que tienen un interés o se ven afectadas por las actividades del gobierno, de negocios o de otra.

EN: stakeholders

grupos de madurez

DF: Clasificación de algunas variedades de cultivos, especialmente porotos de soja, en base a su crecimiento y desarrollo. Por ejemplo, un poroto de soja con un grupo de

crecimiento 0 o 00 solo necesita una temporada de crecimiento breve antes de la cosecha, en tanto que un poro de soja con un grupo de crecimiento V y VI necesita una temporada de crecimiento más larga antes de que la planta esté completamente desarrollada y en condiciones de ser cosechada. Existen 13 grupos de madurez del poroto de soja: 000, 00, 0, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, y X. Los grupos de madurez también se describen en función de su hábito de crecimiento indeterminado/determinado.

EN: maturity groups

grupos focales

DF: Método de recolección de datos y herramienta de investigación cualitativa en la que se reúne un pequeño grupo de individuos y se les permite actuar en una discusión de sus opiniones sobre tópicos, problemáticas o cuestiones.

EN: focus groups

grupos sanguíneos

DF: Sistemas (o esquemas) de clasificación de los diferentes antígenos ubicados en los eritrocitos. Los antígenos son la expresión fenotípica de las diferencias genéticas características de grupos sanguíneos específicos.

EN: blood groups

guaifenesina

DF: Expectorante con acción relajante muscular. Se utiliza en muchos preparados para la tos.

EN: guaifenesin

guantes

DF: Cubiertas para las manos, a menudo con divisiones para los dedos, hechas de varios materiales y utilizadas para protegerlas de infecciones, sustancias tóxicas, frío y calor extremos, radiaciones, inmersión en agua, etc. Son usadas por pacientes, cuidadores, amas de casa, personal de laboratorio, obreros industriales, policías, etc.

EN: gloves

guayacol

DF: Resina de la madera de ciertas especies de Guaiacum. Se utiliza como reactivo clínico para detectar sangre oculta.

EN: guaiac

gusto

DF: Habilidad para detectar químicos mediante receptores gustativos en la boca, incluidos los de la lengua, el paladar, la faringe y la epiglotis.

EN: taste

gutación

DF: El proceso en el cual el agua es exudada a través de las hojas de las plantas.

EN: guttation

H

habitantes de las Islas del Pacífico

DF: Personas que tienen sus orígenes en cualquiera de los pueblos de Hawai, Guam, Samoa, o cualquier otra isla del Pacífico.

EN: Pacific Islanders

hábitats

DF: El entorno natural donde vive un organismo, población o comunidad, incluidos los factores bióticos y abióticos.

EN: habitats

hábitos culinarios

DF: Hábitos alimentarios, prácticas culinarias y creencias sobre los alimentos y la salud de un pueblo, región o período histórico que se centran en los usos medicinales, sociológicos, culturales, psicológicos y/o históricos de los alimentos.

EN: foodways

halitosis

DF: Fetidez del aliento que obedece a diversas causas, tales como una mala higiene oral, infecciones dentales u orales o la ingesta de ciertos alimentos.

EN: halitosis

hambruna

DF: Escasez generalizada de alimentos que afecta a un gran número de personas y causa enfermedades y muerte.

EN: famine

haploides duplicados

DF: Condición de ploidía que tiene lugar cuando el juego de cromosomas de células haploides experimenta la duplicación de cromosomas, produciendo un genotipo que resulta especialmente útil en programas de fitomejoramiento.

EN: doubled haploids

haploidía

DF: Organismo con un juego básico de cromosomas; su símbolo es la letra n.

EN: haploidy

haplotipos

DF: Constitución genética de los individuos con respecto a un miembro de un par de genes alelos; conjunto de alelos simples o genes estrechamente relacionados que tienden a heredarse juntos, tales como los del complejo mayor de histocompatibilidad, porciones de fenotipos determinados por genes localizados en uno de un par de cromosomas.

EN: haplotypes

haptenos

DF: Pequeños determinantes antígenos capaces obtener una respuesta inmunitaria sólo cuando se acopla a un transportador. Los haptenos se unen a anticuerpos, pero por sí mismos no pueden elicitar respuesta de anticuerpos.

EN: haptens

haptoglobinas

DF: Glicoproteínas plasmáticas que forman un complejo estable con la hemoglobina para ayudar en el reciclaje de hierro heme.

EN: haptoglobins

harina de carne y huesos

DF: El residuo protéico dejado después que la humedad y la grasa han sido extraídas en el proceso normal de fundido. Ello incluye el hueso, pero excluye materiales extraños como pelo, cascos o cuernos.

EN: meat and bone meal

harina de huesos

DF: Harina de origen animal producida de huesos que se cuecen al vapor bajo presión y luego se muelen. Contiene 1,5-2,5% de nitrógeno, 12-15% de fósforo y 20-34% de calcio.

EN: bone meal

harina de madera

DF: Madera reducida a partículas finamente divididas, aproximadamente igual en tamaño, apariencia y textura que las harinas de cereales, pasan a través de una criba tamaño 40 a 100.

EN: wood flour

harina de plumas

DF: Suplemento alimenticio proteico obtenido mediante hidrólisis de plumas bajo calor y presión.

EN: feather meal

harina de roca

DF: Sedimento compuesto por granos finos de tamaño de cieno, formado por la erosión mecánica del lecho de roca en la base y en los costados de un glaciar por el hielo en movimiento. Cuando se introduce en una corriente, cambia el color de esta a marrón, gris, azul-verde iridiscente o blanco lechoso.

EN: rock flour

harina de sangre

DF: Harina producida de sangre fresca de animales que tiene un alto contenido de lisina (aproximadamente 9% de la proteína cruda).

EN: blood meal

haustorios

DF: Apéndice similar a una hifa, producido por un parásito (planta, hongo, etc.), como resultado de su contacto con una célula o un huésped vivo, el cual le ayuda a fijarse a él y a extraer agua y nutrientes de él.

EN: haustoria

Head Start

DF: Programa federal dirigido a niños de hasta cinco años de edad, provenientes de familias de escasos recursos, el cual promueve su madurez para la escolaridad mediante la potenciación de su desarrollo cognitivo, social y emocional.

EN: Head Start

helado de leche

DF: El helado de leche es similar a un helado corriente, pero contiene menos grasa (2,5% vs. 10%) y sólidos lácteos (11-14%) y tiene una textura más liviana, menos cremosa.

EN: ice milk

helmintiasis

DF: Infestación de gusanos parásitos de la clase de los helmintos.

EN: helminthiasis

helmintos

DF: Parásitos similares a gusanos de animales, incluidos los de la fase parasitaria de nematodos cestodos, trematodos, acantocéfalos y nematomorfos, especialmente aquellos que paralizan los intestinos de vertebrados.

EN: helminths

hematocrito

DF: Volumen de eritrocitos contenidos en una muestra de sangre. El volumen se mide por centrifugación en un tubo con marcas graduadas o con un contador automático de células sanguíneas. Es un indicador del estado eritrocítico en la enfermedad.

EN: hematocrit

hematoma

DF: Extravasación de sangre localizada en un órgano, espacio o tejido.

EN: hematoma

hemicelulosa

DF: Material similar a la celulosa (en la madera) que puede descomponerse fácilmente por medio de un ácido diluido, produciendo varios azúcares simples.

EN: hemicellulose

hemicriptófitos

DF: Una de las categorías de formas de vida de Raunkiaer; es una planta cuyos brotes o ápices del vástago perennes se

producen a nivel del suelo.
EN: hemicryptophytes

hemiterpenos

DF: Componentes de los terpenos que poseen cinco carbonos y que se derivan del ácido mevalónico o del fosfato desoxixilulosa.

EN: hemiterpenes

hemocianina

DF: Proteína compleja que transporta oxígeno en la hemolinfa de muchos moluscos y artrópodos.

EN: hemocyanin

hemocitos

DF: Células sanguíneas de invertebrados.

EN: hemocytes

hemocoel

DF: Cavidad del cuerpo de los artrópodos y algunos moluscos que contiene sangre o hemolinfa, la cual funciona como parte del sistema circulatorio bañando directamente los órganos.

EN: hemocoel

hemofilia

DF: Diátesis hemorrágica que se presenta en dos formas principales. Hemofilia A: hemofilia clásica resultante de una deficiencia del factor VIII: Es un trastorno heredado de la coagulación sanguínea caracterizado por una tendencia permanente a las hemorragias. Hemofilia B: deficiencia del factor de coagulación IX, heredado como trastorno relacionado con X. (También conocida como Enfermedad de Navidad, debido al primer paciente estudiado en detalle, no a la festividad).

EN: hemophilia

hemoglobina anormal

DF: Hemoglobinas caracterizadas por alteraciones estructurales dentro de la molécula. La alteración puede ser la ausencia, la adición o la sustitución de uno o más aminoácidos en la parte de globina de la molécula, en posiciones seleccionadas de las cadenas polipeptídicas.

EN: abnormal hemoglobin

hemoglobinuria

DF: Presencia de hemoglobina libre en la orina.

EN: hemoglobinuria

hemolinfa

DF: Líquido parecido a la sangre del hemocoel en sistemas circulatorios abiertos de los artrópodos y la mayoría de los moluscos.

EN: hemolymph

hemólisis

DF: Destrucción de eritrocitos por diversos agentes, tales como anticuerpos, bacterias, productos químicos, temperaturas y cambios de tonicidad.

EN: hemolysis

hemoproteínas

DF: Proteínas que contienen un grupo prostético de porfirina de hierro o hemo, que se asemeja al de la hemoglobina.

EN: heme proteins

hemorragia

DF: Sangramiento o escape de sangre desde una vena o arteria.

EN: hemorrhage

hemosiderosis

DF: Condiciones en las que se presenta un aumento generalizado en los depósitos de hierro de los tejidos del cuerpo, particularmente del hígado y el sistema fagocítico mononuclear, sin producirse un daño demostrable en los tejidos. El nombre se refiere a la presencia de hierro teñible en el tejido en forma de hemosiderina.

EN: hemosiderosis

hemostasis

DF: Proceso que detiene espontáneamente el flujo de sangre desde los vasos que la transportan bajo presión. Se logra mediante contracción de los vasos, la adhesión e incorporación de elementos formados de la sangre, y mediante el proceso de coagulación del plasma o de la sangre.

EN: hemostasis

heno

DF: Pasto, trébol, alfalfa y otras leguminosas o cualquier otra planta con hojas que se corta y se deja secar para usarse como forraje.

EN: hay

henolaje

DF: Ensilaje de baja humedad (35-55% de humedad). El pasto y las plantas de leguminosas se cortan y se dejan secar en el campo hasta que llegan a un nivel de humedad más bajo que el normal para ensilaje de pasto pero sin que esté tan seca como para embalaje.

EN: haylage

hepatitis

DF: Inflamación del hígado y enfermedad del mismo que implica alteraciones degenerativas o necróticas de los hepatocitos.

EN: hepatitis

hepatitis A

DF: Inflamación del hígado en humanos causada por un miembro

del género hepatovirus, el virus de la hepatitis A humana, que puede transmitirse por medio de la contaminación fecal de los alimentos o del agua.

EN: hepatitis A

hepatitis alcohólica

DF: Inflamación del hígado causada por el consumo excesivo de alcohol. Se caracteriza por la necrosis de hepatocitos, la infiltración de neutrófilos y el depósito de corpúsculos de Mallory. Dependiendo de su gravedad, la lesión inflamatoria puede ser reversible o evolucionar hasta convertirse en una cirrosis hepática.

EN: alcoholic hepatitis

hepatitis autoinmune

DF: Inflamación hepatocelular crónica, cuya causa se desconoce, y que se autoperpetúa y suele presentar hipergamaglobulinemia y autoanticuerpos de suero.

EN: autoimmune hepatitis

hepatitis B

DF: Inflamación del hígado en humanos provocada por un miembro del género orthohepadnavirus, el virus de la hepatitis B, que se transmite principalmente por exposición parenteral, por ejemplo, a través de la transfusión de sangre o de productos sanguíneos contaminados; no obstante, este puede ser transmitido también por contacto sexual o personal íntimo.

EN: hepatitis B

hepatitis B crónica

DF: Inflamación del hígado en humanos causada por el virus de la hepatitis B, la cual perdura por seis meses o más. Se transmite principalmente por exposición parenteral, por ejemplo, a través de una transfusión de sangre o productos sanguíneos contaminados; sin embargo, también puede transmitirse por contacto sexual o personal íntimo.

EN: chronic hepatitis B

hepatitis C

DF: Inflamación del hígado en humanos causada por el virus de la hepatitis C, un virus de ARN monocatenario cuyo período de incubación es de 30 a 90 días. La hepatitis C se transmite principalmente en forma parenteral por medio de sangre contaminada y suele asociarse a las transfusiones y al abuso de drogas intravenosas; sin embargo, en un número significativo de casos, se desconoce la fuente de su infección.

EN: hepatitis C

hepatitis C crónica

DF: Inflamación del hígado en humanos producida por el virus de la hepatitis C, la cual perdura por seis meses o más. La hepatitis C crónica puede conducir a la cirrosis hepática.

EN: chronic hepatitis C

hepatitis crónica

DF: Inflamación del hígado con daño hepatocelular persistente por seis meses o más, caracterizada por necrosis de hepatocitos e infiltración de células inflamatorias (leucocitos). La hepatitis crónica puede ser causada por virus, medicamentos, enfermedades autoinmunes y otros factores desconocidos.

EN: chronic hepatitis

hepatitis D

DF: Inflamación del hígado en humanos producida por el virus de la hepatitis delta, un virus de ARN defectuoso que solo puede infectar a pacientes con hepatitis B. Debido a su envoltura vírica, el virus de la hepatitis delta requiere para desarrollarse los antígenos de la superficie del virus de la hepatitis B producidos por estos pacientes. La hepatitis D puede presentarse ya sea simultánea (coinfección) o subsecuentemente (sobreinfección) a la infección de hepatitis B. De manera similar a la hepatitis B, este virus se transmite principalmente por exposición parenteral, por ejemplo, a través de la transfusión de sangre o productos sanguíneos contaminados, pero también puede transmitirse por contacto sexual o personal íntimo.

EN: hepatitis D

hepatitis D crónica

DF: Inflamación del hígado en humanos provocada por el virus de la hepatitis delta, conjuntamente con el virus de la hepatitis B, la cual permanece por seis meses o más.

EN: chronic hepatitis D

hepatitis E

DF: Inflamación aguda del hígado en humanos provocada por el virus de la hepatitis E, un virus de ARN monocatenario sin envoltura. De manera similar a la hepatitis A, su período de incubación es de 15 a 60 días, y se transmite en forma entérica, frecuentemente a través de la vía fecal-oral.

EN: hepatitis E

hepatitis infecciosa canina

DF: Enfermedad contagiosa causada por adenovirus que causa fiebre, edema, vómitos y diarrea en perros, especialmente en cachorros. En zorros causa encefalitis aguda con convulsiones, parálisis, coma y muerte.

EN: infectious canine hepatitis

hepatoma

DF: Carcinoma primario de las células hepáticas. Varía desde un tumor bien diferenciado difícil de distinguir de los hepatocitos normales a un neoplasma poco diferenciado. Las células pueden ser uniformes o marcadamente pleomórficas o pueden formar células gigantes.

EN: hepatoma

hepatopancreatitis necrotizante

DF: Enfermedad grave de los camarones cultivados causada por una proteobacteria alfa gram-negativa.

EN: necrotizing hepatopancreatitis

heptano

DF: Cualquiera de varios hidrocarburos isométricos de la serie de los metanos.

EN: heptane

herbicidas

DF: Plaguicidas que eliminan las malezas y otras plantas que crecen donde no son deseados.

EN: herbicides

herbívoros

DF: Animal que se alimenta con sustancias de origen vegetal.

EN: herbivores

hercogamia

DF: Separación espacial de los estigmas y las anteras dentro de una flor. Reduce la probabilidad de autopolinización en una flor hermafrodita.

EN: herkogamy

heredabilidad

DF: Grado de variación de un rasgo que es genéticamente transmisible de padres a hijos.

EN: heritability

herencia citoplasmática

DF: Transmisión de los caracteres de los padres por medios extracromosómicos, tales como el ADN de las mitocondrias, cloroplastos o plásmidos.

EN: cytoplasmic inheritance

hermafroditismo

DF: Condición en la que un individuo presenta estructuras reproductivas masculinas y femeninas.

EN: hermaphroditism

hernia

DF: Salida o protusión de una porción de un órgano o tejido a través de un orificio anormal.

EN: hernia

herpes simplex

DF: Grupo de infecciones agudas causadas por herpes simplex del tipo 1 ó 2, que se caracterizan por el desarrollo de una o más vesículas pequeñas llenas de líquido con una base eritematosa en la piel o en la membrana mucosa. Se presenta como infección primaria o recurre debido a la reactivación

de una infección latente.
EN: herpes simplex

heterocarión
DF: Célula que contiene uno o más núcleos de orígenes diferentes como resultado de una fusión.
EN: heterokaryon

heterocigosidad
DF: Individuo que posee diferentes alelos en uno o más loci, en relación con un carácter específico.
EN: heterozygosity

heterocromatina
DF: Porción del material cromosómico que permanece condensado y es transcripcionalmente inactivo durante la interfase.
EN: heterochromatin

heterófilos
DF: Granulocitos de las aves, que corresponden a los neutrófilos en los seres humanos.
EN: heterophils

heterogeneidad genética
DF: La presencia de personajes aparentemente con características similares, para los que la evidencia genética indica que genes diferentes o diferentes mecanismos genéticos están involucrados en diferentes linajes.
EN: genetic heterogeneity

heteroscedasticidad
DF: Inconstancia de las desviaciones estándar de un conjunto de variables aleatorias, más comúnmente expresadas como variabilidades divergentes o medidas como cambios en la varianza.
EN: heteroskedasticity

heterosis
DF: Superioridad adaptativa del genotipo heterocigoto con respecto a uno o más rasgos en comparación con el homocigoto correspondiente.
EN: heterosis

heterostilia
DF: Condición en la que se presentan varios estilos de diferentes longitudes en las flores de plantas distintas. Aumenta la probabilidad de que tenga lugar una polinización cruzada.
EN: heterostyly

heterótrofos
DF: Organismos cuya principal fuente de nutrición la constituye

materia orgánica compleja. Contrastar con autotrofos.
EN: heterotrophs

hibridación amplia

DF: Hibridación interespecífica e intergénérica, que es el primer paso para introducir la variación adventicia y transferir genes y caracteres deseados de las especies silvestres a especies cultivadas.

EN: wide hybridization

hibridación genómica comparativa

DF: Método empleado para comparar dos conjuntos de ADN cromosómico mediante el análisis de diferencias en el número y la ubicación de copias de secuencias específicas. Se utiliza para hallar grandes cambios en las secuencias tales como supresiones, duplicaciones, amplificaciones o traslocaciones.

EN: comparative genomic hybridization

hibridación in situ

DF: Técnica que localiza secuencias específicas de ácido nucleico dentro de cromosomas, células eucarióticas o bacterianas intactas mediante la utilización de sondas rotuladas específicamente para ácido nucleico.

EN: in situ hybridization

hibridación in situ fluorescente

DF: Tipo de hibridación in situ en la cual secuencias específicas se tiñen con tinción fluorescente para poder determinar su ubicación y tamaño, utilizando microscopía fluorescente. Esta tinción es lo suficientemente clara para poder ver la señal de hibridación en los despliegues de la metafase y en los núcleos de la interfase.

EN: fluorescence in situ hybridization

hibridación sustractiva de supresión

DF: Técnica de hibridación de ácido nucleico empleada para investigar la variación genética, examinando la expresión diferencial de genes mediante comparaciones de ADNc.

EN: suppression subtractive hybridization

hibridogénesis

DF: Forma hemiclinal de reproducción sexual en la que participan dos especies diferentes. El genoma de una de ellas es aportado a la nueva generación, mientras que el de la especie parental es descartado completamente.

EN: hybridogenesis

híbridos

DF: Progenie heterocigota de dos padres genéticamente distintos.

EN: hybrids

hidrato de gas

DF: Combinaciones naturales de gas natural y agua, parecidas al

hielo, que tienen el potencial de proporcionar una gran fuente de gas natural proveniente de los océanos y las regiones polares del mundo. Son conocidos por estar ampliamente distribuidos en regiones de permahielo y bajo el mar, en sedimentos de los márgenes continentales externos. Por lo general es aceptado que el volumen de gas natural contenido en las acumulaciones de hidrato de gas del mundo excede en gran medida el de las reservas de gas conocidas.

EN: gas hydrate

hidrocarburos clorinados

DF: Productos químicos que contienen sólo cloro, carbono e hidrógeno. Incluyen una clase de insecticidas persistentes y de amplio espectro que permanecen en el ambiente y se acumulan en la cadena alimentaria.

EN: chlorinated hydrocarbons

hidrodinámica

DF: Rama de la ciencia de la mecánica que trata el movimiento de fluidos y las fuerzas que actúan sobre los sólidos inmersos en fluidos.

EN: hydrodynamics

hidrofilicidad

DF: Fuerte tendencia a retener o absorber agua.

EN: hydrophilicity

hidrofobicidad

DF: Fuerte tendencia a repeler el agua.

EN: hydrophobicity

hidrofobinas

DF: Proteínas pequeñas, ricas en cisteína, segregadas por hongos filamentosos.

EN: hydrophobins

hidrogeles

DF: Red tridimensional de macromoléculas hidrofílicas entrecruzadas, rígida e hinchada con agua. Está compuesta de un 20 % a un 95 % por agua. Se emplea en la fabricación de pinturas, tintas para impresión, productos alimenticios y farmacéuticos y cosméticos.

EN: hydrogels

hidrogenación

DF: Adición de hidrógeno a un compuesto, especialmente a una grasa insaturada o a un ácido graso.

EN: hydrogenation

hidrograma

DF: Gráfico que muestra la variación de la profundidad del agua en una corriente o el volumen del agua que circula por un punto de una corriente durante un periodo determinado.

EN: hydrograph

hidrolasas de triéster fosfórico

DF: Clase de enzima que cataliza la hidrólisis de una de las tres uniones de éster de un compuesto que contiene fosfotriéster.

EN: phosphoric triester hydrolases

hidrolasas monoéster fosforicas

DF: Grupo de hidrolasas que catalizan la hidrólisis de ésteres monofosfóricos por medio de la producción de un mol de ortofosfato. EC 3.1.3.

EN: phosphoric monoester hydrolases

hidrólisis

DF: Proceso de división de una unión química por medio de la adición de agua.

EN: hydrolysis

hidrolizados de proteína

DF: Solución de aminoácidos y péptidos preparada a partir de proteína mediante hidrólisis ácida, alcalina o enzimática.

EN: protein hydrolysates

hidrología

DF: Ciencia que se ocupa de las propiedades, la distribución y la circulación del agua, que constituye específicamente el estudio del agua sobre la superficie de la tierra, en el suelo y las rocas subyacentes, y en la atmósfera, particularmente con respecto a la evaporación y la precipitación.

EN: hydrology

hidrómetros

DF: Instrumentos de medición para determinar la fuerza de gravedad específica de líquidos o soluciones.

EN: hydrometers

hidroperóxidos

DF: Derivados químicos de peróxido del hidrógeno en el que un átomo de hidrógeno es reemplazado por un grupo organyl.

EN: hydroperoxides

hidroxilamina

DF: Compuesto inorgánico incoloro (HONH_2) utilizado en la síntesis orgánica y como agente reductor debido a su capacidad de producir óxido nítrico.

EN: hydroxylamine

hielo permanente

DF: Suelo congelado permanentemente; por lo general se refiere a una capa que se encuentra a cierta profundidad bajo la superficie del suelo. A cualquier capa que se encuentre sobre este y

que se derrita en verano se le llama capa activa.
EN: permafrost

hielo seco
DF: Estado sólido del dióxido de carbono utilizado como refrigerante.
EN: dry ice

hierbas marinas
DF: Plantas vasculares de floración que viven completamente sumergidas en aguas poco profundas de océanos y estuarios.
EN: seagrasses

hígado graso
DF: Decoloración amarilla del hígado debida a degeneración grasa de las parenquimales hepáticas.
EN: fatty liver

higiene de los alimentos
DF: Promoción de la higiene y prevención de enfermedades mediante el mantenimiento de condiciones sanitarias de los alimentos, en su manipulación, en las instalaciones y equipos de preparación/procesamiento de alimentos.
EN: food sanitation

higrometría
DF: Ciencia que trata la medición de la humedad del aire y los gases.
EN: hygrometry

higrómetros
DF: Instrumentos para medir la humedad de la atmósfera.
EN: hygrometers

higromicina B
DF: Aminoglucósido producido por *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*. Este es utilizado como un antihelmíntico contra infecciones porcinas causadas por nemátodos, gusanos nodulares y tricocéfalos.
EN: hygromycin B

hinchazón por congelamiento
DF: Elevación de una superficie por la acumulación de hielo en el suelo subyacente.
EN: frost heave

hipanto
DF: Conducto de la flor constituido por la fusión de las bases de los sépalos, los pétalos y los estambres, desde el cual surgen las partes restantes de la flor.
EN: hypanthium

hiperacumuladoras
DF: Plantas que poseen la habilidad de acumular altas

concentraciones de metales pesados sin efectos tóxicos y que se utilizan en la fitodecontaminación de suelos contaminados.

EN: hyperaccumulators

hiperandrogenismo

DF: Condición causada por la secreción excesiva de andrógenos desde la corteza adrenal, los ovarios o los testículos. Carece de importancia clínica en el caso de los hombres. En las mujeres, sus manifestaciones comunes son el hirsutismo y el virilismo, como se observa en pacientes con síndrome de ovario poliquístico e hiperfunción corticoadrenal.

EN: hyperandrogenism

hiperbilirubinemia

DF: Proceso patógeno consistente en un aumento anormal en la cantidad de bilirrubina en el torrente sanguíneo, lo que puede resultar en ictericia.

EN: hyperbilirubinemia

hipercalcemia

DF: Altos niveles de calcio en la sangre.

EN: hypercalcemia

hipercalemia

DF: Concentración anormalmente alta de potasio en la sangre, que se debe casi siempre a una excreción renal deficiente. Se caracteriza clínicamente por anomalías electrocardiográficas (ondas T elevadas y ondas P deprimidas y, eventualmente, una sístole auricular). En casos graves puede producir debilidad y parálisis flácida.

EN: hyperkalemia

hipercolesterolemia

DF: Niveles de colesterol anormalmente altos en la sangre.

EN: hypercholesterolemia

hiperemia

DF: Presencia de una cantidad mayor de sangre en una parte del cuerpo o un órgano, que produce la obstrucción o la congestión de los vasos sanguíneos. Puede deberse al aumento del flujo sanguíneo en el área (activa o arterial) o a la obstrucción de la salida del flujo de sangre del área (pasiva o venosa).

EN: hyperemia

hipergammaglobulinemia

DF: Exceso de gammaglobulinas en el suero debido a infecciones crónicas o paraproteinemias.

EN: hypergammaglobulinemia

hiperhidricidad

DF: Trastorno fisiológico que se produce en cultivos de tejidos de plantas caracterizado por alta retención de agua a causa

de condiciones adversas de los cultivos.
EN: hyperhydricity

hiperinsulinemia

DF: Síndrome que presenta niveles excesivamente altos de insulina en la sangre. Puede causar hipoglicemia. Su etiología varía; incluye la hipersecreción de un tumor de células beta (insulinoma), la presencia de autoanticuerpos contra la insulina (anticuerpos antiinsulínicos) y de receptores de insulina defectuosos (resistencia a la insulina) o el empleo excesivo de insulina externa o agentes hipoglucemiantes.

EN: hyperinsulinemia

hiperlipidemia

DF: Exceso de lípidos en la sangre.

EN: hyperlipidemia

hiperlipoproteinemia

DF: Enfermedad metabólica que se caracteriza por tener un nivel elevado de colesterol plasmático y/o de triglicéridos. La forma hereditaria se atribuye a un mecanismo genético único.

EN: hyperlipoproteinemia

hiperparasitismo

DF: Parasitismo en el que un parásito secundario parasita un parásito previamente existente (primario) en un huésped.

EN: hyperparasitism

hiperplasia

DF: Aumento en el número de células de un tejido u órgano no debida a la formación de un tumor. Difiere de la hipertrofia, que es un aumento de volumen sin que aumente el número de células.

EN: hyperplasia

hipersensibilidad

DF: Reactividad alterada hacia un antígeno que puede dar por resultado reacciones patológicas ante exposiciones subsiguientes a ese antígeno en particular.

EN: hypersensitivity

hipertensión

DF: La hipertensión es la presión sanguínea arterial sistémica persistentemente elevada y puede no tener una causa conocida ni estar asociada a otras enfermedades. La hipertensión se considera un factor de riesgo para el desarrollo de enfermedades al corazón, enfermedad vascular periférica, enfermedades renales y accidente cerebrovascular.

EN: hypertension

hipertiroidismo

DF: Actividad funcional excesiva de la glándula tiroidea.

EN: hyperthyroidism

hipertrofia

DF: Incremento general en la totalidad o en parte de un órgano, no debido a la formación de un tumor ni al incremento en el número de células.

EN: hypertrophy

hiperuricemia

DF: Nivel excesivo de ácido úrico o de urato en la sangre, definido por su solubilidad en el plasma a 37°C. Es superior a 0.42 mmol por litro (7.0 mg/dL) en los hombres o a 0.36 mmol por litro (6.0 mg/dL) en las mujeres. Esta condición es causada por una sobreproducción de ácido úrico o un aclaramiento renal deficiente.

EN: hyperuricemia

hipervitaminosis

DF: Complejo de síntomas que resulta de la ingestión de cantidades excesivas de vitaminas.

EN: hypervitaminosis

hipervitaminosis A

DF: Complejo de síntomas que resulta de la ingestión de cantidades excesivas de vitamina A.

hipervitaminosis D

EN: hypervitaminosis A

hipervitaminosis D

DF: La hipervitaminosis D es una afección que tiene lugar luego de tomar dosis muy altas de vitamina D. Un exceso de esta vitamina causa niveles anormalmente altos de calcio en la sangre, lo que con el tiempo puede dañar gravemente los huesos, los tejidos blandos y los riñones. Suele ser producida por formas de vitamina D que requieren receta médica.

EN: hypervitaminosis D

hipervitaminosis E

DF: Síntoma de un problema causado por ingerir cantidades excesivas de vitamina E.

EN: hypervitaminosis E

hipoalbuminemia

DF: Condición en la que el nivel de albúmina en la sangre (seroalbúmina) se encuentra por debajo del rango normal. Puede deberse a una reducción de la síntesis de la albúmina hepática, un aumento en el catabolismo de la albúmina, una distribución alterada de la albúmina o una pérdida de albúmina a través de la orina (albuminuria).

EN: hypoalbuminemia

hipocalcemia

DF: Reducción por debajo de lo normal del nivel de calcio en la

sangre. Entre sus manifestaciones se incluyen reflejos tendinosos profundos hiperactivos, el signo de Chvostek, calambres musculares y abdominales y espasmos carpopedales.
EN: hypocalcemia

hipocampo

DF: Parte central del diencéfalo que se extiende desde la región del quiasma óptico al borde caudal de los cuerpos mamilares y forma las paredes inferior y lateral del tercer ventrículo.

EN: hippocampus

hipocolesterolemia

DF: Condición médica en la cual los niveles de colesterol en la sangre son anormalmente bajos.

EN: hypocholesterolemia

hipocotilos

DF: Parte de un embrión o una plántula que se encuentra debajo del(os) cotiledón(es) y sobre la radícula, aunque en ocasiones la incluye.

EN: hypocotyls

hipófisis

DF: Pequeña glándula impar situada en la silla turca. Está unida al hipotálamo por un corto tallo.

EN: pituitary gland

hipolipoproteinemia

DF: Presencia de niveles anormalmente bajos de lipoproteínas en el suero.

EN: hypolipoproteinemia

hiponastia

DF: Crecimiento mayor de la parte abaxial de una planta con respecto a su parte adaxial, que hace que esa parte, como una hoja, se enrolle hacia arriba.

EN: hyponasty

hiponatremia

DF: Deficiencia de sodio en la sangre; depleción salina.

EN: hyponatremia

hipopotasemia

DF: Concentración anormalmente baja de potasio en la sangre.

EN: hypokalemia

hipoproteinemia

DF: Condición en la que el nivel total de proteína de suero se encuentra por debajo del rango normal. Puede ser causada por la malabsorción de proteínas en el aparato digestivo, edemas o proteinuria.

EN: hypoproteinemia

hipotensión

DF: Presión sanguínea anormalmente baja presente en shock pero no siempre indicativa de shock.

EN: hypotension

hipotermia

DF: Temperatura corporal más baja que la normal, especialmente en animales de sangre caliente; en el ser humano es usualmente accidental o no intencional.

EN: hypothermia

hipoxia

DF: Manifestación clínica de sufrimiento respiratorio que consta de una ausencia casi completa de oxígeno.

EN: hypoxia

histeroscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se practica en el interior del útero con la ayuda de un endoscopio.

EN: hysteroscopy

histiocitosis

DF: Aparición anormal de histiocitos en la sangre (generalmente en tejido).

EN: histiocytosis

historia de la vida

DF: Explicación descriptiva y continua del ciclo de vida de un organismo.

EN: life history

hogar de acogida

DF: Cuidado y educación de niños en instituciones privadas por parte de personas distintas de sus padres naturales, con o sin adopción.

EN: foster care

hogares de ancianos

DF: Instalaciones que proporcionan supervisión de enfermería y asistencia médica limitada a personas que no requieren hospitalización.

EN: nursing homes

hojarasca

DF: Acumulación de hojas, bindillas, corteza, acículas, tallos, frutos, ramas y otras partes de las plantas sobre la superficie del suelo.

EN: plant litter

hojarasca forestal

DF: Capa más externa de desechos orgánicos que se encuentra sobre el suelo, bajo una cubierta de vegetación, esto es, esencialmente, el material vegetal que ha caído recientemente o que está ligeramente descompuesto,

principalmente del follaje, pero que también incluye fragmentos de corteza, ramitas, flores, frutos, etc.
EN: forest litter

hollejos de pacana
DF: Tejido verde y carnoso que cubre y envuelve la nuez en desarrollo.
EN: pecan husks

hollín
DF: Sedimento pulverulento oscuro de residuos de combustible sin quemar, compuesto principalmente por carbono amorfo y algunos hidrocarburos, que se acumula en las chimeneas, los silenciadores de los automóviles y otras superficies expuestas al humo. Es el producto de la combustión incompleta de combustibles orgánicos ricos en carbono en condiciones con bajo nivel de oxígeno. En ocasiones se le denomina negro de humo o negro de carbón y es usado en la fabricación de tintas, llantas de hule y nanotubos de carbono.
EN: soot

holografía
DF: Técnica de interferometría utilizada para obtener imágenes tridimensionales de superficies. Un haz ilumina la superficie y establece patrones de interferencia con un haz de referencia.
EN: holography

holomorfos
DF: Hongo "perfecto" en el que se conocen las etapas sexual y asexual.
EN: holomorphs

homeostasis
DF: Procesos por medio de los cuales el medio interno de un organismo tiende a permanecer equilibrado y estable.
EN: homeostasis

homocarión
DF: Célula con dos o más núcleos idénticos, resultado de fusión.
EN: homokaryon

homogeneización
DF: Proceso de reducir el tamaño de las partículas en un fluido, de modo que las partículas se dispersen en el fluido, dándole una consistencia uniforme; por ejemplo, la crema en productos lácteos.
EN: homogenization

homología de secuencia
DF: Grado de semejanza entre secuencias. Los estudios de homología de secuencia de aminoácido y homología de secuencia de ácido nucleico

proporcionan información útil sobre la interrelación genética de genes, productos génicos y especies.

EN: sequence homology

homónimo

DF: Dos o más nombres que se escriben igual pero que tienen diferente significado.

EN: homonym

hongo azulado

DF: Hongos que infectan la albura de los árboles y causan una decoloración azulada y/o grisácea en los productos madereros, pero que no producen descomposición en la madera ni reducen su resistencia.

EN: blue-stain fungi

hongos de descomposición

DF: Fungus that contributes to the acidifying, discoloring, and general breakdown of foods into unsafe states capable of causing food poisoning. Examples include, molds, slimes, and fuzzes.

Hongos que contribuyen a la acidificación, la decoloración y la descomposición general de los alimentos hasta que estos alcanzan un estado inseguro que puede causar intoxicación. Entre ellos se incluyen el moho, el cieno y la pelusa.

EN: spoilage fungi

hongos de la pudrición blanca

DF: Grupo de hongos de pudrición capaces de deteriorar la celulosa, la hemicelulosa y la lignina de la madera. Compárelos con los hongos de pudrición café.

EN: white-rot fungi

hongos de pudrición esponjosa

DF: Hongos de descomposición que afectan principalmente la superficie externa de la madera. Pueden deteriorar la celulosa de las paredes secundarias de las células y se desarrollan normalmente en ambientes húmedos.

EN: soft-rot fungi

hongos de pudrición parda

DF: Grupo de hongos de pudrición que pueden degradar la celulosa y la hemicelulosa de la madera, pero no la lignina. Compárelos con los hongos de pudrición blanca.

EN: brown-rot fungi

hormesis

DF: Respuestas bifásicas de células u organismos (incluidos los microbios) a un factor exógeno o intrínseco, en las que el

factor produce efectos estimulantes o beneficiosos en dosis bajas y efectos inhibidores o adversos en dosis altas.

EN: hormesis

hormona adipocinética

DF: Hormonas péptidas producidas por algunas especies de insectos que estimulan la liberación de acilgliceroles desde el cuerpo graso y se utilizan como fuente de energía por los músculos del vuelo. Existen varios tipos de péptidos con actividad adipocinética. Estos péptidos están compuestos de 8-10 aminoácidos.

EN: adipokinetic hormone

hormona antimulleriana

DF: Una glicoproteína que causa la regresión de los ductos Mullerianos. Es producida por las células de Sertoli en los testículos. En la ausencia de esta hormona, los ductos Mullerianos desarrollan en estructuras del tracto reproductivo femenino. En el género masculino, defectos en esta hormona resultan en un ducto Mulleriano persistente, una forma de pseudohermafroditismo masculino.

EN: anti-Mullerian hormone

hormona de la glándula protorácica

DF: Hormona producida por células neurosecretoras que estimula la glándula protorácica para producir ecdisteroides.

EN: prothoracicotropic hormone

hormona liberadora de gonadotropina

DF: Hormona deca péptida liberada por el hipotálamo. Estimula la síntesis y secreción de hormonas foliculoestimulantes (FSH) y hormonas luteinizantes (LH) desde la glándula pituitaria.

EN: gonadotropin-releasing hormone

hormonas

DF: Sustancias químicas que tienen un efecto regulador específico en la actividad de ciertos órganos. El término se aplica a sustancias secretadas por varias glándulas endocrinas y que son transportadas por el torrente sanguíneo a los órganos específicos; también se emplea para denominar aquellas sustancias que no son producidas por las glándulas endocrinas, pero que tienen efectos similares.

EN: hormones

hormonas gastrointestinales

DF: Hormonas secretadas por la mucosa gastrointestinal que afectan la calidad o el momento en que se produce la secreción de enzimas digestivas, y regulan la actividad motriz de los órganos del sistema digestivo.

EN: gastrointestinal hormones

hormonas hipotalámicas

DF: Hormonas aisladas del hipotálamo que ejercen control sobre

otros órganos, principalmente sobre la glándula pituitaria.
EN: hypothalamic hormones

hormonas liberadoras de hormona hipofisaria

DF: Hormonas liberadas por una estructura (por ejemplo, el hipotálamo o la glándula tiroidea) que provocan la secreción de hormonas hipofisarias.

EN: pituitary hormone-releasing hormones

hormonas pancreáticas

DF: Hormonas peptídicas segregadas hacia la sangre por células en los islotes de Langerhans del páncreas. Las células alfa segregan glucagón, las células beta segregan insulina, las células delta segregan somatostatina y las células PP segregan el polipéptido pancreático.

EN: pancreatic hormones

hormonas peptídicas

DF: Hormonas sintetizadas a partir de aminoácidos. Se distinguen de las proteínas y los péptidos de señalización intercelular en que sus acciones son sistémicas.

EN: peptide hormones

hormonas placentarias

DF: Hormonas producidas en la placenta durante el embarazo.

EN: placental hormones

hormonas progesteronales

DF: Tipo de hormonas sexuales relacionadas con ciertos cambios en el útero y la vagina durante el ciclo menstrual. Son necesarias para el desarrollo de tejido mamario y para la mantención del embarazo.

EN: progesterational hormones

hormonas sexuales

DF: Hormonas que tienen actividad estrogénica o androgénica.

EN: sex hormones

hormonas sintéticas

DF: Compuestos químicos sintéticos que imitan la actividad de las hormonas producidas en el cuerpo pero que difieren en estructura de las hormonas que ocurren en forma natural.

EN: synthetic hormones

hormonas vegetales

DF: Cualquiera de las sustancias químicas producidas en una planta producida en cantidades diminutas que afectan los procesos fisiológicos, el crecimiento y el desarrollo.

EN: plant hormones

hornos eléctricos

DF: Hornos cuyo calor se deriva de la energía eléctrica,

generalmente obtenido a través del calentamiento por resistencia.

EN: electric furnaces

horticultores

DF: Personas educadas en la ciencia y arte de cultivar frutas, vegetales y plantas ornamentales.

EN: horticulturists

horticultura

DF: Rama de la agricultura que se ocupa del cultivo de plantas con fines alimentarios, medicinales y estéticos.

EN: horticulture

horticultura comercial

DF: Establecimiento de cultivos hortícolas con el objetivo de venderlos y obtener ganancias, independientemente de la escala de la empresa.

EN: commercial horticulture

horticultura urbana

DF: Ciencia y arte de promover el crecimiento y desarrollo exitoso de plantas ornamentales, pasto, verduras y frutas en el ambiente urbano.

EN: urban horticulture

huella de carbono

DF: Una medida del conjunto total de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, por lo general se expresa en términos de la cantidad de emisiones de dióxido de carbono (CO₂ equivalente), que son directa e indirectamente producidas por las actividades de los individuos, familias, poblaciones, gobiernos, empresas, organizaciones o sectores de servicios, o acumulado a lo largo del ciclo de vida de un producto.

EN: carbon footprint

huella ecológica

DF: La huella ecológica es una medida de la zona, ya sea en tierra o en agua, necesaria para soportar un cierto nivel y/o tipo de consumo por una empresa, actividad, persona o población. El cálculo de la huella evalúa los recursos (por ejemplo: cantidad de agua, energía, nutrientes o tierra, [capital natural]) necesarios para la producción de lo que se consume y los recursos necesarios para asimilar los desechos resultantes.

EN: ecological footprint

huella hídrica

DF: Es una medida del total de agua dulce consumida y / o contaminada por las personas, comunidades, gobiernos o las empresas que utilizan el agua como productores o consumidores de bienes y servicios. La huella hídrica sirve como un indicador de sostenibilidad y una herramienta de

decisión para la gestión del agua.
EN: water footprint

huella molecular

DF: Metodología para sintetizar químicamente moldes de polímeros o sitios de reconocimiento de moléculas específicas. Entre las aplicaciones de polímeros de huella molecular se incluyen separaciones, ensayos, biosensores y catálisis.

EN: molecular imprinting

huertos semilleros

DF: Una plantación de árboles seleccionados por sus caracteres hereditarios, desarrollados y tratados para ser producidos en abundancia y cosechar fácilmente sus semillas.

EN: seed orchards

huéspedes definitivos

DF: Especie que mantiene la forma adulta o sexualmente reproductiva de un parásito.

EN: definitive hosts

huéspedes intermediarios

DF: En el ciclo de vida de un parásito, organismo huésped en el que un parásito experimenta una etapa de desarrollo asexual.

EN: intermediate hosts

huéspedes paraténicos

DF: Huéspedes intermediarios en los cuales no se produce desarrollo de parásitos.

EN: paratenic hosts

Human herpesvirus 1

DF: Especie del género Simplexvirus que causa la mayoría de las formas de herpes simple no genital en humanos. La infección primaria tiene lugar principalmente en bebés y niños pequeños y, posteriormente, el virus se vuelve latente en los ganglios de la raíz dorsal. Luego se reactiva de manera periódica a lo largo de la vida, produciendo estados casi siempre benignos.

EN: Human herpesvirus 1

humectabilidad

DF: Una condición de una superficie que determina cuán rápidamente un líquido mojará y se derramará sobre la superficie, o si será repelido y no se derramará sobre la superficie.

EN: wettability

humedad antecedente

DF: Grado de humedad del suelo al inicio de un periodo de escorrentía, expresado como un índice o como los equivalentes pulgadas-profundidad totales del agua almacenada en el suelo.

EN: antecedent moisture

humedad de la madera

DF: Cantidad de agua contenida en la madera, expresada generalmente como un porcentaje del peso de la madera secada al horno.

EN: wood moisture

humedad relativa

DF: Relación entre la cantidad de vapor de agua presente en el aire y la que el aire mantendría en un punto de saturación a la misma temperatura. Suele estimarse a partir del peso del vapor; sin embargo, con fines de precisión, debe ser calculado con base en su presión.

EN: relative humidity

humedales

DF: Área saturada por agua superficial o subterránea con vegetación adaptada para la vida en un suelo en tales condiciones.

EN: wetlands

I

ictericia

DF: Manifestación clínica de hiperbilirrubinemia, que consiste en la acumulación de pigmentos biliares en la piel, lo que resulta en una coloración amarillenta de la piel y las mucosas.

EN: jaundice

ictioplancton

DF: Componente del zooplancton que flota libremente e incluye las ovas, las crías y las larvas de peces.

EN: ichthyoplankton

ictiosis

DF: Cualquiera de varios trastornos de la piel generalizados que se caracterizan por la sequedad, la aspereza y la descamación, como resultado de la hipertrofia del estrato córneo de la epidermis. La mayoría de ellos son genéticos; no obstante, algunos son adquiridos y se desarrollan en asociación con otra enfermedad sistémica o un síndrome genético.

EN: ichthyosis

idarubicina

DF: Antraciclina antineoplásica administrada por vía oral. El compuesto ha demostrado actividad contra el cáncer de mama, linfomas y leucemias, además de un potencial para reducir la toxicidad cardíaca.

EN: idarubicin

identificación de animales

DF: Procedimientos para reconocer individualmente a los animales y ciertas características identificables propias de ellos, entre los cuales se incluyen métodos computarizados y etiquetas de oreja.

EN: animal identification

identificación de los peligros

DF: Descripción de los tipos y naturaleza de los efectos adversos causados por sustancias, actividades o eventos.

EN: hazard identification

identificación de necesidades

DF: Identificación sistemática de las necesidades de una población o la evaluación de individuos para determinar el nivel apropiado de servicios necesarios.

EN: needs assessment

identificación del material

DF: Designación de los componentes de un productos en palabras, símbolos o números.

EN: material identification

illita

DF: Mineral arcilloso rico en potasio.

EN: illite

imagen corporal

DF: Concepto que tienen los individuos de sus propios cuerpos.

EN: body image

iminoazúcares

DF: Azúcares en los que el oxígeno es sustituido por un átomo de nitrógeno. Tal sustitución impide el metabolismo normal, lo que provoca la inhibición de las glucosidasas y glucosiltransferasas.

EN: imino sugars

imitacion molecular

DF: Estructura o secuencia de una molécula (un antígeno, un ácido nucleico, una proteína, etc.) que imita o simula la estructura o la secuencia de una molécula distinta.

EN: molecular mimicry

impacto ambiental

DF: Cambio en el medio ambiente, desfavorable o beneficioso, producido total o parcialmente por aspectos ambientales de una organización.

EN: environmental impact

implantes de medicamentos

DF: Envases pequeños o pellets de medicamento sólido implantados en el cuerpo para obtener una liberación continua del medicamento.

EN: drug implants

implementos de labranza

DF: Herramientas y maquinarias diseñadas para labrar la tierra en forma eficiente; por ejemplo, labradoras, rastras, discos y arados.

EN: tillage implements

impregnación de fibras de madera

DF: Introducción y saturación de la madera con preservantes (con o sin presión), dirigidas a mejorar su durabilidad y propiedades.

EN: wood impregnation

impuesto a las ventas

DF: Impuesto gravado al precio al detalle de un artículo que es recolectado por el minorista.

EN: sales tax

impuesto sobre consumos específicos

DF: Impuesto sobre la fabricación y distribución de bienes específicos no esenciales tales como cigarrillos y combustible.

EN: excise tax

impuesto sobre el patrimonio

DF: Impuesto sobre la transferencia de propiedad de una persona fallecida a su(s) heredero(s), o legatarios.

EN: estate tax

incendio de estructuras

DF: Fuegos que se originan en cualquier parte de un edificio, un refugio u otra estructura o en todo el edificio y quemán la totalidad o sólo parte de él.

EN: structure fires

incertidumbre

DF: La condición en que el conocimiento razonable sobre riesgos, beneficios, o en el futuro no está disponible.

EN: uncertainty

incertidumbre del modelo

DF: Incertidumbre debido a la necesaria simplificación de los procesos del mundo real, errores de especificación de la estructura del modelo, modelo de uso indebido o inadecuado uso de variables sustitutivas o insumos.

EN: model uncertainty

incertidumbre del parámetro

DF: Incertidumbre en un parámetro debido a la falta de conocimiento razonable de su relación, o debido a la falta de precisión con lo que se puede describir o calcular.

EN: parameter uncertainty

incidencia

DF: Proporción en la que ocurre un evento.

EN: incidence

incidencia de la enfermedades

DF: Número de casos nuevos de una enfermedad determinada durante un período determinado en una población específica. Se diferencia de la prevalencia de la enfermedad en que se refiere a todos los casos, nuevos o viejos, en la población, en un momento dado.

EN: disease incidence

incisión

DF: Proceso de pretratamiento en el que se realizan incisiones, aberturas o perforaciones en la superficie de la madera para aumentar la penetración de los tratamientos para preservarla. Aunque suele ser requerido para incrementar la durabilidad de algunas especies difíciles de tratar, este proceso reduce la resistencia de la madera.

EN: incising

incisión de árboles

DF: Recolección de savia o resinas de los árboles, como en la elaboración de jarabe de arce, trementina, caucho natural, etc.

EN: tree tapping

inclusiones nucleares

DF: Masas circunscritas de materiales extraños o metabólicamente inactivos ubicadas en el núcleo celular. Algunas constituyen cuerpos de inclusión viral.

EN: nuclear inclusions

incompatibilidad citoplasmática

DF: Incompatibilidad reproductiva entre poblaciones alopáticas de la misma especie en la que los huevos fertilizados por esperma de machos infectados con simbiote intracelular rickettsial no llegan a incubar. Este efecto se produce principalmente en insectos y en algunos artrópodos, y el más estudiado y aparentemente más común de estos parásitos reproductivos es la especie Wolbachia.

EN: cytoplasmic incompatibility

incontinencia urinaria

DF: Pérdida involuntaria de orina como el derrame de orina. Constituye un síntoma de varios procesos patológicos subyacentes. Entre los principales tipos de incontinencia se incluyen la incontinencia urinaria de urgencia y la incontinencia urinaria de esfuerzo.

EN: urinary incontinence

incrustación

DF: Incrustarse, taparse, o estrecharse por la acción de materias extrañas.

EN: fouling

indanos

DF: Ciclopentanos arílicos que constituyen una forma reducida (protonada) de indenos.

EN: indans

indenos

DF: Familia de hidrocarburos de anillos fusionados, aislados del alquitrán de hulla, que actúan como intermediarios en varias reacciones químicas y son utilizados en la producción de resinas de cumarona-indeno.

EN: indenes

indicador de punto final

DF: Punto final de la cadena de causa y efecto de una categoría de impacto específica.

EN: endpoint indicator

indicador de punto medio

DF: Punto en la cadena de causa y efecto (mecanismo medioambiental) de una categoría de impacto específica, anterior al punto final, en el cual los factores de caracterización pueden ser calculados para reflejar la importancia relativa de una emisión o extracción en un inventario de ciclo de vida (ICV).

EN: midpoint indicator

indicadores ambientales

DF: Medida, estadística, o valor que proporciona una medición aproximada o evidencia de los programas de manejo ambiental o del estado o condición del ambiente.

EN: environmental indicators

índice de área foliar

DF: Área total de la superficie superior de las hojas por área de unidad de terreno que se encuentre directamente debajo de la planta.

EN: leaf area index

índice de cosecha

DF: Grano pesado como porcentaje del peso suelo seco total en la madurez.

EN: harvest index

índice de gestación

DF: porcentaje de una población que queda embarazada. La tasa de preñez se utiliza generalmente para grupos de individuos que comparten una característica común o pertenecen a la misma población.

EN: pregnancy rate

índice de humedad de los combustibles

DF: Herramienta utilizada ampliamente para conocer el peligro

de incendio en diversas localidades del país. Se trata de la medida de la cantidad de agua que contiene un combustible (vegetación), expresada como un porcentaje del peso seco de un combustible específico.

EN: fuel moisture index

índice de masa corporal

DF: Proporción entre la altura y el peso de una persona. El IMC es igual a la masa en kilogramos dividida por el cuadrado de la estatura en metros.

EN: body mass index

Índice de precios al consumidor

DF: Medida general de precios al menudeo de la Oficina de Estadísticas Laborales de los Estados Unidos (de bienes y servicios) pagados por los asalariados de las zonas urbanas y los oficinistas. Incluye los precios de aproximadamente 400 ítems, entre los cuales se encuentran alimentos, prendas de vestir, vivienda, atención médica y transporte. El IPC-U se utiliza comúnmente para deflactar datos de series cronológicas y constituye la media de inflación más aceptada.

EN: Consumer Price Index

índice de selección

DF: Predicción de los objetivos a largo plazo del cruzamiento.

EN: selection index

índice de sitio

DF: Medida de la clase de sitio, basada en la altura de los árboles dominantes en una población, cuya edad es escogida arbitrariamente y que, comúnmente, es de 50 años en el Este y de 100 años en el Oeste.

EN: site index

índice de vegetación

DF: Combinaciones lineales de respuestas de banda espectral en cuenta digital, factor de reflectancia o voltaje, dirigidas a determinar el vigor, el verdor y/o la biomasa de la vegetación. Las observaciones pueden llevarse a cabo mediante espectrómetros instalados en un satélite artificial, una aeronave o un camión o por medio de espectrómetros de mano.

EN: vegetation index

índice de vegetación de diferencia normalizada

DF: Transformación de mediciones satelitales computadas como la relación de reflectancia en las porciones roja e infrarroja cercana del espectro. La reflectancia en la región roja disminuye con el creciente contenido de clorofila de la copa de la planta, mientras que la reflectancia en la región infrarroja aumenta con la creciente biomasa vegetal húmeda. El valor de índice representa el verdor, la densidad y el vigor de la vegetación.

EN: normalized difference vegetation index

índice de vegetación relativo

DF: Porcentaje de superficie de vegetación proyectada verticalmente, incluidas las hojas, las ramas y los tallos, en una unidad de superficie.

EN: fractional vegetation cover

índice de yodo

DF: Número de gramos de yodo absorbidos por 100 gramos de una muestra de grasa en una medida de la insaturación química de la grasa.

EN: iodine value

índice glucémico

DF: Escala de los efectos de los alimentos en las concentraciones de glucosa de la sangre poco después de su ingestión.

EN: glycemc index

índice gonadosomático

DF: Cálculo del peso de la gónada como porcentaje del peso total del cuerpo, el cual se utiliza para medir la madurez sexual en relación con el desarrollo sexual de los ovarios o los testículos.

EN: gonadosomatic index

índice hepatosomático

DF: Proporción del peso del hígado con respecto al peso corporal total, la cual se utiliza para medir las reservas de energía de un animal, especialmente de los peces.

EN: hepatosomatic index

indígenas americanos

DF: Pueblos indígenas de Norteamérica, Centroamérica y Sudamérica, exceptuando Alaska.

EN: American Indians

inducción de aire

DF: La inducción de aire es una tecnología remedial in situ que reduce las concentraciones de constituyentes volátiles en derivados de petróleo adsorbidos por los suelos y disueltos en napas de agua. Involucra la inyección de aire libre de contaminantes en la subsuperficie de la zona saturada, permitiendo una transición de fase de los hidrocarburos de un estado disuelto a un estado de vapor. El aire entonces es ventilado a través de la zona no saturada.

EN: air sparging

industria de los alimentos

DF: Industria que se dedica al procesamiento, la preparación, la conservación, la distribución y el servicio de alimentos y bebidas.

EN: food industry

industria farmacéutica

DF: Segmento de una empresa comercial dedicada al diseño, el desarrollo y la manufactura de productos químicos para el diagnóstico y el tratamiento de enfermedades, discapacidades u otras disfunciones o para mejorar funciones.

EN: pharmaceutical industry

industria pesquera

DF: Industria dedicada a la recolección, procesamiento, comercialización y distribución de peces, mariscos, moluscos y otros organismos acuáticos de valor comercial.

EN: fish industry

infarto

DF: Proceso patológico que consiste en un suministro sanguíneo insuficiente súbito a un área lo cual resulta en necrosis de esa área. Es normalmente causado por un trombo, un émbolo o una torción vascular.

EN: infarction

infarto del miocardio

DF: Necrosis extensa del miocardio, a consecuencia de interrupción del riego sanguíneo en la región.

EN: myocardial infarction

infección

DF: Invasión del organismo huésped por microorganismos que pueden provocar estados patológicos o enfermedades.

EN: infection

infección cruzada

DF: La infección contraída entre organismos individuales con diferentes agentes patógenos, como bacterias, hongos, virus y parásitos. La infección también puede ser adquirida del entorno, los equipos contaminados, el personal de salud y el cuidado de los animales.

EN: cross infection

infección mixta

DF: Infección con más de un patógeno o parásito, al mismo tiempo.

EN: mixed infection

infección secundaria

DF: Infección causada por un patógeno oportunista luego de que una infección primaria ha debilitado el sistema inmunitario del huésped.

EN: secondary infection

infecciones de Adenoviridae

DF: Enfermedades virales causadas por la familia Adenoviridae.

EN: Adenoviridae infections

infecciones por citomegalovirus

DF: Infección con citomegalovirus caracterizada por presentar células agrandadas con inclusiones intranucleares. Puede afectar a casi cualquier órgano; sin embargo, es más común hallarla en las glándulas salivales de los niños, y en los pulmones de los adultos.

EN: Cytomegalovirus infections

infecciones por VIH

DF: Incluye el espectro de infecciones virales de inmunodeficiencia humana que oscila desde la seropositividad, pasando por el complejo relacionado con el SIDA (CRS), hasta el síndrome de inmunodeficiencia adquirida (SIDA).

EN: HIV infections

Infectious bronchitis virus

DF: Especies de Coronavirus que causan infecciones en pollos y posiblemente faisanes. Polluelos de hasta las cuatro semanas de edad son los más afectados severamente.

EN: Infectious bronchitis virus

Infectious bursal disease virus

DF: Especies de Avibirnavirus que causan una severa inflamación en la bursa de Fabricius en pollos y otras aves de corral. Se piensa que la transmisión es debida al agua o piensos contaminados. Vacunas han sido utilizadas con un variado grado de éxito.

EN: Infectious bursal disease virus

infestación por garrapatas

DF: Infestaciones por garrapatas de cuerpo blando (Argasidae) o de cuerpo duro (Ixodidae).

EN: tick infestations

infestaciones por ácaros

DF: Infestaciones de artrópodos de la subclase Acari, de la superorden Acariformes.

EN: mite infestations

infiltración (hidrología)

DF: Penetración del agua en el suelo a través de poros u otros agujeros, en contraposición al término percolación, que supone el flujo del agua a través del suelo.

EN: infiltration (hydrology)

inflación

DF: Es un incremento en el nivel general de precios en una economía. La inflación se produce cuando la cantidad de dinero en circulación aumenta en relación con la cantidad de bienes y servicios que se ofrecen. El resultado es "demasiado dinero en persecución de demasiados pocos bienes" y los precios se elevan por la demanda. Cuando se

tienen tasas elevadas de inflación la gente tiende a perder confianza en el dinero, y la cantidad del que se halla en circulación aumenta en relación con los gastos en precios corrientes, ya que la gente tiende a retener (acumular) bienes en lugar de dinero. La inflación se asocia con un incremento del gasto bruto nacional a precios corrientes que es mayor que el aumento en la oferta real de bienes y servicios disponibles.

EN: inflation

inflamación

DF: Proceso patológico caracterizado por lesión o destrucción de tejidos causada por diversas reacciones citológicas y químicas. Se manifiesta usualmente por signos típicos de dolor, calor, rubor, edema y pérdida de función.

EN: inflammation

inflamasomas

DF: Complejos multiproteicos que intervienen en la activación de la caspasa-1. Su desregulación se ha asociado a varios trastornos autoinflamatorios y autoinmunitarios.

EN: inflammasomes

influenza

DF: Una infección aguda, viral contagiosa causada por Orthomyxoviridae y que se caracteriza por la inflamación de las vías respiratorias y fiebre.

EN: influenza

influenza aviar

DF: Infección viral de influenza A que afecta a aves silvestres y domésticas; algunas cepas causan una mortalidad alta en aves de corral.

EN: avian influenza

información

DF: Datos presentados en un contexto que les da significado; cualquier declaración o estimación de hecho u opinión, sin importar la forma o el formato ... incluyendo datos, texto, hojas de cálculo, gráficos, fotos, voz y video.

EN: information

infraestructura

DF: Instalaciones, servicios y estructuras básicas necesarias para el funcionamiento de una comunidad, país o área, incluyendo transporte público y caminos, sistemas de telecomunicaciones, sistemas de aguas públicas, líneas de alta tensión, e instituciones públicas tales como escuelas, oficinas de correos y cárceles.

EN: infrastructure

infraestructura verde

DF: Marco de interconexión de los espacios naturales y/o de ingeniería, estructuras, instalaciones, productos o

servicios que proporcionan los beneficios ecológicos y sostenibles para las personas y comunidades.

EN: green infrastructure

ingeniería

DF: La aplicación de principios físicos, mecánicos y matemáticos, para efectos prácticos, tales como el diseño, fabricación y el funcionamiento de la maquinaria.

EN: engineering

ingeniería agrícola

DF: Disciplina incluye el diseño de maquinaria, equipo y estructuras usados para operaciones agrícolas y el almacenamiento y procesamiento de artículos agrícolas.

EN: agricultural engineering

Ingeniería ambiental

DF: Rama de la ingeniería ambiental relacionada con el medio ambiente, especialmente con el agua y manejo de desechos.

EN: environmental engineering

ingeniería celular

DF: Técnicas y métodos utilizados para modificar o seleccionar células y desarrollar las condiciones necesarias para el cultivo de células, a fin de producir moléculas en forma biosintética (ingeniería metabólica), generar estructuras tisulares y órganos in vitro (ingeniería de tejidos) o lograr otros objetivos de investigación en materia de bioingeniería.

EN: cell engineering

ingeniería de bioprocesos

DF: Aplicación de principios de ingeniería en el diseño y el desarrollo de métodos y equipo de bioprocesamiento y en productos de base biológica.

EN: bioprocess engineering

ingeniería de cofactor

DF: Actividad en la que se modifica deliberadamente el nivel de oxidación de cofactores tales como NADH y NADPH, mediante técnicas de ingeniería metabólica.

EN: cofactor engineering

ingeniería de ecosistemas

DF: Modificación física, mantenimiento o creación de hábitats, realizada por ingenieros de ecosistemas.

EN: ecosystem engineering

ingeniería de proteínas

DF: Procedimientos mediante los cuales se introducen cambios específicos en genes estructurales (mutagénesis de sitio específico) para producir genes mutantes que pueden formar pares con promotores que dirigen la síntesis de una proteína específicamente alterada; esta proteína luego se

analiza para ver sus propiedades estructurales y funcionales y después compararlas con las propiedades esperadas. El diseño de la proteína puede ser asistido por tecnología gráfica computacional y otras técnicas avanzadas de modelamiento molecular.

EN: protein engineering

ingeniería de sistemas

DF: Proceso de aplicación de la ciencia y la tecnología al estudio y la planificación de un sistema, de modo que las relaciones de varias partes de dicho sistema y el uso de varios subsistemas son establecidos plenamente antes de emprender los diseños.

EN: systems engineering

ingeniería de tejidos

DF: Generación de tejidos in vitro empleada en aplicaciones clínicas como el reemplazo de tejidos u órganos dañados. El uso del andamiaje de tejidos posibilita la generación de estructuras tisulares o tejidos complejos de capas múltiples.

EN: tissue engineering

ingeniería del ciclo de vida

DF: Proceso de desarrollo de especificaciones para cumplir con un conjunto de características, costos y requerimientos ambientales y las metas que abarcan el producto, el sistema, el proceso o la facilidad del ciclo de vida.

EN: life cycle engineering

ingeniería genética

DF: Modificación dirigida del complemento genético de un organismo viviente mediante técnicas tales como alteración del ADN, sustitución de material genético por medio de un virus, transplante de núcleos completos, transplante de células híbridas, etc.

EN: genetic engineering

ingeniería metabólica

DF: Técnicas y métodos utilizados para modificar genéticamente el resultado del producto biosintético de las células y crear las condiciones necesarias para cultivar las células como biorreactores.

EN: metabolic engineering

ingeniería sostenible

DF: Diseño, comercialización y uso de procesos y productos que son viables y económicos, al tiempo que reducen la generación de contaminación en la fuente y minimizan el riesgo para la salud humana y el medio ambiente.

EN: sustainable engineering

ingenieros de ecosistemas

DF: Cualquier organismo que crea, modifica o mantiene hábitats

mediante cambios físicos en materiales bióticos y abióticos que, directa o indirectamente modulan la diversidad de las especies y el funcionamiento de los ecosistemas.

EN: ecosystem engineers

ingesta diaria permitida

DF: La cantidad de una sustancia a la que un organismo puede estar expuesto diariamente durante un período prolongado de tiempo (generalmente a lo largo de su vida) sin sufrir efectos perjudiciales.

EN: acceptable daily intake

Ingestas Adecuadas

DF: Cuando no se dispone de evidencia científica suficiente para calcular un requisito promedio, se establecen Ingestas Adecuadas.

EN: Adequate Intakes

Ingestas Dietéticas de Referencia

DF: Ingestas Dietéticas de Referencia (DRI, la sigla en inglés) es un término que se utiliza para referirse a al menos tres tipos de valores de referencia: Requerimiento Promedio Estimado (Estimated Average Requirement- EAR), Cantidad Dietética Recomendada (Recommended Dietary Allowances- RDA) y Nivel de Consumo Superior Tolerable (Tolerable Upper Intake Level). Reemplazarán gradualmente a la RDA.

EN: Dietary Reference Intakes

ingestión

DF: Acto de ingerir comidas, bebidas u otras sustancias.

EN: ingestion

ingresos netos de finca o rancho

DF: Medición de las ganancias o las pérdidas asociadas a la producción en un año determinado. Constituye una aproximación del valor neto de la producción agrícola, sin tener en cuenta si los productos básicos fueron vendidos, consumidos o incluidos en el inventario durante el año. Es igual a la diferencia entre ingresos brutos de la finca y los gastos totales. Incluye ítems no dinerarios como la depreciación, el consumo de alimentos cultivados en fincas y el valor del alquiler neto imputado de las viviendas de los obreros. Las adiciones al inventario son consideradas como ingresos.

EN: net farm income

inhibidores del activador del plasminógeno

DF: Importantes moduladores de los activadores del plasminógeno. Pertenecen a la familia serpina de proteínas e inhiben los activadores del plasminógeno de tipo tisular y uroquinasa.

EN: plasminogen activator inhibitors

inhibidores de la proteasoma

DF: Compuestos que inhiben la función o la acción proteolítica de la proteasoma.

EN: proteasome inhibitors

inhibidores de la topoisomerasa

DF: Agentes que inhiben la actividad de las topoisomerasas del ADN.

EN: topoisomerase inhibitors

inhibidores del apetito

DF: Agentes o fármacos utilizados para suprimir el apetito.

EN: appetite suppressants

inhibina

DF: Hormona glicoproteica producida en los túbulos seminíferos por las células de Sertoli en el macho y por las células granulosas en los folículos de la hembra. La hormona inhibe la síntesis de FSH y LH por las células de la pituitaria, con lo cual afecta la maduración sexual y la fertilidad.

EN: inhibin

iniciativa "Un Mundo, una Salud"

DF: Concepto según el cual existe un vínculo entre la salud animal y humana y la viabilidad de los ecosistemas. Se enfoca en aportar soluciones colaborativas multidisciplinarias a problemas complejos en la interfaz entre los animales, los humanos y el medioambiente. Este enfoque reúne las fortalezas de un gran número de profesionales de las ciencias de la salud, entre ellos veterinarios, médicos, profesionales de la salud pública, epidemiólogos, ecólogos, sociólogos y toxicólogos que trabajan en los ámbitos local, nacional e internacional para que las personas, los animales domésticos, la fauna silvestre, las plantas y el medioambiente gocen de una salud óptima.

EN: One Health initiative

iniciativa empresarial

DF: La organización, manejo y asunción de riesgos de un negocio o empresa, usualmente implica un elemento de cambio o un reto y una nueva oportunidad.

EN: entrepreneurship

injertos de púa

DF: Parte de una planta aérea, a menudo una ramilla, que es injertada en la parte de otra planta que lleva la raíz.

EN: scions

inmigración

DF: Movimiento de un organismo desde su área nativa hacia otra distinta.

EN: immigration

inmunidad activa

DF: Resistencia a un agente patógeno que resulta de la producción de anticuerpos específicos por parte del huésped, ya sea luego de la exposición a la enfermedad o de la vacunación.

EN: active immunity

inmunidad cruzada

DF: Estado en el que la inmunidad a un agente infeccioso es eficaz para proteger el organismo contra agentes infecciosos diferentes, pero antigénicamente similares.

EN: cross immunity

inmunidad de grupo

DF: No susceptibilidad a infecciones que presenta un gran grupo de individuos de una población. Puede ser el resultado de una variedad de factores, lo que da pie a la utilización de diversas definiciones en la literatura. Más comúnmente, el término se refiere al caso en que si la mayor parte de la población es inmune, la infección de un único individuo no causará una epidemia. Además, en tales poblaciones inmunizadas no es probable que los individuos susceptibles se infecten. Este término puede aludir también al caso en el que individuos desprotegidos no contraen una enfermedad debido a que el organismo infeccioso ha sido eliminado de la población.

EN: herd immunity

inmunidad esterilizante

DF: Respuesta inmunitaria que no solo evita una infección inicial, sino también la elimina completamente.

EN: sterilizing immunity

inmunidad innata

DF: Capacidad de un organismo normal de permanecer inalterable ante microorganismos y sus toxinas. Es el resultado de la presencia de agentes antiinfecciosos naturales, factores constitutivos como la temperatura corporal y células inmunes de acción inmediata como las células asesinas naturales.

EN: innate immunity

inmunidad maternal

DF: Resistencia a agentes causantes de enfermedades inducida por la introducción de inmunidad maternal en el feto por medio de la transferencia a través de la placenta hacia el neonato mediante el calostro y la leche.

EN: maternal immunity

inmunidad mediada por células

DF: Manifestaciones de la respuesta inmunitaria mediadas por linfocitos T sensibilizados a antígenos mediante linfocinas o citotoxicidad directa. Se produce en ausencia de anticuerpos circulantes o cuando los anticuerpos desempeñan

un rol secundario.

EN: cell-mediated immunity

inmunidad mucosa

DF: Ausencia de susceptibilidad ante los efectos patógenicos de microorganismos foráneos o sustancias antigénicas como consecuencia de secreciones de anticuerpos de las membranas mucosas. El epitelio mucoso de los tractos gastrointestinal, respiratorio y reproductivo producen una forma de inmunoglobulina A (IgA), que protege estos puertos de entrada al cuerpo.

EN: mucosal immunity

inmunización

DF: Estimulación deliberada de la respuesta inmune de un huésped. La inmunización activa involucra la administración de antígenos o adyuvantes inmunológicos. La inmunización pasiva involucra la administración de suero inmune o linfocitos o sus extractos e.g. factor de transferencia, ARN inmune, o trasplante de tejido productor de células inmuno competentes (timo o médula ósea).

EN: immunization

inmunoanticoncepción

DF: Métodos anticonceptivos basados en técnicas y procesos inmunológicos, tales como el uso de vacunas anticonceptivas.

EN: immunocontraception

inmunocastración

DF: Alternativa a la extirpación de los testículos, en la que la función testicular es detenida induciendo una respuesta inmunitaria contra las hormonas hipotalámicas o pituitarias.

EN: immunocastration

inmunocompetencia

DF: Habilidad de las células linfoides de dar una respuesta humoral o celular inmunitaria al enfrentar un antígeno.

EN: immunocompetence

inmunogenética

DF: Rama de la genética que trata las bases genéticas de la respuesta inmunitaria.

EN: immunogenetics

inmunoinformática

DF: Uso de métodos computacionales para comprender datos y problemas inmunológicos.

EN: immunoinformatics

inmunomodulación

DF: Alteración del sistema inmunológico o de una respuesta inmunitaria por medio de agentes que activan o suprimen su función. Puede incluir la inmunización o la administración de fármacos inmunomoduladores. La inmunomodulación también

puede abarcar una alteración no terapéutica del sistema inmunológico provocada por sustancias endógenas o exógenas.
EN: immunomodulation

inmunomoduladores

DF: Sustancias que aumentan, estimulan, activan, potencian o modulan la respuesta inmune a nivel celular o humoral.
EN: immunomodulators

inmunosensores

DF: Dispositivos analíticos que utilizan anticuerpos como elemento sensor específico y que detectan señales dependientes de concentración.
EN: immunosensors

inmunosupresión

DF: Deficiencia de la inmunidad mediada celular o humoralmente; incapacidad de entregar una respuesta inmunitaria normal.
EN: immunosuppression

inmunoterapia

DF: Tipo de terapia biológica que usa sustancias para estimular o suprimir el sistema inmunitario, a fin de ayudar al cuerpo a luchar contra el cáncer, las infecciones y otras enfermedades. Algunos tipos de inmunoterapia solo se enfocan en ciertas células de dicho sistema, mientras que otras influyen en él de manera general. Entre algunos tipos se incluyen las citocinas, las vacunas, el bacilo de Calmette-Guerin (BCG) y algunos anticuerpos monoclonales.
EN: immunotherapy

inocuidad alimentaria

DF: La adecuación de un alimento para consumo humano.
EN: food safety

inocuidad alimentaria en granjas

DF: Estrategias y prácticas que se desempeñan en el lugar de producción de los productos alimenticios con el fin de reducir el riesgo de enfermedades transmitidas por los alimentos.
EN: on-farm food safety

inóculo

DF: Término colectivo para referirse a los microorganismos o sus partes (esporas, fragmentos miceliales, etc.) capaces de provocar infección o simbiosis cuando se transfieren a un huésped. El término también se usa para referirse a los organismos simbióticos o patógenos transferidos por cultivo.
EN: inoculum

inquilinizismo

DF: Relación comensal en la que la especie inquilina actúa como parásito social de la especie huésped; a menudo vive en nidos o deposita huevos en heridas provocadas por otros

insectos.
EN: inquilinism

insecticidas
DF: Plaguicidas que eliminan insectos.
EN: insecticides

insecticidas neonicotinoides
DF: Los neonicotinoides son una clase de insecticidas con un modo de acción común que afecta al sistema nervioso central de los insectos, causando parálisis y muerte.
EN: neonicotinoid insecticides

insectívoros
DF: Organismo (planta o animal) que se alimenta principalmente de insectos.
EN: insectivores

insectos de semillas
DF: Insectos que suelen alimentarse en el interior de flores, ovarios o semillas en desarrollo y que los dañan antes de que se desarrollen plenamente.
EN: seed insects

inseminación artificial
DF: Introducción de semen en el útero de un animal hembra generalmente mediante inyección con un instrumento parecido a una jeringa, con el objetivo de lograr la fertilización y la reproducción sexual.
EN: artificial insemination

instalación de césped
DF: Ubicación e instalación de franjas de césped para cubrir áreas de terreno sin vegetación.
EN: sodding

instalaciones de almacenamiento de grano
DF: Edificios o estructuras artificiales utilizadas para el almacenamiento temporal de granos antes de su procesamiento, distribución o exportación.
EN: grain storage facilities

Instituciones 1994
DF: Universidades controladas tribalmente por Nativos Americanos que obtuvieron el estatuto de las concesiones de tierras en virtud de la Educación Primaria y Secundaria de la Ley de Reautorización de 1994.
EN: 1994 Institutions

Instituciones de 1890
DF: Decretado el 30 de agosto de 1890 (capítulo 841, 26 Stat. 417). Esta ley autorizó créditos directos adicionales para los colegios con tierras a su merced para la agricultura que se habían establecido en la Ley Morrill de 1862. La

característica más importante de la segunda Ley Morrill de 1862 fue que la escuela podría recibir los fondos adicionales sólo si los negros eran admitidos en sus programas o si proporcionaban aunque de manera separada igual calidad de educación agrícola superior a los estudiantes de color negro.

EN: 1890 Institutions

instituciones de vida asistida

DF: Alternativa de vivienda y atención médica que combina la independencia con el cuidado personal. Ofrece una combinación de vivienda, servicios personalizados de apoyo y atención de la salud, diseñado para satisfacer las necesidades, tanto programadas como no programadas, de quienes necesitan ayuda con las actividades de la vida diaria.

EN: assisted living facilities

Instituto Nacional de Alimentos y Agricultura

DF: Agencia en EE.UU. del Departamento de Agricultura antes conocido como el Servicio Cooperativo Estatal de Investigación, Educación y Extensión., y renombrado como el Instituto Nacional de la Agricultura y la Alimentación el 30 de septiembre de 2009.

EN: National Institute of Food and Agriculture

instrucción culinaria

DF: Método de instrucción utilizado para demostrar técnicas de preparación de alimentos.

EN: cooking instruction

instrumentación

DF: Usado con procedimientos diagnósticos y terapéuticos, técnicas analíticas y especialidades o disciplinas para el desarrollo o modificación de aparatos, instrumentos o equipos.

EN: instrumentation

insuficiencia cardiaca congestiva

DF: Complicación presente en ENFERMEDADES CARDÍACAS. Llenado defectuoso del corazón y/o contracción y vaciado incompleto que se produce como resultado de la incapacidad del corazón para bombear una cantidad de sangre suficiente que supla las necesidades de los tejidos corporales o la capacidad de hacerlo sólo a una presión elevada.

EN: heart failure

insulina

DF: Hormonas proteicas secretadas por células beta del páncreas. La insulina desempeña una función importante en la regulación del metabolismo de la glucosa, lo cual generalmente promueve la utilización de glucosa.

EN: insulin

insulinitis pancreática

DF: Inflamación en los islotes de Langerhans caracterizada por un edema y una infiltración linfocítica.

EN: pancreatic insulinitis

integración vertical

DF: Coordinación de varios niveles de producción, procesamiento y distribución bajo una sola unidad de toma de decisiones, generalmente por propiedad directa de las diferentes etapas o mediante contratos.

EN: vertical integration

integrasa del VIH

DF: Enzima del virus de inmunodeficiencia humana, necesaria para integrar el ADN vírico en el ADN celular del núcleo de una célula huésped. Es una nucleotidiltransferasa de ADN codificada por el gen pol.

EN: HIV integrase

inteligencia artificial

DF: Disciplina que se ocupa del desarrollo de sistemas informáticos y robóticos ampliados, capaces de realizar acciones inteligentes. También puede definirse como un subcampo de la informática que se encarga de los conceptos y métodos de inferencia simbólica por computadora y de la representación simbólica de los conocimientos por ser utilizados en la formulación de inferencias.

EN: artificial intelligence

intensidad de lluvias

DF: Velocidad a la que la lluvia cae en un momento dado, que suele ser expresada en pulgadas por hora.

EN: rain intensity

intensidad de pastoreo

DF: Nivel de utilización de hierba mediante el pastoreo de animales en una tierra de pastos o un área específica durante un periodo particular. Puede ser bajo, moderado o abundante.

EN: grazing intensity

intensidad del fuego

DF: La tasa de energía calorífica liberada por un incendio.

EN: fire intensity

intensificación sostenible de la agricultura

DF: La intensificación sostenible de la producción de cultivos brinda oportunidades para optimizar la producción agrícola por unidad de área, tomando en cuenta una variedad de aspectos en torno a la sostenibilidad, incluido el impacto potencial o real en los ámbitos social, político, económico y ambiental.

EN: sustainable agricultural intensification

interacción genética

DF: Participación de genes en diferentes loci en la producción de un fenotipo.

EN: gene interaction

interacción genotipo-ambiente

DF: Efecto de diversas condiciones ambientales en el fenotipo y nivel de desempeño de un individuo.

EN: genotype-environment interaction

interacción nucleocitoplásmica

DF: Interacción recíproca del ambiente citoplásmico y de la expresión génica nuclear.

EN: nucleocytoplasmic interaction

interacción nutrición-genotipo

DF: Regulación de los nutrientes según la expresión genética.

EN: nutrition-genotype interaction

intercambio de aniones

DF: Reacción química reversible entre un sólido, a menudo, una de las resinas de intercambio aniónico, y un fluido por el que los aniones pueden ser intercambiados de una sustancia a otra.

EN: anion exchange

intercambio de cationes

DF: Reacción química reversible entre un sólido, a menudo, una de las resinas de intercambio catiónico, y un fluido por el que los aniones pueden ser intercambiados de una sustancia a otra.

EN: cation exchange

intercambio de iones

DF: Reacción química reversible entre un sólido, a menudo, una de las resinas de intercambio catiónico, y un fluido por el que los iones pueden ser intercambiados de una sustancia a otra.

EN: ion exchange

intercambio de semillas

DF: Cualquier acto de dar o recibir semillas, generalmente sin intercambio de dinero.

EN: seed exchange

intercambio gaseoso pulmonar

DF: Intercambio de oxígeno y dióxido de carbono entre el aire alveolar y la sangre de los capilares pulmonares.

EN: pulmonary gas exchange

intercambio neto del ecosistema

DF: Medida de la cantidad neta de carbón que entra y sale del ecosistema, usualmente asociada con el flujo de dióxido de carbono del ecosistema a la atmósfera.

EN: net ecosystem exchange

intercepción de agua

DF: Acumulación de agua en la vegetación y en otras superficies no enterradas de las plantas que no llega al suelo y que se evapora durante y después de la irrigación o la lluvia.

EN: water interception

interés (finanzas)

DF: Tarifa que se paga por el uso de dinero prestado; generalmente corresponde a un porcentaje de la cantidad prestada.

EN: interest (finance)

interesterificación enzimática

DF: Reacción enzimática en la que una enzima, como la lipasa, cataliza la reordenación de ácidos grasos en el esqueleto de glicerol de una grasa, especialmente para cambiar sus propiedades de fusión.

exergía

Cantidad máxima de energía externa que podría extraerse de un sistema o forma de energía, en relación con cierto ambiente de referencia. La exergía no es una forma de energía, sino una denominación de la calidad de la energía.

EN: enzymatic interesterification

interface de usuario

DF: Parte de un sistema técnico que requiere la interacción con el usuario humano. Incluye la forma en que el usuario utiliza dispositivos de entrada, tales como el teclado y el mouse para comunicarse con la computadora, y la manera en que la información se muestra en la pantalla o en el dispositivo de salida.

EN: user interface

interfase

DF: Intervalo entre dos divisiones celulares sucesivas durante el cual los cromosomas no son distinguibles individualmente. Lo componen las fases G (fases G1, G0 y G2) y la fase S, cuando tiene lugar la replicación de ADN.

EN: interphase

interfaz urbano-rural

DF: Área compartida en la que los asentamientos humanos y las estructuras contruídas se entremezclar con terrenos no urbanizados o son adyacentes a terrenos baldíos en los que la vegetación puede crecer sin mayor intervención humana.

EN: wildland-urban interface

interferencia de ARN

DF: Fenómeno de silenciamiento génico por medio del cual ARN de doble cadena (ARNdc) específicos provocan la degradación del ARN mensajero (ARNm) homólogo. Los ARNdc específicos son procesados en ARN pequeño de interferencia (ARNip), que

funciona como una guía para la división del ARNm homólogo en el complejo de silenciamiento inducido por ARN. La metilación del ADN también puede ser activada durante este proceso.

EN: RNA interference

interferometría

DF: Medición de distancias o movimientos por medio de fenómenos causados por la interferencia de dos rayos de luz (interferometría óptica) o de sonido (interferometría acústica).

EN: interferometry

interferómetros

DF: Instrumentos empleados para medir distancias o movimientos a través de los fenómenos causados por la interferencia de dos rayos de luz (interferometría óptica) o de sonido (interferometría acústica).

EN: interferometers

interferón-alfa

DF: El interferón producido por los linfocitos estimulados mitogénica o antigénicamente. Es estructuralmente diferente del interferón de tipo I y su actividad principal es la inmunorregulación. Se ha implicado en la expresión de antígenos de histocompatibilidad de clase II en las células que normalmente no los producen, lo que conduce a enfermedades autoinmunes.

EN: interferon-alpha

interferón-beta

DF: Uno de los interferones tipo 1 producido mediante fibroblastos en respuesta al estímulo producido por virus vivos o inactivados por ARN bicatenario. Constituye una citocina con actividad antiviral, antiproliferativa e inmunomoduladora.

EN: interferon-beta

interferón-gamma

DF: El interferón producido por los linfocitos estimulados mitogénica o antigénicamente. Es estructuralmente diferente de interferón de tipo I y su actividad principal es la inmunorregulación. Se ha implicado en la expresión de antígenos de histocompatibilidad de clase II en las células que normalmente no los producen, lo que conduce a enfermedades autoinmunes

EN: interferon-gamma

interferones

DF: Proteínas secretadas por las células de los vertebrados en respuesta a una amplia variedad de inductores. Confieren resistencia contra diversos virus, inhiben la proliferación de células normales y malignas, impiden la multiplicación de parásitos intracelulares, incrementan la fagocitosis de

macrófagos y granulocitos, aumentan la actividad de las células asesinas naturales y desempeñan otras funciones inmunomoduladoras.

EN: interferons

interleucina-1 alfa

DF: Subtipo de interleucina-1 que se produce cuando una proproteína unida a una membrana es escindida por proteasas para crear una forma madura secretada. A diferencia de la interleucina-1 beta, ambas formas de interleucina-1 alfa, la unida a una membrana y la secretada, son biológicamente activas.

EN: interleukin-1alpha

interleucina-1 beta

DF: Subtipo de interleucina-1 sintetizado como una proproteína inactiva unida a una membrana. El procesamiento proteolítico del precursor mediante caspasa 1 da como resultado la liberación de la forma activa de interleucina-1 beta desde la membrana.

EN: interleukin-1beta

interleuquina-13

DF: Citocina sintetizada por linfocitos T, que produce proliferación, conmutación de clase de inmunoglobulina y producción de inmunoglobulina mediante linfocitos B. Aparentemente desempeña una función en la regulación de respuestas inflamatorias e inmunes.

EN: interleukin-13

interleuquina-8

DF: Interleucina secretada por varios tipos de células. Es uno de los principales mediadores de la respuesta inflamatoria. Funciona como un quimioatrayente y constituye además un potente factor angiogénico.

EN: interleukin-8

Internet

DF: Confederación libre de redes de comunicación por computadoras de todas partes del mundo. Las redes que conforman Internet están conectadas a través de varias redes centrales. Internet surgió del proyecto ARPAnet del gobierno de los Estados Unidos y estaba destinada a facilitar el intercambio de información.

EN: Internet

interneuronas

DF: Neurona pequeña interpuesta entre las neuronas aferente y eferente o entre cualquier par de neuronas.

EN: interneurons

intervalo de confianza

DF: Serie de valores que tienen una probabilidad específica (por ejemplo 95%) de contener el parámetro estadístico (es

decir, una cantidad tal que la media o la varianza que describe una población estadística) de que se trate.

EN: confidence interval

intervención nutricional

DF: Pruebas clínicas de dietas o suplementos dietarios adaptados a uno o más grupos específicos de riesgo, tales como pacientes de cáncer, mujeres embarazadas, niños con síndrome de Down, poblaciones con deficiencias nutricionales, etc.

EN: nutritional intervention

intolerancia alimentaria

DF: El cuerpo no puede digerir adecuadamente una porción de alimento rechazado, generalmente a causa de alguna deficiencia química.

EN: food intolerance

intoxicación alimentaria

DF: Enfermedades causadas por el consumo de toxinas microbianas presentes en los alimentos.

EN: food intoxication

intoxicación por monóxido de carbono

DF: Asfixia tóxica producida por el desplazamiento del oxígeno que realiza el monóxido de carbono desde la oxihemoglobina.

EN: carbon monoxide poisoning

intoxicación por plantas

DF: Intoxicación producida por la ingestión de plantas o sus hojas, bayas, raíces o tallos. Las manifestaciones en humanos y animales varían en intensidad, desde leves hasta letales. En los animales, especialmente en los domésticos, suele ser el resultado de la ingesta de forraje mohoso o fermentado.

EN: plant poisoning

intoxicación por setas

DF: Envenenamiento por ingestión de hongos superiores (setas), principalmente, pero no restringido, a variedades tóxicas.

EN: mushroom poisoning

intragénesis

DF: Proceso de transferencia de uno o varios genes de interés entre organismos de la misma especie o entre especies que se pueden cruzar. El gen transferido es manipulado antes de ser introducido en el organismo objetivo.

EN: intragenesis

introgresión

DF: Incorporación de genes de una especie, que no puede reproducirse en forma aislada, en las reservas genéticas de otra mediante la hibridación interespecífica y retrocruzamiento con la especie parental. La introgresión

natural no es común y los híbridos no se adaptan tan bien como la especie parental.

EN: introgression

intrones

DF: Secuencias de ADN en los genes ubicados entre los exones. Son transcritos junto con los exones, pero son eliminados del transcrito primario del gen por el empalme del ARN para dejar ARN maduro. Algunos intrones codifican genes distintos.

EN: introns

inundaciones

DF: Desbordamiento o anegamiento que se produce desde un río u otra masa de agua y que causa o amenaza con causar daños materiales.

EN: floods

invasión ecológica

DF: Competencia interespecífica en la que especies nativas compiten por recursos con especies no nativas (por ejemplo, nutrientes, espacio, agua, etc.)

EN: ecological invasion

inventario del ciclo de vida

DF: Proceso de cuantificación de la energía y requerimientos de materia prima, emisiones atmosféricas, emisiones transmitidas por el agua, desechos sólidos y otras liberaciones en el ciclo de vida completo de un producto, proceso o actividad.

El inventario del ciclo de vida es una fase de evaluación del ciclo de vida.

EN: life cycle inventory

inversión térmica

DF: Ocasión en la que una capa de aire caliente cubre una capa de aire más frío en la atmósfera, a menudo conteniendo la mezcla vertical de aire.

EN: temperature inversion

invertebrados

DF: Animales que carecen de columna vertebral.

EN: invertebrates

investigación de brotes

DF: En epidemiología, la recolección de datos relativos al diagnóstico, tiempo y lugar, y lo más importante el origen del brote de una enfermedad.

EN: outbreak investigation

investigación del conglomerado

DF: Revisión de un número inusual, real o percibido, de eventos de salud (por ejemplo, los informes de cáncer) agrupados tiempo y lugar.

EN: cluster investigation

investigación operativa

DF: Uso de métodos analíticos tomados de la matemática para resolver problemas operativos. Entre las técnicas científicas comunes empleadas en la investigación operativa se encuentran la programación matemática, las teorías estadística, de la información, de juegos y de colas, y los métodos de Montecarlo.

EN: operations research

investigación y desarrollo

DF: Investigación realizada para lograr el mejoramiento de productos o tecnología o el desarrollo de nuevos productos o nuevas tecnologías.

EN: research and development

inyección intracitoplasmática de espermatozoides

DF: Técnica de fertilización asistida la cual consiste en la microinyección de un espermatozoide viable en un óvulo extraído.

EN: intracytoplasmic sperm injection

inyección intraocular

DF: Administración de sustancias en el ojo mediante una jeringa hipodérmica.

EN: intraocular injection

inyección intravítrea

DF: Administración de sustancias en el cuerpo vítreo del ojo por medio de una jeringa hipodérmica.

EN: intravitreal injection

ionización

DF: Proceso a través del cual un átomo o una molécula neutra recibe una carga negativa o positiva por medio de la adquisición o la pérdida de un electrón.

EN: ionization

ionización de aire

DF: Disociación de moléculas en el aire en iones positivos y negativos por la influencia de un campo eléctrico.

EN: air ionization

ionóforos

DF: Agentes químicos que aumentan la permeabilidad de membranas de lípidos biológicos o artificiales con iones específicos. La mayoría de los ionóforos son moléculas orgánicas relativamente pequeñas que actúan como transportadores móviles dentro de las membranas o se unen y forman canales permeables a los iones en las membranas.

EN: ionophores

ionóforos de calcio

DF: Sustancias químicas que aumentan la permeabilidad de las membranas celulares a los iones de calcio.
EN: calcium ionophores

ionoma

DF: Composición de los nutrientes minerales y los oligoelementos de un organismo.
EN: ionome

ionómica

DF: Estudio de la composición total de los elementos de un organismo.
EN: ionomics

Iridovirus

DF: Un género de Iridoviridae que comprende pequeños virus de insectos iridiscentes. Las larvas infectadas y los pellets purificados del virus exhiben una iridiscencia de azul a morada.
EN: Iridovirus

iris (ojos)

DF: Parte anterior de la capa uveal, que separa la cámara anterior de la posterior. Está formada por dos capas: el estroma y el epitelio pigmentado. El color del iris depende de la cantidad de melanina en el estroma y el reflejo del epitelio pigmentado.
EN: iris (eyes)

Irlanda

DF: Isla rodeada por el Atlántico Norte, el Mar de Irlanda y el Mar Céltico, compuesta por Irlanda del Norte (parte del Reino Unido) en el extremo norte de la isla y la República de Irlanda en el resto del área.
EN: Ireland

irrigación

DF: Aplicación de agua al suelo con el propósito de cultivar plantas.
EN: irrigation

irrigación de movimiento lateral

DF: Sistema de riego por aspersión apropiado para campos pequeños o rectangulares, el cual cuenta con un mecanismo provisto de ruedas para mover las torres o los tubos de un extremo al otro del campo.
EN: lateral move irrigation

irrigación terapéutica

DF: Lavado de una cavidad o superficie del cuerpo derramando agua o una solución con fines terapéuticos o de diagnóstico.
EN: therapeutic irrigation

isla de calor

DF: Área cuyas temperaturas atmosféricas son considerablemente mayores que las de sus alrededores. Las áreas urbanas forman "islas de calor".

EN: heat island

isla de frescor urbana

DF: Zona urbana que durante el día es más fresca que la zona rural circundante.

EN: urban cool island

islas de patogenicidad

DF: Agrupaciones de elementos genéticos del genoma de un organismo, en los que los genes codifican factores de virulencia.

EN: pathogenicity islands

islas genómicas

DF: Tipos diferentes de elementos genéticos móviles de algunos genomas bacterianos, bacteriófagos o plásmidos. Codificada en ellos se encuentra una variedad de genes que confieren aptitud biológica, tales como factores de virulencia (en "islas" o "islotes de patogenicidad"), genes de resistencia a los antibióticos o genes requeridos para la simbiosis (en "islas" o "islotes simbióticos"). Su tamaño oscila entre los 10 y los 500 kilobases y su contenido de guanina y citosina (GC) y su uso de codón difieren de los del resto del genoma. Contienen típicamente un gen integrasa, aunque en algunos casos este gen ha sido eliminado, lo que da como resultado "islas genómicas ancladas".

EN: genomic islands

islotes de Langerhans

DF: Estructuras microscópicas irregulares, que varían de algunas hasta centenares de células, esparcidas a través del páncreas y que componen su porción endocrina. Hay tres tipos de células: alfa, que secretan glucagón; beta, que secretan insulina; y delta (células D), que secretan somatostatina.

EN: islets of Langerhans

isolectotipos

DF: Cualquier espécimen duplicado del lectotipo.

EN: isolectotypes

isomaltulosa

DF: Disacárido reductor e isómero de sucrosa compuesto por una molécula de glucosa y una de fructosa a través de un enlace alfa-1,6-glucosídico.

EN: isomaltulose

isomerización

DF: Fenómeno por medio del cual ciertos compuestos químicos presentan estructuras que son diferentes, aunque tengan la misma composición elemental.

EN: isomerization

isotermas de sorción

DF: Cada producto tiene una relación propia entre el valor de actividad del agua y su contenido de humedad, a una temperatura específica. Esta relación se expresa, en la mayoría de los casos, como un gráfico o una tabla del contenido de humedad versus la humedad a una temperatura constante.

EN: sorption isotherms

isótopos

DF: Formas diferentes de un único elemento que tienen el mismo número de protones pero diferente cantidad de neutrones en su núcleo. Algunos isótopos radioactivos son inestables y desprenden partículas nucleares con el tiempo hasta que se vuelven estables. Por ejemplo, los isótopos inestables del uranio se reducen para convertirse en plomo.

EN: isotopes

isozimas

DF: Una de varias formas estructuralmente relacionadas de una enzima, cada una de las cuales tiene el mismo mecanismo, pero con características químicas, físicas o inmunitarias diferentes.

EN: isozymes

isquemia

DF: Deficiencia de sangre en un órgano o tejido causada por una constricción u obstrucción de sus vasos sanguíneos.

EN: ischemia

isquemia miocárdica

DF: Trastorno de la función cardíaca originado por un flujo sanguíneo insuficiente al tejido muscular del corazón. La disminución del flujo sanguíneo puede deberse al estrechamiento de las arterias coronarias (arterioesclerosis coronaria), a obstrucción por un trombo (trombosis coronaria), o menos comúnmente, al estrechamiento difuso de las arteriolas y de otros vasos sanguíneos dentro del corazón. La interrupción severa del suministro de sangre al tejido miocárdico puede producirse por necrosis del músculo cardíaco (infarto del miocardio).

EN: myocardial ischemia

J

jabones

DF: Sales de sodio o potasio con ácidos grasos de cadenas largas.

EN: soaps

jardín de niños

DF: El primer año de educación formal para los niños por lo

general entre 4 y 6 años de edad, el cual os prepara para el primer grado en la escuela primaria.

EN: kindergarten

jardineros

DF: Personas encargadas de un jardín.

EN: gardeners

jardines comunitarios

DF: Lotes de terreno, generalmente en áreas urbanas, que se arriendan a personas para jardines privados o son de beneficio de las personas que cuidan los jardines.

EN: community gardens

jardines de hongos

DF: Masa de material vegetal esponjoso mezclada con micelios fúngicos que suele ser observada en los nidos de ciertos insectos.

EN: fungus gardens

Johnsongrass chlorotic stripe mosaic virus

DF: El mosaico y las estriás cloróticas en el pasto johnson es una enfermedad edáfica, endémica en Irán. El agente patógeno es el virus del mosaico y estriás cloróticas en el pasto johnson (JCSMV).

EN: Johnsongrass chlorotic stripe mosaic virus

josamicina

DF: Antibiótico macrólido producido por *Streptomyces narbonensis*. La droga tiene actividad antimicrobiana contra un amplio espectro de patógenos.

EN: josamycin

jugo gástrico

DF: Secreción de líquido de la mucosa estomacal, compuesta por ácido clorhídrico (ácido gástrico), pepsinógenos, factor intrínseco gástrico, gastrina, mucosidad y el ion bicarbonato (bicarbonatos).

EN: gastric juice

junturas (madera)

DF: Unión de dos trozos de madera o chapa.

EN: joints (wood)

jurisprudencia

DF: Ciencia, filosofía, y conocimiento de la ley, los derechos, y los asuntos de aduana de un lugar, de modo que se pueda aplicar la justicia.

EN: jurisprudence

justicia alimentaria

DF: Movimiento dirigido a asegurar que todos los individuos tengan acceso a alimentos sanos, de bajo costo, de buena calidad, cultivados localmente, de importancia cultural y

nutritivos.

EN: food justice

justicia social

DF: Proceso interactivo por medio del cual los miembros de una comunidad se preocupan por la igualdad y los derechos de todos.

EN: social justice

justo valor de mercado

DF: Precio al que un artículo podría ser vendido en un mercado libre a un comprador a un vendedor bien informado y que no se ve obligado a comprar o vender.

EN: fair market value

K

kanamicina

DF: Complejo antibiótico producido por *Streptomyces kanamyceticus*, presente en el suelo japonés. Está compuesto por 3 componentes: kanamicina A, como componente principal y kanamicinas B y C como componentes menores.

EN: kanamycin

karsts

DF: Terreno compuesto por caliza u otras rocas carbonáticas que ha sido moldeado significativamente por medio de disolución, lo que produce cavernas o sumideros.

EN: karsts

kéfir

DF: Elaboración ácida de leche fermentada con consistencia de yogur líquido que puede contener 2 1/2 de alcohol.

EN: kefir

kimchi

DF: Un plato coreano hecho de repollo acre escabechado.

EN: kimchi

kinesin

DF: Microtúbulo mecánico asociado al trifosfato de adenosina, que utiliza la energía de la hidrólisis del ATP para mover las organelas a través de los microtúbulos y hacia su extremo final.

EN: kinesin

kisspeptina

DF: Péptidos de señalización intercelular que se caracterizaban originalmente por su capacidad para eliminar las metástasis neoplásicas. Desde entonces se descubrió que desempeñan un rol importante en la regulación neuroendocrina de la reproducción.

EN: kisspeptin

kitasamicina

DF: Antibiótico macrólido producido por *Streptomyces kitasatoensis*. La droga tiene actividad antimicrobiana contra un amplio espectro de patógenos.

EN: kitasamycin

kombucha

DF: Té fermentado obtenido mediante la fermentación de té negro o verde azucarado con levadura, bacterias del ácido acético y bacterias del ácido láctico.

EN: kombucha

krigeage

DF: Una función compleja que enfoca la distribución espacial existente de un elemento en muchas ubicaciones para derivar una predicción de la distribución espacial de este mismo elemento en espacios nuevos o no observados.

EN: kriging

krumholz

DF: Traducido literalmente como madera torcida, este término se refiere al hábito de crecimiento deficiente causado por el viento y observado en ciertas especies de árboles en su límite máximo de distribución.

EN: krumholz

kuru

DF: Enfermedad producida por un prión que se encuentra exclusivamente entre los grupos nativos lingüísticos Fore de las altiplanicies de NUEVA GUINEA. Se caracteriza por comienzo subagudo con temblor y ataxia seguidos por debilidad motora e incontinencia. La enfermedad se asocia con ritos de canibalismo y se ha vuelto poco común desde que esta práctica ha desaparecido.

EN: kuru

kwashiorkor

DF: Síndrome producido por una severa desnutrición proteico calórica observada más frecuentemente en niños y caracterizada por retraso en el crecimiento, cambios en el pigmento de la piel y del pelo, edema, y cambios patológicos en el hígado.

EN: kwashiorkor

L

La Española

DF: Isla ubicada en el mar Caribe, al este de Cuba, y dividida entre la República de Haití en la parte occidental y la República Dominicana en la parte oriental.

EN: Hispaniola

la mejor tecnología disponible

DF: Un concepto aplicado en el lenguaje de los reglamentos

sobre el control de la contaminación, especialmente en relación a las prácticas de reducción; como la nueva tecnología se convierte, cambiando parámetros disponibles y sociales, lo que es considerado actualmente como lo "mejor disponible".

EN: best available technology

La Niña

DF: La Niña, una fase de El Niño-Oscilación del Sur, es un enfriamiento periódico de las aguas de la superficie oceánica en el Pacífico tropical este, unido a un cambio en la convección del Pacífico oeste por sobre el promedio climatológico occidental. Estas condiciones afectan los patrones climáticos en todo el mundo.

EN: La Nina

laboratorio de cría

DF: Cría en un ambiente de laboratorio.

EN: laboratory rearing

labranza convencional

DF: Método tradicional de agricultura en el que el suelo es preparado para la siembra volteándolo completamente con un arado de vertedera. La preparación subsecuente del suelo con otros implementos suele ser realizada para alisar la superficie. El suelo desnudo es expuesto a la intemperie por periodos variados, dependiendo de las condiciones climáticas y del suelo.

EN: conventional tillage

labranza de conservación

DF: Cualquiera de varios métodos de labranza que garantiza germinación de las semillas, crecimiento de las plantas y control de malezas y además mantiene una cubierta eficiente durante todo el año con el menor desgaste posible del suelo. El objetivo es reducir la pérdida del suelo y el uso de energía manteniendo simultáneamente la calidad y el rendimiento de los cultivos. Labranza cero es el método de labranza (para la conservación del suelo) más restrictivo del sistema de labranza de conservación. Entre otras prácticas se incluye la siembra en caballones, la siembra en líneas y el manejo de residuos.

EN: conservation tillage

labranza de rastrojos

DF: Un sistema de labranza que conserva un alto porcentaje de residuos de cosecha sobre la superficie del suelo, reduciendo así la erosión causada por el viento.

EN: stubble tillage

labranza entre filas

DF: Labranza que se realiza entre las filas en que crecen plantas.

EN: interrow tillage

Laburnocytisus

DF: Quimera del injerto de Chamaecytisus y Laburnum.

EN: Laburnocytisus

laceraciones

DF: Heridas dilaceradas.

EN: lacerations

lactación

DF: Procesos de secreción de leche por las glándulas mamarias maternas después del parto. La proliferación del tejido glandular mamario, la síntesis de leche, y la expulsión o bajada de la leche son reguladas por las interacciones de varias hormonas incluyendo estradiol, progesterona, prolactina, y oxitocina.

EN: lactation

lactosa

DF: Disacárido de glucosa y galactosa exclusivo de la leche.

EN: lactose

lagos antiguos

DF: Lagos que llevan constantemente agua durante más de un millón de años.

EN: ancient lakes

lagos en forma de herradura

DF: Pequeños lagos en forma de U que se originan cuando un meandro se desconecta del cauce principal de un río o curso de agua.

EN: oxbow lakes

lagunas de desechos

DF: Lagunas artificiales utilizadas para el depósito o tratamiento de aguas servidas, desechos líquidos, lodo, o residuos de combustible nuclear. También reciben los excesos de los desagües de superficie durante períodos de lluvia intensa.

EN: waste lagoons

láminas de chapa orientadas

DF: Panel estructural diseñado a base de madera formado de hilos de madera, hojuelas u obleas unidas bajo presión y calor con una resina impermeable. Las capas externas son alineadas en la dirección de panel y las capas interiores son alineadas, ya sea cruzadas o con orientación al azar. Se usan comúnmente para entablado en paredes, suelos, y cielos.

EN: oriented strandboards

laminectomía

DF: Procedimiento quirúrgico que conlleva la eliminación de todas (laminectomía) o algunas (laminotomía) láminas

vertebrales seleccionadas para reducir la presión en la médula espinal y/o las raíces nerviosas espinales. La lámina vertebral es la pared plana posterior del arco vertebral que forma el foramen vertebral a través del cual pasa la médula espinal y las raíces nerviosas.

EN: laminectomy

laminillas (animales)

DF: Un estrato delgado o estructura tipo placa, como una de las capas del tejido vascular sensible, entre el hueso y la pared, en el casco de un caballo.

EN: laminae (animals)

lana de escoria

DF: Lana mineral porosa y amarilla grisácea que se obtiene fundiendo y girando la escoria o los subproductos fundidos aglomerados, que son normalmente eliminados de los altos hornos.

EN: slag wool

lana de madera

DF: Virutas finas de madera utilizadas para apósitos quirúrgicos, aglomerantes para yeso, materiales de nidificación de animales, materiales aislantes y de empaque.

EN: wood wool

lana mineral

DF: Producto mineral inerte y poroso hecho de una mezcla de rocas (diabasa, piedra caliza y coque, entre otras) que se derrite y se hila para producir fibras de lana mineral.

EN: rockwool

Landsat

DF: El Programa Landsat es la empresa más antigua capturadora de imágenes de la tierra desde el espacio. El primer satélite Landsat se lanzó en 1972.

EN: Landsat

langostas (insecto)

DF: Insectos que constituyen una plaga muy dañina para las plantas, que típicamente pertenecen a la familia Acrididae. Estas especies migran en densas plagas.

EN: locusts

laparoscopia

DF: Procedimiento en el que un laparoscopio es insertado mediante una pequeña incisión cerca del ombligo para examinar los órganos abdominales y pélvicos de la cavidad peritoneal. Si está indicado, puede llevarse a cabo una biopsia o cirugía durante la laparoscopia.

EN: laparoscopy

laparoscopia asistida por la mano

DF: Colocación de una mano enguantada del cirujano en la

cavidad abdominal para realizar manipulaciones que faciliten los procedimientos laparoscópicos.
EN: hand-assisted laparoscopy

laparotomía
DF: Técnica de la incisión quirúrgica de la pared abdominal en cualquier punto; usualmente exploratoria.
EN: laparotomy

lapas
DF: Moluscos gasterópodos marinos de concha cónica, con una abertura amplia por debajo, que se encuentran en rocas o madera en el área litoral y que se asen muy fuertemente cuando son perturbados.
EN: limpets

Laponia
DF: Región del extremo norte de Europa que incluye a Noruega, Suecia, Finlandia y Rusia. Se ubica principalmente dentro del Círculo Ártico.
EN: Lapland

laponita
DF: Mineral arcilloso sintético utilizado en la producción de materiales cosméticos e industriales.
EN: laponite

laringoscopia
DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se lleva a cabo en el interior de la laringe mediante un endoscopio especialmente diseñado.
EN: laryngoscopy

larvas
DF: Etapa de inmadurez en el ciclo de vida, ulterior a la salida del huevo, observada especialmente en insectos y otros artrópodos.
EN: larvae

larvas de insectos
DF: Fase de alimentación (posterior a la del huevo) en la que el insecto aún no tiene alas y experimenta una metamorfosis a la siguiente etapa de desarrollo en su ciclo de vida.
EN: insect larvae

larvas de peces
DF: La fase de desarrollo de peces en la que han salido del huevo y reciben nutrientes desde el saco vitelino hasta que éste es absorbido completamente.
EN: fish larvae

larvicidas
DF: Agentes químicos que matan a una peste o parásito en su estado larval.

EN: larvicides

lasalocida

DF: Antibiótico ionóforo catiónico obtenido de *Streptomyces lasaliensis* que, entre otros efectos, disocia los flujos de calcio en las fibras musculares. Se utiliza como un coccidiostático especialmente en aves de corral.

EN: lasalocid

Latinoamérica

DF: Conjunto de países del hemisferio occidental en los cuales el idioma principal es una lengua romance (francés, español, portugués).

EN: Latin America

latinos

DF: Personas que identifican su nacionalidad, identidad étnica o ancestros en Latinoamérica.

EN: Latinos

latirismo

DF: Estado de parálisis de las piernas causada por la ingestión de latirógenos, especialmente de beta aminopropionitrilo o beta-N-oxalil amino-L-alanina, que se hallan en las semillas de plantas del género *Lathyrus*.

EN: lathyrism

lavado del suelo

DF: Aplicación de un líquido de lavado al suelo para eliminar contaminantes con medios físicos o químicos. Dicho agente de lavado se filtra en el suelo para aumentar el transporte de contaminantes a pozos de extracción de aguas subterráneas para su recuperación. Esta tecnología se aplica principalmente a contaminantes orgánicos y metálicos, cuya concentración oscila entre baja y media y que están distribuidos en un área extensa.

EN: soil flushing

laxantes

DF: Agente que actúa promoviendo la evacuación intestinal, como es el caso de un agente catártico o purgante.

EN: laxatives

leasing

DF: Contratación para el uso y la posesión de tierras, edificios, etc. durante un plazo determinado y con pagos fijos.

EN: leasing

leche baja en grasa

DF: Leche que contiene al menos el 8.25 % de sólidos y de la cual se ha sacado suficiente grasa de leche para producir un contenido graso de leche de 0,5, 1,0, ó 2,0%.

EN: low fat milk

leche concentrada

DF: Leche fabricada mediante extracción parcial del agua de la leche líquida; sin embargo, a diferencia de la leche evaporada, no necesita cocción posterior para evitar que se descomponga.

EN: concentrated milk

leche condensada endulzada

DF: Producto fabricado por el retiro parcial del agua de la leche líquida, con un edulcorante adecuado añadido en cantidades suficientes para prevenir el deterioro.

EN: sweetened condensed milk

leche cruda

DF: Leche fresca no procesada, tal como viene de una vaca, cabra u otro mamífero.

EN: raw milk

leche de quesería

DF: Leche que es conveniente para elaboración de quesos.

EN: cheese milk

leche deshidratada

DF: Producto lácteo obtenido al extraer entre 95 y 98% del agua de la leche.

EN: dried milk

leche desnatada

DF: Leche de la cual ha sido sacada suficiente crema para reducir su contenido de grasa láctea a menos del 0,5 % (por lo general menos de 0,1 %).

EN: skim milk

leche desnatada en polvo

DF: Producto que se obtiene al extraer el agua de la leche pasteurizada desnatada. No contiene más de 5% de humedad y menos de 1,5% de grasa, a menos que se indique algo diferente.

EN: dried skim milk

leche esterilizada

DF: Leche que ha sido calentada a una temperatura y por un tiempo que mata todas las bacterias y esporas, dándole un tiempo de duración más extenso.

EN: sterilized milk

leche evaporada

DF: Producto lácteo fabricado mediante la extracción de aproximadamente 60% del agua para concentrar y esterilizar la leche, y evitar su descomposición.

EN: evaporated milk

leche líquida

DF: Leche comúnmente comercializada como leche líquida o crema frescas. Esta es la forma de la leche más propensa a descomponerse y del más alto costo.

EN: fluid milk

leche re combinada

DF: La leche re combinada es el producto obtenido de la mezcla de leche desnatada, grasa de leche y agua.

EN: recombined milk

leche reconstituida

DF: La leche reconstituida es el producto obtenido por la adición de agua potable a la leche en polvo.

EN: reconstituted milk

leche tipo UHT

DF: Leche esterilizada que es calentada a una temperatura de 280 grados F durante al menos 2 segundos y envasada en contenedores asépticos para no requerir refrigeración.

EN: UHT milk

lecho de combustible

DF: Conjunto de combustibles a menudo elaborado con especificidad en términos de carga, profundidad y tamaño de las partículas, a fin de cumplir con condiciones de experimentación requeridas. Además, se utiliza comúnmente para describir la composición de los combustibles en entornos naturales.

EN: fuel bed

lecho de roca

DF: Roca más o menos sólida que se halla sobre o debajo de la superficie terrestre. Puede ser suave o dura y su superficie es lisa o irregular.

EN: bedrock

lechos fluidizados

DF: Lecho de partículas suspendidas (un polvo u otro material particulado sólido) en un flujo ascendente de aire u otro gas, que se comporta como un fluido. Eficaz en la transferencia de calor o humedad entre un gas y un sólido, o en la producción de ciertas reacciones químicas.

EN: fluidized beds

lectotipos

DF: Espécimen designado como el tipo de una especie o subespecie, cuando ningún holotipo fue designado en el momento de la publicación.

EN: lectotypes

leghemoglobina

DF: El oxígeno de la hemoglobina, como la unión del grupo hemo proteína presente en los nódulos de las raíces fijan el nitrógeno de las plantas leguminosas.

EN: leghemoglobin

legionelosis

DF: Infección bacteriana gramnegativa causada por todas las especies de Legionella, excepto la Legionella pneumophila.

EN: legionellosis

leiomiosarcoma

DF: Sarcoma que contiene grandes células fusiformes de músculo liso. Aunque raramente se encuentra en los tejidos suaves, sí es común en las vísceras. Es el sarcoma más común de los tejidos suaves del tracto gastrointestinal y del útero.

EN: leiomyosarcoma

lepra intermedia

DF: Una forma de lepra en la que hay manifestaciones clínicas de los dos tipos principales (lepromatosa y tuberculoide). La enfermedad puede cambiar hacia unas de las dos formas polares o principales.

EN: borderline leprosy

lepra lepromatosa

DF: Una infección crónica transmisible, la cual es una forma principal o polar de la lepra. Este trastorno es causado por el Mycobacterium leprae y produce lesiones cutáneas granulomatosas difusas en forma de nódulos, máculas o pápulas. Los nervios periféricos están involucrados de forma simétrica y produce secuelas neuronales en la etapa avanzada.

EN: lepromatous leprosy

lepra multibacilar

DF: Una forma de lepra clasificada por la Organización Mundial de la Salud con propósito de tratamiento, basada en las manifestaciones clínicas y en el frotis de la piel. Los pacientes con lepra multibacilar tienen seis o más lesiones con o sin resultados positivos de la piel con baciloscopia para el agente causal Mycobacterium leprae. La lepra multibacilar abarca la limitrofe lepromatosa, intermedia y la lepra lepromatosa.

EN: multibacillary leprosy

lepra paucibacilar

DF: Una forma de lepra clasificada por la Organización Mundial de la Salud con propósito de tratamiento, basada en manifestaciones clínicas y en el frotis de la piel. Los pacientes con lepra paucibacilar tiene menos de seis lesiones en la piel sin agente causal de Mycobacterium leprae sobre los experimentos en frotis de hendidura de piel. La lepra paucibacilar abarca la limitrofe tuberculoide y la lepra tuberculoide.

EN: paucibacillary leprosy

lepra tuberculoide

DF: Una principal forma polar de lepra en la cual las lesiones de la piel son pocas y severamente demarcadas. El nervio periférico es resaltado intensamente. A diferencia de la lepra lepromatosa, la prueba de lepromina es positiva. La lepra tuberculoide es raramente una fuente de infección para otros.

EN: tuberculoid leprosy

leptina

DF: Hormona peptídica de 16 kD segregada por los adipocitos blancos y que interviene en la regulación de la ingestión de alimentos y el balance energético. La leptina aporta la señal aferente clave para los adipocitos en el sistema de retroalimentación que controla los depósitos lipídicos del cuerpo.

EN: leptin

leptospirosis

DF: Infecciones producidas por bacterias del género LEPTOSPIRA.

EN: leptospirosis

leucemia

DF: Enfermedad maligna progresiva de los órganos formadores de sangre, que se caracteriza por proliferación y desarrollo deformado de leucocitos y sus precursores en la sangre y médula ósea. La leucemia se clasifica clínicamente, según el grado de diferenciación celular, en aguda o crónica y según el tipo de célula predominante que interviene, en mielóide o linfóide.

EN: leukemia

leucina zipper

DF: Motivos que se unen al ADN formados por dos alfa hélices que se entrelazan durante 8 giros en una espiral enrollada y luego se bifurcan para formar unas estructuras en forma de Y. Las leucinas que ocurren en repeticiones heptádicas terminan en los mismos lados de las hélices y son adyacentes unas a otras en el tronco de la Y (la región "zipper"). Los residuos que se unen al ADN se encuentran en la región bifurcada de la Y.

EN: leucine zipper

leucocitos mononucleares

DF: Los leucocitos que se encuentran en la circulación sistémica, tienen núcleos grandes no lobulados y carecen de gruesos gránulos citoplasmáticos.

EN: mononuclear leukocytes

leucomicinas

DF: Complejo antibiótico producido por *Streptomyces kitasatoensis*. El complejo consta de una mezcla de al menos ocho componentes biológicamente activos, A1 y A3 a A9. Las leucomicinas tienen ambas actividades, antibacterianas y antimicoplasmáticas.

EN: leucomycins

leucopenia

DF: Condición en la que el número de leucocitos en la sangre circulante está bajo el nivel normal.

EN: leukopenia

leucosis bovina enzoótica

DF: Enfermedad neoplásica linfoide del ganado bovino causada por el virus de la leucemia bovina. La leucosis bovina enzoótica puede asumir la forma de linfosarcoma, linfoma maligno o leucemia, pero la presencia de células malignas en la sangre no es un hallazgo consistente.

EN: enzootic bovine leukosis

leucotoxinas

DF: Citotoxinas que causan degeneración y necrosis de los leucocitos.

EN: leukotoxins

levadura cervecera

DF: Levadura que se usa en cervecería; específicamente, las células secas pulverizadas de tal levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*). Se usa como suplemento nutricional debido a su rico contenido vitamínico (particularmente del complejo B), mineral y aminoácido.

EN: brewers yeast

levadura de panadería

DF: Células disecadas de una o más especies de levadura *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, usada como levado para hornear.

EN: bakers yeast

levaduras

DF: Término general para hongos redondos unicelulares que se reproducen por brotes. Los hongos de los panaderos y cerveceros son el *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*; la levadura terapéutica seca es Levadura, Seca.

EN: yeasts

levaduras de flor

DF: Levaduras benéficas que pueden formar una película de células de levadura que flota en la superficie del vino.

EN: flor yeasts

Ley de Agua Potable Segura

DF: Ley diseñada para proteger el suministro de agua potable de la nación mediante el establecimiento de normas nacionales en materia de agua potable (niveles máximos de contaminantes o técnicas de tratamiento específicas) y la regulación de pozos de control de la inyección subterránea.

EN: Safe Drinking Water Act

Ley de Ajuste Agrícola de 1933

DF: Firmada el 12 de mayo de 1933, esta ley introdujo los programas de apoyo de precios, incluyendo ajustes de producción y la incorporación de la Corporación de Crédito para Productos Básicos, bajo las leyes del Estado de Delaware el 17 de octubre de 1933. Los beneficios del programa se financiaron principalmente procesando impuestos del producto específico. La ley también hizo que los préstamos de subsidio de precios de la Corporación de Crédito fueran obligatorios para los productos básicos designados (almacenables): maíz, trigo y algodón. El apoyo para otros productos básicos fue autorizado tras la recomendación del Secretario de Agricultura con aprobación del Presidente

EN: Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933

ley de animales

DF: Leyes y legislación que rigen el tratamiento, confinamiento o producción de animales y ganado.

EN: animal law

Ley de Antigüedades

DF: La Ley de Antigüedades de 1906 protege los restos históricos o prehistóricos o cualquier antigüedad en tierras federales, establece sanciones penales por la destrucción o la apropiación no autorizada de antigüedades y autoriza la investigación científica sobre las antigüedades que se encuentran en tierras federales, sujeta a permisos y reglamentos.

EN: Antiquities Act

Ley de Modernización de Inocuidad de los Alimentos de la FDA

DF: Ley promulgada por el presidente Obama el 4 de enero de 2011, que tiene por objeto asegurar que el suministro de alimentos de los Estados Unidos es seguro, enfocándose en prevenir la contaminación en lugar de responder a ella.

EN: FDA Food Safety Modernization Act

ley de pesticidas

DF: Leyes, legislación y regulaciones que gobiernan la manufactura, transporte, distribución, venta, rotulación, empaque, composición, eliminación de desechos, seguridad, uso, y registro de los pesticidas.

EN: pesticide law

Ley de Protección de la Calidad de los Alimentos

DF: Ley promulgada el 3 de agosto de 1996 con el objeto de garantizar la inocuidad de los alimentos en los Estados Unidos.

EN: Food Quality Protection Act

Ley del Aire Limpio

DF: Ley federal aprobada en 1970 que exige a la Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental (EPA) el establecimiento de

reglamentos que controlen la liberación de contaminantes al aire, a fin de proteger la salud humana y el medioambiente.

EN: Clean Air Act

Ley Nacional de Política Ambiental (NEPA)

DF: Ley que declara una política nacional que estimulará una armonía productiva y agradable entre el ser humano y su entorno, a fin de promover esfuerzos dirigidos a evitar o eliminar acciones que dañan el medio ambiente y la biosfera y a fomentar la salud y el bienestar del ser humano, enriquecer los conocimientos sobre los sistemas ecológicos y los recursos naturales de importancia para la nación y establecer el Consejo de Calidad Ambiental (CEQ).

EN: National Environmental Policy Act

Ley sobre Especies en Peligro de Extinción de 1973

DF: Esta ley deroga y sustituye la Ley de Conservación de Especies en Peligro de Extinción de 1969. Está dirigida a brindar un medio por el que los ecosistemas de los que dependen las especies en peligro y amenazadas puedan ser conservados, a proporcionar un programa para la conservación de dichas especies y a adoptar medidas apropiadas para lograr los propósitos de los tratados y las convenciones pertinentes.

EN: Endangered Species Act of 1973

leyes de alimentos

DF: Leyes y legislaciones que gobiernan la calidad, procesamiento, empaçado, etiquetado e inocuidad de los alimentos y productos alimenticios para humanos y animales.

EN: food law

lianas

DF: Enredaderas leñosas cuyas raíces nacen en el suelo y por lo general producen largos tallos que atraviesan la copa de los árboles con el fin de alcanzar la luz del sol.

EN: lianas

liberación de árboles

DF: Tratamiento silvicultural diseñado para liberar a los árboles jóvenes de vegetación indeseable, usualmente competencia rebasadora.

EN: tree release

libre a bordo

DF: Precio de un producto en un punto específico de reparto, generalmente el precio previo al despacho.

EN: free on board

libre comercio

DF: Política de los mercados internacionales que permite un intercambio ilimitado de bienes entre países sin la aplicación de impuestos especiales ni la interferencia de los gobiernos.

EN: free trade

licor de cacao

DF: Licor de cacao es el alimento sólido o semiplástico preparado al moler finamente los pedazos de semillas de cacao.

EN: chocolate liquor

licor de maceración de maíz

DF: Coproducto de la molienda húmeda del maíz, en la que el maíz es procesado mediante un proceso de remojo. Se utiliza en la producción de una variedad de alimentos, piensos y productos de fermentación y como componente de algunos medios de cultivo.

EN: corn steep liquor

licuefacción del suelo

DF: Cambio de la fuerza de un suelo saturado de agua no cohesivo a la de un líquido, a menudo como resultado de una intensa sacudida del suelo. En la licuefacción, el suelo pierde toda su fuerza de empuje.

EN: soil liquefaction

lidar

DF: Utilización de rayos láser pulsados y reflejados sobre un objeto para medir distancia, posición o velocidad.

EN: lidar

ligamento cruzado anterior

DF: Ligamento fuerte de la rodilla que se origina en la porción posteromedial del cóndilo lateral del fémur, atraviesa los cóndilos por la zona anterior e inferior y está unido a la depresión ubicada en frente de la eminencia intercondilar de la tibia.

EN: anterior cruciate ligament

ligamento cruzado caudal

DF: Ligamento que, junto con el ligamento cruzado craneal, brinda estabilidad a la babilla.

EN: caudal cruciate ligament

ligamento cruzado craneal

DF: Ligamento que, junto con el ligamento cruzado caudal, brinda estabilidad a la babilla.

EN: cranial cruciate ligament

ligamento cruzado posterior

DF: Ligamento fuerte de la rodilla que se origina en la superficie anterolateral del cóndilo femoral interno, atraviesa los cóndilos por la zona posterior e inferior, y está unido a la región intercondílea posterior de la tibia.

EN: posterior cruciate ligament

ligamiento (genética)

DF: Herencia conjunta de dos o más genes no alélicos que se deriva de su ubicación relativamente cercana en el mismo cromosoma.

EN: linkage (genetics)

ligandos

DF: Molécula que se une a otra, especialmente una pequeña que se enlaza de forma específica a otra más grande, como por ejemplo, un antígeno a un anticuerpo, una hormona o un neurotransmisor a un receptor, o un sustrato o efector alostérico a una enzima. Los ligandos también son moléculas que donan o aceptan un par de electrones para formar un enlace covalente coordinado con el átomo metálico central de un complejo de coordinación.

EN: ligands

lignananas

DF: Categoría de derivados del dibenzilbutano que se halla en plantas superiores y líquidos como la bilis, el suero, la orina, etc. en los humanos y otros animales. Estos compuestos, que desempeñan una función potencialmente anticancerosa, pueden ser sintetizados in vitro por medio de la flora fecal humana.

EN: lignans

lignina

DF: Segundo componente más abundante de la madera, que se halla principalmente en la pared secundaria y en la laminilla media, y que constituye la capa delgada adherente que se encuentra entre las células de la madera. Químicamente, se trata de un polímero irregular de los grupos de propilfenol sustituidos, por lo que no se puede escribir una fórmula química simple para ella.

EN: lignin

lignotubérculos

DF: Tubérculo leñoso a ras del suelo que se origina en las axilas de los cotiledones, desde cuyas yemas latentes puede desarrollarse un nuevo árbol si el antiguo está dañado. Dicho tubérculo es característico de muchas variedades de eucalipto.

EN: lignotubers

límite arbóreo

DF: Zona hasta donde se limita el crecimiento normal de los árboles; el límite arbóreo superior o del ártico está constituido por temperaturas frías a menudo acompañadas de sequía, y el límite arbóreo inferior o árido se forma por sequía acompañada de temperaturas altas.

EN: treeline

límite de exposición permisible

DF: Límite de exposición permisible de la Administración de

Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional, expresado como un promedio ponderado en el tiempo; concentración de una sustancia a la que la mayoría de trabajadores puede estar expuesta sin ningún efecto adverso, promediada en una jornada normal de ocho horas o en una semana laboral de 40 horas.

EN: permissible exposure limit

límites de detección

DF: Concentración o cantidad que es producto de pequeñas mediciones que pueden ser detectadas con razonable certeza para un procedimiento analítico dado.

EN: detection limit

límites del bosque

DF: Límite claro entre una formación forestal cerrada y un área no forestal.

EN: forest borders

limnología

DF: Estudio de los aspectos físicos, químicos, hidrológicos y biológicos de cuerpos de agua dulce.

EN: limnology

limpiar

DF: Eliminar la suciedad, las manchas o las impurezas para la inspección visual.

EN: cleaning

linaje

DF: Registro de la descendencia o ancestros, particularmente de una condición o rasgo particular, que indica los miembros individuales de la familia, su relación, y su estatus en relación con el rasgo o condición.

EN: pedigree

linaje materno

DF: Relación consanguínea entre la descendencia y su madre.

EN: maternal lineage

lincomicina

DF: Antibiótico producido por *Streptomyces lincolnensis* var. *lincolnensis*. Se ha utilizado en el tratamiento de estafilococos, estreptococos e infecciones ocasionadas por *Bacteroides fragilis*.

EN: lincomycin

líneas de sustitución

DF: Una línea de sustitución tiene lugar cuando un cromosoma de un genotipo donador es sustituido en un genotipo receptor.

EN: substitution lines

líneas isogénicas

DF: Líneas que difieren genéticamente en sólo un locus o muy

pocos loci. Las líneas homocigóticas, los clones y los gemelos son idénticos en todos los loci.

EN: isogenic lines

linfadenitis

DF: inflamación de los ganglios linfáticos.

EN: lymphadenitis

linfangitis

DF: inflamación de los vasos linfáticos.

EN: lymphangitis

linfoma de células B

DF: Grupo de tumores linfoides heterogéneos que de manera general expresan uno o más antígenos de células B o representan transformaciones malignas de linfocitos B.

EN: B-cell lymphoma

linfoma de células T

DF: Grupo de tumores linfoides heterogéneos que representan transformaciones malignas de los linfocitos T.

EN: T-cell lymphoma

linfoquinas

DF: Factores proteicos solubles generados por linfocitos activados y que afectan a otras células, principalmente a aquellas que participan en la inmunidad celular.

EN: lymphokines

linfotoxina

DF: Miembro del grupo de factores de necrosis tumoral que es liberado por los linfocitos activados por antígenos o mitógenos de células T. La linfotoxina es distinta antigenicamente al factor alfa de necrosis tumoral, aunque ambos comparten receptores comunes, actividades biológicas y una homología importante en la secuencia de aminoácidos.

EN: lymphotoxin

lipogénesis

DF: Síntesis de novo de la grasa del cuerpo, que incluye los procesos sintéticos de los ácidos grasos y los triglicéridos subsiguientes en el hígado y el tejido adiposo. Es regulada por numerosos factores, incluidos elementos nutricionales, hormonales y genéticos.

EN: lipogenesis

liposomas

DF: Vesículas artificiales, sencillas o multilaminares (formadas por lecitinas u otros lípidos) que se utilizan para la liberación de una variedad de moléculas biológicas o de complejos moleculares a las células, por ejemplo, liberación de drogas y transferencia de genes. Se utilizan también para estudiar las membranas y las proteínas de las membranas.

EN: liposomes (artificial)

lipotoxicidad

DF: Efectos perjudiciales de la acumulación de triglicéridos en tejidos no adiposos del cuerpo. Conduce al daño celular, a la muerte celular por apoptosis y, eventualmente, a la disfunción orgánica.

EN: lipotoxicity

líquidos densos sin fase acuosa

DF: Una de un grupo de sustancias orgánicas relativamente insolubles en agua y más densas que el agua. Estos líquidos tienden a hundirse verticalmente a través de acuíferos de grava y arena hasta la capa subyacente.

EN: dense nonaqueous phase liquids

líquidos iónicos

DF: Sales que se funden a una temperatura inferior a los 100 °C. Su baja volatilización puede constituir una ventaja sobre los disolventes orgánicos volátiles.

EN: ionic liquids

líquidos ligeros en fase no-acuosa

DF: Una de las sustancias orgánicas relativamente insolubles en agua y menos densas que ella. Como el aceite, tiende a esparcirse a través de la superficie de la capa freática y forma otra capa sobre ella.

EN: light non-aqueous phase liquids

lisímetros

DF: Instrumentos empleados para medir el agua que se filtra a través de los suelos y determinar los materiales disueltos por el agua.

EN: lysimeters

lisofosfatidilcolina

DF: Derivados de fosfatidilcolinas obtenidos mediante su hidrólisis parcial, que elimina una de las mitades de los ácidos grasos.

EN: lysophosphatidylcholine

lisogenia

DF: Fenómeno por el cual un fago temperado se incorpora al ADN de la bacteria huésped, estableciéndose un tipo de relación simbiótica entre el profago y la bacteria, de modo que se da una perpetuación del profago en todos los descendientes de la bacteria, hasta que la inducción por varios agentes, como la radiación ultravioleta, libera al fago, que entonces se convierte en virulento y lisa la bacteria.

EN: lysogeny

lisostafina

DF: Peptidasa de 25 kDa producida por *Staphylococcus simulans*, que adhiere un enlace glicina-glicina único a un puente

cruzado entre péptidos de la pared celular del
Staphylococcus aureus.
EN: lysostaphin

listeriosis
DF: Infecciones producidas por bacterias del género Listeria,
especialmente Listeria monocitógenos.
EN: listeriosis

llamado estadístico
DF: Táctica persuasiva que utiliza datos estadísticos para
comunicar un mensaje, por lo general que evoca una
respuesta cognitiva.
EN: statistical appeal

llamado narrativo
DF: Táctica persuasiva que utiliza la evidencia descriptiva en
forma de historias para comunicar un mensaje, que por lo
general evoca una respuesta emocional.
EN: narrative appeal

llanuras (pastos)
DF: Grandes extensiones territoriales cubiertas con pasto,
utilizadas comúnmente para el apacentamiento.
EN: grasslands

llanuras sujetas a inundaciones
DF: Áreas de tierras bajas y relativamente planas vecinas a
aguas interiores y costeras, incluyendo áreas proclives a
inundaciones de islas. Estas tierras incluyen, por lo
menos, aquellas áreas que están sujetas a una posibilidad
de un 1% o mayor de inundarse en cualquier año.
EN: floodplains

lluvia de polen
DF: Caída de granos y esporas de polen en un área particular.
EN: pollen rain

lodo
DF: Desechos residuales sólidos o semi-sólidos restantes cuando
el líquido se elimina durante el tratamiento de residuos
industriales.
EN: sludge

lodo activado
DF: Lodo que se ha ventilado y tratado con microorganismos con
el fin de acelerar la actividad microbiana y la oxidación
(descomposición) de los compuestos orgánicos.
EN: activated sludge

loess
DF: Sedimento uniforme y no estratificado de arena o cieno fino
(rara vez de arcilla)
transportado por el viento (suelo eólico). En ocasiones es

descrito como harina de roca.
EN: loess

lógica difusa

DF: Razonamiento aproximado y cuantitativo que guarda relación con la ambigüedad lingüística que tiene lugar en la lengua natural o la sintética. At its core are variables such as good, bad, and young as well as modifiers such as more, less, and very. These ordinary terms represent fuzzy sets in a particular problem.

EN: fuzzy logic

longitudes de onda

DF: Distancia en la dirección de propagación de una onda periódica entre dos puntos sucesivos en la misma fase (al mismo tiempo).

EN: wavelengths

los judíos

DF: Gente que practica el Judaísmo y/o que reconoce su identidad étnica o sus ancestros como judíos.

EN: Jews

lote de maderables

DF: Pequeña parcela de tierra arbolada empleada en la producción de madera u otros productos forestales.

EN: woodlots

lugares de cruzamiento

DF: El hábitat donde los animales van para aparearse y reproducirse.

EN: breeding sites

luteólisis

DF: Degradación del cuerpo lúteo. En ausencia de embarazo y con la disminución de las hormonas tróficas, el cuerpo lúteo experimenta luteólisis, que se caracteriza por la involución y suspensión de su función endocrina.

EN: luteolysis

luz

DF: Radiación electromagnética que genera una sensación visual.

EN: light

luz azul

DF: Longitudes de onda de 440-492 nm del espectro visible de la luz (aproximadamente 400-700 nm) que se ven azules a simple vista.

EN: blue light

luz blanca

DF: La luz blanca es considerada, en general, como la presencia del espectro visible completo (aproximadamente 400 a 700 nm) del espectro electromagnético, en el cual se mezclan

todos los colores de modo que se ve blanco, incoloro o incluso levemente amarillento a la vista del ojo humano.

EN: white light

luz roja

DF: La luz roja corresponde a una longitud de onda que el ojo percibe como roja y que corresponde a 625-740 nm en el espectro visible de la luz (aproximadamente 400-700 nm).

EN: red light

luz verde

DF: Longitudes de onda de 492 a 570 nm del espectro de luz visible (aproximadamente de 400 a 700 nm) que parece verde para el ojo humano.

EN: green light

M

macerado

DF: Malta molida o harina de grano que es remojada en agua caliente y es usada para producir whisky o cerveza.

EN: mash

macroalgas

DF: Algas que se ven a simple vista, son multicelulares y tienen distintos colores (rojo, verde, café) y formas (filamentosas, foliformes, acolchadas, ciliadas).

EN: macroalgae

macrodispersión

DF: Sistema de dispersión en el que el tamaño de las partículas dispersadas es relativamente grande.

EN: macrodispersion

macroeconomía

DF: Estadísticas o estudios económicos que evalúan grupos de individuos o de productos básicos; por ejemplo, consumo total, empleos o ingresos.

EN: macroeconomics

macrofitos

DF: Plantas acuáticas macroscópicas (que se pueden ver fácilmente a simple vista) y pueden ser emergentes, flotantes o estar sumergidas.

EN: macrophytes

macrosomía fetal

DF: Crecimiento fetal excesivo que causa que el feto sea grande para su edad gestacional. Se define como un peso al nacer superior a los 4000 g o por encima del percentil 90 de las curvas de población y de crecimiento específico según el sexo. Suele ser observado en la diabetes gestacional, en embarazos prolongados y en embarazos complicados por una diabetes mellitus preexistente.

EN: fetal macrosomia

madera apilada

DF: Madera cortada en trozos pequeños, que normalmente se miden en cuerdas y se utilizan con frecuencia como combustible. Se aplica también a otros productos medidos en cuerdas.

EN: cordwood

madera blanda

DF: Generalmente uno de los grupos botánicos de árboles que no tienen vasos, y en muchos casos, tienen hojas como agujas o escamas (las coníferas). También se aplica a la madera producida por estos árboles. El término no hace referencia a la dureza real de la madera.

EN: softwood

madera de chapas laminadas

DF: Producto de madera creado mediante laminación paralela de chapas pegadas bajo presión y calor, con el grano de cada chapa alineado paralelo al eje longitudinal de la moldura.

EN: laminated veneer lumber

madera de compresión

DF: Madera anormal formada en la parte inferior de ramas y troncos inclinados de árboles de madera de coníferas. La madera de compresión se encoge longitudinalmente en exceso comparada con la madera normal.

EN: compression wood

madera de desecho

DF: Trozos de madera, tales como ramas, miembros, y desechos que quedan luego de la cosecha o procesamiento de la madera, o restos de proyectos de construcción.

EN: waste wood

madera de primavera

DF: La porción del anillo de crecimiento formada durante la etapa temprana de la temporada de crecimiento. Es usualmente menos densa y más débil mecánicamente que la madera otoñal.

EN: earlywood

madera de reacción

DF: Madera con aspectos anatómicos más o menos distintivos, que se forma normalmente en partes de tallos inclinados o doblados y en ramas. En maderas duras, está compuesta de madera de tensión, y en las blandas, de madera de compresión.

EN: reaction wood

madera de tensión

DF: Madera anormal encontrada en árboles inclinados de algunas especies de árboles de madera de frondosas, caracterizada por la presencia de fibras gelatinosas y encogimiento

longitudinal excesivo. La madera de tensión puede causar torcimiento.

EN: tension wood

madera deteriorada

DF: Descomposición de la madera causada por hongos.

EN: decayed wood

madera dura

DF: Generalmente uno de los grupos botánicos de árboles que tienen vasos o poros y hojas anchas, en contraste con las coníferas o maderas blandas. El término no hace referencia a la dureza real de la madera.

EN: hardwood

madera elaborada

DF: Producto de las serrerías y de los talleres de cepillado, cuya manufacturación se limita al aserrado, al reaserrado, el cepillado a lo largo mediante una máquina de cepillar estándar, el troceado a la medida y la igualación. Puede ser elaborada con madera blanda o dura.

EN: lumber

madera elaborada en ensambladura recta

DF: Empalme de alargamiento constituido por varias cuñas o dedos de engrane, hechos de madera, unidos con un adhesivo. Los dedos están inclinados y pueden ser cortados paralelamente a la cara ancha o a la cara angosta de la pieza.

EN: finger-jointed lumber

madera en rollo

DF: Madera sólida que está en el estado redondo. Este término también es usado para el volumen de troncos requeridos para producir una cantidad dada de madera, paneles, pulpa, papel u otros productos de madera.

EN: roundwood

madera joven

DF: Parte interna del xilema que envuelve la médula. Las células son pequeñas y estructuralmente menos desarrolladas que las del xilema externo. El período durante el cual se forma la madera juvenil se denomina fase juvenil.

EN: juvenile wood

madera laminada

DF: Producto estructural de madera compuesto por capas pegadas de madera dimensional.

EN: glulam

madera muerta

DF: Ramas muertas o árboles en pie completamente muertos, que derivan de procesos naturales o de una actividad

antropogénica como la tala.
EN: dead wood

madera otoñal

DF: Porción del anillo de crecimiento que surge después de que la formación de madera de primavera ha cesado. Suele ser más densa y mecánicamente fuerte que la madera de primavera.
EN: latewood

madera para pasta

DF: Madera destinada o adecuada para fabricación de pulpa, incluyendo árboles en pié o talados, residuos de explotación, desechos de aserradero, etc.
EN: pulpwood

madera reciclada

DF: Madera o combustible de madera derivado de procesos o productos como palés, durmientes, carretes, materiales de embalaje, desechos o pedazos de madera voluminosos de productos de recién construidos, siempre que dicha madera no sea tratada.
EN: recycled wood

madera refractaria

DF: Madera difícil de secar, tratar con conservadores o procesar utilizando métodos convencionales.
EN: refractory wood

madera tropical

DF: Madera de una especie arbórea tropical o subtropical.
EN: tropical wood

maduración cervical

DF: Cambios en el cérvix uterino con respecto a su preparación para relajarse. El cérvix suele volverse más suave, flexible, dilatable y corto en las últimas semanas de embarazo. Estos cambios también pueden ser inducidos mediante sustancias químicas (parto, inducido).
EN: cervical ripening

Maghreb

DF: Región del Noroeste de África que incluye a Marruecos, Argelia, Tunisia y, en ocasiones, a Libia.
EN: Maghreb

magnetoencefalografía

DF: Medición de campos magnéticos sobre la cabeza generados por las corrientes eléctricas del cerebro. Como en cualquier conductor eléctrico, los campos eléctricos del cerebro son acompañados por campos magnéticos ortogonales, cuya medición proporciona información sobre la ubicación de la actividad cerebral, que es complementaria a la obtenida mediante la electroencefalografía.

EN: magnetoencephalography

Magnolia soulangeana

DF: Híbrido interespecífico entre Magnolia heptapeta x Magnolia quinquepeta.

EN: Magnolia soulangeana

magulladuras de frutas

DF: Desorden fisiológico común en muchos cultivos de frutos, especialmente de tomates (*Lycopersicon esculentum*). El pericarpio, o cáscara, del fruto desarrolla grietas principalmente porque el contenido del fruto absorbe agua más rápido de lo que se expanden las paredes del fruto.

EN: fruit cracking

maíz de cera

DF: Un tipo de maíz en el cual el contenido de almidón de sus granos presenta una cantidad elevada de amilopectina.

EN: waxy corn

maíz dextrinoso

DF: Granos frescos de una variedad de maíz (*Zea mays*) con un alto contenido de azúcar y un bajo contenido de almidón, consumido como vegetal.

EN: sweetcorn

Maize white line mosaic virus

DF: El mosaico de la línea blanca del maíz es una enfermedad edáfica que se reportó por primera vez en el Estado de Nueva York, EE. UU., cuyo agente causal es el virus del mosaico de la línea blanca del maíz (MWLMV).

EN: Maize white line mosaic virus

Malassezia

DF: Género de hongo que causa enfermedades en la piel.

EN: Malassezia

maleza nociva

DF: Maleza arbitrariamente definida por ley como particularmente indeseable. La definición de este término varía según las interpretaciones legales.

EN: noxious weeds

malezas huéspedes

DF: Malezas que sirven de huéspedes para plagas y patógenos.

EN: weed hosts

maloclusión

DF: Posición inadecuada y contacto de los dientes maxilares y mandibulares que obstaculiza la eficiencia máxima en los movimientos de la mandíbula esenciales en la masticación.

EN: malocclusion

malta (productos)

DF: Producto hecho humedeciendo grano (comúnmente cebada) y permitiéndole germinar tiempo suficiente como para que produzca cantidades adecuadas de enzimas, y usado sobre todo en preparación de cerveza y destilación.

EN: malt

mandíbula (hueso)

DF: Hueso más grande y fuerte de la cara que forma la mandíbula inferior y sostiene los dientes inferiores.

EN: mandible (bone)

manejo de cuencas hidrográficas

DF: Manejo de todos los recursos naturales de una cuenca hidrográfica, dirigido a proteger, mantener o mejorar su rendimiento hídrico.

EN: watershed management

manejo de ecosistemas

DF: Estrategia o plan de gestión de recursos naturales que es ecológicamente basado y considera todos los organismos y su ambiente y que al mismo tiempo reúne las necesidades sociales, físicas, económicas y biológicas de los humanos.

EN: ecosystem management

manejo de humo

DF: Aplicación de la intensidad del fuego y de los procesos meteorológicos para minimizar la degradación de la calidad del aire durante los fuegos prescritos.

EN: smoke management

manejo de incendios espontáneos

DF: Medidas de prevención, detección, y control de incendios no planificados ni deseados, provocados por causas naturales o por la mano del hombre.

EN: wildland fire management

manejo de materiales

DF: Tratamiento de materiales durante la , fabricación, procesamiento, movimiento, almacenamiento, uso, reutilización y/o disposición.

EN: materials handling

manejo de nutrientes

DF: Manejo de la cantidad, procedencia, aplicación, forma, y tiempo de aplicación de los nutrientes y reparaciones al suelo para asegurar una adecuada fertilización del suelo para la producción de plantas y para minimizar el potencial de degradación, particularmente la contaminación del agua.

EN: nutrient management

manejo de pastizal

DF: Arte y ciencia de planificar y dirigir el uso de las pasturas para obtener la máxima producción animal sostenida, compatible con la perpetuación de los recursos

naturales.

EN: range management

manejo de pasto

DF: Aplicación de prácticas dirigidas a mantener las plantas forrajeras en crecimiento durante el mayor tiempo posible para producir pienso sabroso de alto valor nutritivo, y a estimular el crecimiento de legumbres y pastos beneficiosos, mientras que las malezas, los matorrales y los pastos inferiores son desplazados.

EN: pasture management

manejo de recursos naturales

DF: Aplicación de principios científicos y técnicos en el manejo de los recursos naturales, tales como tierra, agua, suelo, plantas y animales, con el fin de alcanzar los objetivos ecológicos, económicos, sociales y políticos.

EN: natural resource management

manejo de rendimiento sostenido

DF: Manejo de recursos para lograr el objetivo de obtener un suministro perpetuo y estable de productos.

EN: sustained yield management

manejo de rodal de edad dispar

DF: Curso de acciones que intervienen en el mantenimiento de un bosque o una población de árboles entremezclados, que se diferencian notablemente por su edad.

EN: uneven-aged management

manejo de rodal de edad uniforme

DF: Aplicación de una combinación de acciones que da como resultado la creación de masas de árboles que son básicamente coetáneos y que crecen juntos. La diferencia de edad entre los árboles que forman el nivel principal de follaje de una masa no suele exceder el 20 por ciento de la edad del nivel de una masa en su madurez. La regeneración en una masa particular se logra durante un corto periodo, en el momento o cerca del momento en que la masa ha alcanzado la edad o el tamaño deseado para su regeneración y es cosechada. Los métodos de tala que producen masas de árboles coetáneas se denominan tala rasa, cortas sucesivas o árbol padre.

EN: even-aged management

manejo del daño causado por vida silvestre

DF: Actividades diseñadas para reducir el impacto negativo, los conflictos o los peligros provocados por la vida silvestre a otros organismos, a la propiedad, a los recursos naturales o agrícolas, o a la sociedad humana.

EN: wildlife damage management

manejo del paisaje

DF: La aplicación de los principios de conservación, protección, mejoramiento y restauración de los recursos del paisaje impactados por eventos y actividades antropogénicas.

EN: landscape management

manejo integrado de plagas

DF: Estrategia de control de plagas que utiliza un enfoque sistemático en el cual las poblaciones de plagas son monitoreadas para determinar si se requieren y cuándo se requieren ciertos métodos de control. El manejo integrado de plagas (MIP) utiliza métodos de control biológicos, químicos, físicos, culturales, y/o genéticos con el fin de minimizar el uso de pesticidas, reducir costos de producción, y proteger el medio ambiente.

EN: integrated pest management

mangles

DF: Árboles tropicales, coníferas caducifolias o arbustos que producen muchas raíces fúlcreas y crecen en pantanos o en aguas costeras salinas o salobres.

EN: mangroves

maniobrabilidad

DF: Velocidad con la que un vehículo o equipo con ruedas puede cambiar de dirección sin que se pierda el control.

EN: maneuverability

manipulación dirigida de genes

DF: Integración de ADN exógeno en el genoma de un organismo en sitios en que su expresión se puede controlar adecuadamente. Esta integración se produce como resultado de recombinación homóloga.

EN: gene targeting

manipulación indebida

DF: Alterar, dañar, rebajar el valor o deteriorar la calidad de un objeto o producto.

EN: tampering

mano de obra

DF: Personas empleadas y quienes buscan trabajo.

EN: labor force

mantanza selectiva (animales)

DF: Extracción de animales o aves del rebaño o la bandada por considerarse material de crianza indeseable y/o ineficiente o de animales que se enviarán al matadero.

EN: culling (animals)

manteca de cerdo

DF: Grasa obtenida de cerdos. Su composición, características y consistencia varían según el régimen de alimentación.

EN: lard

mantenimiento del bienestar animal

DF: Suma o integración de los estados de bienestar pasado y presente de un animal a medida que intenta adaptarse a su ambiente, y los valores humanos relacionados con los aspectos sociales o éticos de proporcionar ese ambiente.

EN: animal welfare

mantequilla de mango

DF: Grasa natural extraída de las semillas del mango.

EN: mango butter

mantequilla fundida

DF: Producto lácteo de crema o mantequilla que contiene al menos 99.8% de grasa láctea.

EN: butter oil

mantillo suave

DF: Suelo cuya capa mineral superior se ha mezclado muy bien con material orgánico amorfo, principalmente mediante la acción de las lombrices, en ocasiones a una profundidad de 1.2 a 1.5 m (de 4 a 5 pies).

EN: mull

mapa de suelos

DF: Mapa que muestra la distribución de los tipos de suelos u otras unidades de mapeo de suelos en relación con las características físicas y culturales sobresalientes de la superficie terrestre.

EN: soil map

mapas base

DF: Hoja de mapa que contiene sólo las partes esenciales del terreno necesario para identificar un lugar y constituye la base para los mapas temáticos más detallados.

EN: base maps

mapas de coropletas

DF: Mapa que muestra áreas discretas como condados, unidades de suelo y tipos de vegetación. Estas unidades son consideradas homogéneas con respecto a las estadísticas reunidas en ellas.

EN: choropleth maps

mapas temáticos

DF: Mapa que muestra la distribución espacial de un tema o materia, como el tipo de vegetación, la densidad de la población, o el tipo de suelo.

EN: thematic maps

mapas topográficos

DF: Registro detallado de una superficie terrestre, que proporciona posiciones y elevaciones geográficas con

características naturales y artificiales. Muestran la forma del terreno, las montañas, los valles y las llanuras mediante curvas de nivel de color café (líneas de igual cota sobre el nivel del mar).

EN: topographic maps

mapeamiento de restricción

DF: Utilización de endonucleasa de restricción para analizar y generar un mapa físico de los genomas, genes u otros segmentos de ADN.

EN: restriction mapping

mapeamiento físico de cromosomas

DF: Mapeamiento del orden lineal y la distancia de los genes de un cromosoma utilizando métodos distintos a la recombinación genética.

EN: physical chromosome mapping

mapeo de cromosomas

DF: Cualquier método utilizado para determinar la desaparición y distancias relativas entre genes en un cromosoma.

EN: chromosome mapping

mapeo de epítopes

DF: Métodos empleados para estudiar las interacciones de los anticuerpos con regiones específicas de antígenos proteínicos. Se han realizado importantes aplicaciones de este mapeo en el campo de la inmunoquímica.

EN: epitope mapping

mapeo de mensajes

DF: Modelo que jerárquicamente organiza los mensajes de una organización con respecto a temas controversiales.

EN: message mapping

mapeo de péptidos

DF: Análisis de los péptidos generados como resultado de la digestión o de la fragmentación de una proteína o de una mezcla de proteínas mediante electroforesis, cromatografía o espectrometría de masas. Las huellas del péptido resultantes son analizadas con diversos fines, incluida la identificación de proteínas en una muestra, polimorfismos genéticos, patrones de expresión genética y patrones para el diagnóstico de enfermedades.

EN: peptide mapping

mapeo híbrido por radiación

DF: Método para ordenar sitios genéticos a lo largo de los cromosomas. Supone la fusión de células donadoras irradiadas con células huésped de otra especie. Luego de la fusión celular, fragmentos de ADN de las células irradiadas se integran en los cromosomas de las células huésped. El sondeo molecular del ADN obtenido de la fusión de las células es utilizado para determinar si dos o más sitios

genéticos están localizados en el mismo fragmento del ADN de la célula donadora.

EN: radiation hybrid mapping

máquinas de vectores de soporte

DF: Algoritmos de aprendizaje que constituyen un conjunto de métodos relacionados de aprendizaje supervisado por medio de computadora que analizan datos, reconocen patrones y son utilizados para realizar análisis de regresión y clasificación.

EN: support vector machines

Mar Caribe

DF: El Mar Caribe se localiza entre los paralelos 9° y 22° de latitud norte y los meridianos 89° y 60° de longitud oeste. Los países que se encuentran al sur del Mar Caribe son Venezuela, Colombia y Panamá. Los países que se encuentran al oeste son Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Belice y la Península de Yucatán, México. Los países que se encuentran al norte son las Islas Antillanas Mayores de Cuba, la Española, Jamaica y Puerto Rico. Las Antillas Menores se encuentran al este.

EN: Caribbean Sea

Mar de Sargasso

DF: Una extensión grande de aguas tranquilas en medio del Océano Atlántico del Norte en la cual predomina el Sargassum.

EN: Sargasso Sea

marcadores fluorescentes

DF: Agentes que emiten luz luego de recibir estímulos lumínicos. La longitud de onda de la luz emitida suele ser mayor que la de la luz incidente. Los fluorocromos son sustancias que causan fluorescencia en otras sustancias, es decir, tintes empleados para marcar o etiquetar otros compuestos con rótulos fluorescentes.

EN: fluorescent dyes

marcadores genéticos

DF: Característica genética fenotípicamente reconocible que se puede utilizar para identificar un locus genético, un grupo de ligamiento o un evento de recombinación.

EN: genetic markers

marcapasos artificial

DF: Dispositivo diseñado para estimular, mediante impulsos eléctricos, la contracción de los músculos cardiacos. Puede ser temporal (externo) o permanente (interno o interno-externo).

EN: artificial pacemaker

marchitez bacteriana

DF: Enfermedad de las plantas causada por bacterias que

marchitan y arrugan el tallo y las hojas.
EN: bacterial wilt

marchitez por Verticillium
DF: Enfermedad de las plantas provocada por hongos del género Verticillium, que causa el resecamiento, alicaimiento y oscurecimiento de las partes afectadas.
EN: Verticillium wilt

mareas
DF: Movimientos periódicos de ascenso y descenso de las aguas del mar y de la atmósfera de la Tierra, los cuales son el resultado de las fuerzas gravitatorias de la Luna y el Sol que actúan sobre la Tierra en rotación. Esta alteración verdaderamente se propaga como una ola a través de la atmósfera y a lo largo de la superficie de las aguas de la Tierra.
EN: tides

marismas
DF: Tierras húmedas que no acumulan grandes depósitos de turba en las que predomina la vegetación herbácea.
EN: marshes

marmolado
DF: La presencia de tiras delgadas o manchas de grasa dentro de un corte de carne. Más marmolado por lo general se asocia con mayor palatabilidad.
EN: marbling

masa corporal delgada
DF: Masa corporal total sin la masa grasa.
EN: lean body mass

masa de maíz
DF: Masa de maíz hecha hirviendo maíz en lima cal pulverizada, lavándolo, dejándolo secar, y luego moliendo la mezcla restante. Se añade agua a este alimento base para formar masa que es usada para hacer tortillas y tamales.
EN: masa

masa fermentada
DF: Etapa intermedia en el proceso de elaboración de una masa; generalmente, consiste en una mezcla fermentada de harina, levadura y líquidos.
EN: dough sponges

masas de huevos
DF: Grupo de huevos (óvulos) puestos por una hembra en una sola postura.
EN: egg masses

mastitis bovina
DF: Infección e inflamación de las ubres de la vaca.

EN: bovine mastitis

materia básica

DF: Materia prima utilizada en el procesamiento biológico, químico o industrial, la cual se utiliza para elaborar otros productos.

EN: feedstocks

materia seca digerible

DF: Cantidad de fibra digerible en un pienso o forraje.

EN: digestible dry matter

material contaminado

DF: Los objetos inanimados que transportan microorganismos patógenos y por lo tanto pueden servir como la fuente de infección. Los microorganismos en materiales contaminados por minutos u horas. Entre los más comunes se incluyen: prendas de vestir, papel de seda, cepillos para el cabello y la cocina y utensilios para comer.

EN: fomites

material de cobertura

DF: Sustancia que se extiende por la superficie del suelo o que se conserva sobre ella para que esta se mantenga húmeda y proteger las partículas del suelo de la erosión producida por las gotas de lluvia y la escorrentía.

EN: mulches

material orgánico vivo de cobertura

DF: Habitualmente, plantas que crecen cerca del suelo y que se plantan o siembran como subpiso del cultivo principal. El material orgánico vivo protege el suelo contra la erosión y no afecta de manera considerable el crecimiento del cultivo principal.

EN: live mulches

materiales biocompatibles

DF: Materiales sintéticos o naturales, aparte de los fármacos, que se utilizan para sustituir o regenerar cualquier tejido corporal o su función.

EN: biocompatible materials

materiales biomédicos

DF: Sustancias empleadas en las áreas de la biomedicina o la odontología, principalmente por sus propiedades físicas, a diferencia de las químicas.

EN: biomedical materials

materiales biomiméticos

DF: Materiales elaborados mediante técnicas de biomimesis, es decir, con base en procesos naturales hallados en sistemas biológicos.

EN: biomimetic materials

materiales compuestos

DF: Productos manufacturados que se hacen a partir de dos o más materiales que tienen propiedades físicas y químicas distintas.

EN: composite materials

materiales de propagación

DF: Parte de una planta como un capullo, un tubérculo, una raíz o un brote que se utiliza para reproducir (propagar) en forma vegetativa una planta individual.

EN: propagation materials

materiales ignífugos

DF: Materiales aplicados a telas, ropa de cama, muebles, plásticos, etc. para atrasar su combustión. Muchos pueden filtrarse y causar alergias u otros perjuicios.

EN: flame retardants

materiales magnéticos

DF: Materiales que producen campos magnéticos a su alrededor.

EN: magnetic materials

matriz alimentaria

DF: Componentes nutrientes y no nutrientes de los alimentos y sus relaciones moleculares, por ejemplo enlaces químicos, entre ellos.

EN: food matrix

matriz extracelular

DF: Sustancia similar a una malla que se encuentra en el espacio extracelular y junto a la membrana de base de la superficie celular. Promueve la proliferación celular y proporciona una estructura de apoyo a la cual se adhieren las células o los lisatos celulares.

EN: extracellular matrix

matriz nuclear

DF: Red fibrogranular de elementos estructurales residuales dentro de la cual están inmersas tanto las cromatinas como las ribonucleoproteínas. Se extiende a través de todo el interior del núcleo, desde el nucleolo hasta los complejos de poros nucleares en la periferia nuclear.

EN: nuclear matrix

mecánica

DF: Rama de la física dedicada al movimiento y a la reacción de sistemas físicos ante fuerzas internas y externas.

EN: mechanics

mecánica de fluidos

DF: Estudio de las propiedades mecánicas de fluidos, por ejemplo, líquidos y gases en movimiento o estacionarios.

EN: fluid mechanics

mecanotransducción

DF: Mecanismo mediante el cual las células convierten señales o fuerzas mecánicas en respuestas bioquímicas.

EN: mechanotransduction

mediastinoscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se realiza en el mediastino anterosuperior del tórax por medio de un endoscopio.

EN: mediastinoscopy

medicamentos

DF: Cualquier compuesto químico, incluyendo nutrientes, que se usa en la prevención, diagnóstico, tratamiento o cura de enfermedades, para aliviar el dolor o para controlar o mejorar trastornos fisiológicos o patológicos en seres humanos y animales.

EN: drugs

medicina alternativa

DF: Grupo no relacionado de prácticas terapéuticas no ortodoxas, a menudo con sistemas explicativos que no siguen las explicaciones biomédicas convencionales.

EN: alternative medicine

medicina ayurvédica

DF: Sistema tradicional de salud de la India basado en costumbres, creencias y prácticas de la cultura india. Ayurveda significa "ciencia de la Vida": veda- ciencia, ayur-vida.

EN: Ayurvedic medicine

medicina oriental tradicional

DF: Sistema de medicina tradicional basado en costumbres, creencias y practicas del pueblo oriental.

EN: Oriental traditional medicine

medicina tradicional

DF: Sistemas de medicina basados en creencias y prácticas culturales heredadas de generación en generación. El concepto incluye rituales místicos y mágicos, terapia de yerbas y otros tratamientos que pueden o no ser explicados por la medicina moderna.

EN: traditional medicine

medicina veterinaria

DF: Diagnóstico y tratamiento de enfermedades y lesiones de los animales de compañía, domésticos, exóticos, salvajes, y de producción.

EN: veterinary medicine

medidas antropométricas

DF: Medidas del cuerpo humano utilizadas en el estudio de la variación y el crecimiento humanos.

EN: anthropometric measurements

medidas del árbol y del rodal

DF: Algunas de las diversas medidas utilizadas en la industria forestal, tal como el diámetro a la altura del pecho, utilizadas para describir y comparar poblaciones de árboles.

EN: tree and stand measurements

medidores de lluvia

DF: Instrumento que mide la cantidad de lluvia que ha caído en un lugar determinado.

EN: rain gauges

medios de comunicación de masas

DF: Instrumentos o medios tecnológicos de comunicación que alcanzan a un gran número de personas con un mensaje común: la prensa, la radio, la televisión, etc.

EN: mass media

medios de noticias

DF: Distintos medios de comunicar noticias al público.

EN: news media

medios de subsistencia

DF: Capacidades, activos y actividades de un individuo que requiere para subsistir.

EN: livelihood

medroxiprogesterona

DF: Una hormona sintética progestacional usada en la práctica veterinaria como un regulador del estro o celo.

EN: medroxyprogesterone

médula

DF: Núcleo pequeño y suave que se halla cerca del centro del tronco, las ramas, los vástagos o las trozas de los árboles.

EN: pith

megacolon

DF: Aumento patológico del tamaño del colon.

EN: megacolon

megadosis

DF: Dosis excepcionalmente grande.

EN: megadose

megaesófago

DF: Trastorno de la motilidad del esófago en el que existe una incapacidad de relajación del esfínter esofágico inferior al tragar.

EN: megaesophagus

megásporas

DF: La más grande de los dos tipos de esporas producidas en plantas heterosporas, que se desarrolla como gametofito femenino.

EN: megaspores

megasporocitos

DF: Célula que sufre meiosis para producir cuatro megásporas.

EN: megasporocytes

meiosis

DF: Tipo de división del núcleo celular que ocurre durante la maduración de las células germinales. Dos divisiones sucesivas del núcleo celular, luego de una sola duplicación cromosómica (fase S), dan como resultado células hijas con la mitad de los cromosomas que tienen las células madre.

EN: meiosis

mejores prácticas de administración

DF: Práctica o sistema de prácticas basadas en criterios políticos, económicos, sociales y técnicos diseñadas para prevenir o mitigar la degradación del ambiente natural (especialmente de los recursos de agua y del suelo) que causa la agricultura, la construcción, la manufactura, el turismo u otras actividades antropogénicas.

EN: best management practices

Melanesia

DF: Una de las tres divisiones principales de Islas del Océano Pacífico, en el suroeste del Océano Pacífico, noreste de Australia y al sur de la Línea del Ecuador. Incluye las Islas Salomón, Vanuatu, Tuvalo, Nueva Caledonia, Fiji.

EN: Melanesia

melanina

DF: Polímeros insolubles derivados de la tirosina los cuales causan oscurecimiento de la piel (pigmentación de la piel), pelo y plumas. Provee protección contra las quemaduras inducidas por la luz solar. Los carotenos contribuyen a la coloración amarilla y roja.

EN: melanin

melanocitos

DF: Las células de mamíferos que producen el pigmento melanina, pigmentos que se encuentran principalmente en la epidermis, pero además en los ojos y el pelo, por un proceso llamado melanogénesis. La coloración puede ser modificada por el número de melanocitos o la cantidad de pigmento producido y almacenado en los orgánulos llamados melanosomas. Los animales grandes, no mamíferos que contienen células de melanina son llamados melanóforos.

EN: melanocytes

melanogénesis

DF: Producción de melanina en las células vivas.

EN: melanogenesis

melanoidinas

DF: Polímeros de color oscuro generados a través de la reacción de Maillard, por medio de la combinación de azúcares reductores y aminoácidos sometidos a altas temperaturas.

EN: melanoidins

melanosis

DF: Trastorno que causa un incremento en la pigmentación de melanina y que se desarrolla sin una previa enfermedad inflamatoria.

EN: melanosis

melezitosa

DF: Un azúcar obtenido del exudado de ciertos árboles (ejemplo, el alerce y el abeto de Douglas). Este azúcar es menos dulce que la sucrosa y en hidrólisis parcial produce glucosa y turanosa.

EN: melezitose

melibiosa

DF: Disacárido constituido por una galactosa y una parte glucosa en un enlace glicosídico alfa (1-6).

EN: melibiose

melioidosis

DF: Enfermedad que afecta a humanos y animales, similar al muermo, producida por la bacteria Burkholderia pseudomallei. Puede pasar de una infección latente a una condición que causa abscesos múltiples, neumonía y bacteriemia.

EN: melioidosis

meliponicultura

DF: El cultivo de las abejas sin aguijón a escala comercial para la producción de miel o la polinización.

EN: meliponiculture

membrana corioalantoica

DF: Membrana extraembrionaria muy vascularizada formada por la fusión del corion y el alantoides. Se encuentra habitualmente en aves y reptiles. Sirve de modelo para estudiar tumores o biología celular, tal como la angiogénesis y el trasplante de tejido.

EN: chorioallantoic membrane

membrana mitocondrial

DF: Dos capas de lipoproteína que se hallan en la mitocondria. La membrana exterior incluye la mitocondria completa y contiene canales con proteínas de transporte que llevan moléculas e iones dentro y fuera del orgánulo. La membrana interna se dobla hasta formar crestas y contiene un gran

número de enzimas importantes en el metabolismo celular y en la producción de energía (ATP sintasa mitocondrial).
EN: mitochondrial membrane

membrana vitelina
DF: La membrana de plasma del huevo.
EN: vitelline membrane

membranas extraembrionarias
DF: Membranas que protegen el embrión o feto y facilitan la nutrición, respiración y excreción; el saco de la yema (vesícula umbilical), alantoides, amnios, corion, decidua y placenta.
EN: extraembryonic membranes

membranas líquidas
DF: Membrana estable, sintética, inmisible con el agua, hecha de líquido y utilizada principalmente en procesos de separación o filtración. Funciona como una barrera entre dos fases de soluciones acuosas o mezclas gaseosas.
EN: liquid membranes

memoria inmunológica
DF: Estado modificado de la capacidad de respuesta inmunológica que resulta del contacto inicial con un antígeno, que permite al individuo producir anticuerpos más rápido y en mayor cantidad, en respuesta a un estímulo antigénico secundario.
EN: immunologic memory

meningitis
DF: Inflamación de las membranas que recubren al cerebro y/o la médula espina. Las infecciones (virales, bacterianas, y micóticas) son las causas más comunes de esta condición, pero las condiciones inflamatorias también pueden producir este síndrome.
EN: meningitis

menopausia
DF: Último periodo menstrual. Cese permanente de la menstruación, que suele definirse luego de un periodo de seis a doce meses de amenorrea en mujeres mayores de 45 años. En Estados Unidos la menopausia se produce por lo general en mujeres entre los 48 y los 55 años de edad.
EN: menopause

menstruación
DF: Evacuación periódica del endometrio y el sangrado menstrual asociado a esta en el ciclo menstrual de humanos y primates. La menstruación se debe a la disminución de la progesterona circulante y ocurre en la última fase lútea, cuando la luteólisis del cuerpo amarillo tiene lugar.
EN: menstruation

menudillos de ave

DF: Vísceras comestibles de las aves de corral, que incluyen el corazón, la molleja y el hígado. El pescuezo por lo general también se incluye en el mismo envase de las vísceras al momento de ponerlas de regreso en la canal del ave entera.

EN: giblets

mercado laboral

DF: Factores que afectan la disponibilidad y demanda de trabajadores.

EN: labor market

mercados

DF: Constructo hipotético de teoría económica que representa el lugar en donde todos los vendedores y los compradores potenciales de todos los bienes y servicios se reúnen, expresan sus deseos, ofrecen sus mercancías, establecen una estructura de precios y un calendario de producción mediante negociaciones y completan sus transacciones. El término se refiere normalmente a todos los lugares donde tienen lugar transacciones económicas, considerados como un todo.

EN: markets

mercados ambientales

DF: El crédito de contaminación es un enfoque basado en el mercado de consumo para lograr las metas de control de contaminación establecidas según regulaciones ambientales. Se otorga un crédito a los proveedores de manejo de contaminación. Las empresas reguladas que no pueden cumplir con las normas de control por razones económicas pueden adquirir créditos de aquellas empresas que pueden producir créditos a menores costos que los esperados en el mercado.

EN: environmental markets

mercados de carbono

DF: Escenario para el comercio de emisiones de dióxido de carbono de comercio de emisiones, es decir, la compra y venta de derechos de emisión (créditos o acciones) y la reducción de emisiones por toneladas métricas de dióxido de carbono, o su equivalente en gases de efecto invernadero emitidos a la atmósfera.

EN: carbon markets

mercadotecnia social

DF: Aplicación de prácticas de mercadotecnia para desarrollar programas diseñados para influenciar el comportamiento de grupos específicos para que se beneficien tanto los individuos como la sociedad.

EN: social marketing

meristemas

DF: Grupo de células vegetales capaces de dividirse infinitamente, cuya función principal es

producir nuevos brotes en la punta que crece de una raíz o un tallo.

EN: meristems

mérito genético

DF: La habilidad de un determinado padre de producir descendencia superior con rasgos deseables, comparado con otros padres.

EN: genetic merit

Meseta de Ozark

DF: Área de montañas bajas en el noroeste de Arkansas, sureste de Misuri y noreste de Oklahoma.

EN: Ozarks

mesetas

DF: Una meseta es una característica topográfica que consiste en un área relativamente llana y elevada del terreno.

EN: plateaus

mesocarpio

DF: Porción de tejido vegetal que se halla en la capa intermedia del pericarpio.

EN: mesocarp

mesopausa

DF: Base de la inversión en el límite superior de la mesosfera, situada entre 80 y 85 km de altura.

EN: mesopause

mesosfera

DF: Capa atmosférica, donde la temperatura generalmente desciende con la altura, la cual se extiende desde la estratopausa, a una altura de entre 50 y 55 km, hasta la mesopausa, a una altura de entre 80 y 85 km.

EN: mesosphere

mesotelioma

DF: Tumor derivado del tejido mesotelial (peritoneo, pleura, pericardio). Aparece como capas amplias de células y algunas regiones presentan células parecidas a los sarcomas, en forma de agujas, y otras regiones presentan patrones adenomatosos.

EN: mesothelioma

meta-análisis

DF: Método cuantitativo que combina los resultados de estudios independientes (habitualmente extraídos de la literatura publicada) y sintetiza los resúmenes y conclusiones, que puede ser usado para evaluar la efectividad terapéutica, planificar nuevos estudios, etc., y que se aplica principalmente en las áreas de la investigación y de la medicina.

EN: meta-analysis

metabolismo ácido crasuláceo

DF: Vía bioquímica en la que la fijación de carbono inicial ocurre en las células mesófilas externas durante la noche cuando los estomas se abren. Cuando los estomas se cierran durante el día, los ácidos C4 se transfieren desde las vacuolas a los cloroplastos, donde se verifica el ciclo de Calvin y se produce glucosa.

EN: Crassulacean acid metabolism

metabolismo basal

DF: Procesos metabólicos básicos necesarios para mantener vivo y saludable el cuerpo y en crecimiento, cuando corresponda.

EN: basal metabolism

metabolismo de ácidos grasos

DF: Procesos fisiológicos que intervienen en la biosíntesis (anabolismo) y la degradación (catabolismo) de ácidos grasos, generando energía y metabolitos de ácidos grasos.

EN: fatty acid metabolism

metabolito secundario

DF: Químicos sintetizados por organismos que parecen no tener un rol directo en el crecimiento del organismo. Muchos son usados en alimentos, fármacos, y otras aplicaciones industriales.

EN: secondary metabolites

metaboloma

DF: El conjunto total de metabolitos y moléculas endógenas pequeñas involucradas en el metabolismo de células completas. El metaboloma varía de acuerdo a la etapa fisiológica o de desarrollo de la célula.

EN: metabolome

metabolómicos

DF: Rama de la genética que estudia los organismos en términos de metabolomas, es decir, el conjunto total de metabolitos y moléculas endógenas pequeñas involucradas en el metabolismo de toda las células.

EN: metabolomics

metaciclina

DF: Antibiótico semisintético de amplio espectro relacionado con la tetraciclina, pero que excreta de forma más lenta y mantiene los niveles efectivos de sangre por un período más prolongado.

EN: methacycline

metacrilato de metilo

DF: Éster metílico del ácido metacrílico. Se polimeriza fácilmente para formar polimetacrilato de metilo. Se utiliza como cemento óseo.

EN: methylmethacrylate

metacrilatos de metilo

DF: Ésteres metílicos de ácido metacrílico que se polimerizan fácilmente y se utilizan como cemento de tejido, material dental y absorbente de sustancias biológicas.

EN: methylmethacrylates

metafísica

DF: Rama de la filosofía que trata los principios fundamentales, incluidos la ontología (la naturaleza de la existencia o el ser) y la cosmología (el origen y la estructura del universo).

EN: metaphysics

metagenómica

DF: El análisis del material genético de una colección de organismos usualmente no cultivados, comunidades microbianas de especies mezcladas en su ambiente natural.

EN: metagenomics

metales extraídos simultáneamente

DF: Metales divalentes, comúnmente el cadmio, el cobre, el plomo, el mercurio, el níquel y el cinc, que forman sulfuros menos solubles que el hierro o el manganeso y que son solubilizados durante la etapa de acidificación (0.5m HCl en una hora) utilizada en la determinación de sulfuros ácidos volátiles en sedimentos.

EN: simultaneously extracted metals

metales pesados

DF: Metales con una alta gravedad específica, típicamente mayor a 5. Presentan espectros complejos, forman sales de colores y dobles, poseen un bajo potencial de electrodo y constituyen principalmente bases débiles, anfotéricas de rendimiento y ácidos débiles y agentes oxidantes o reductores.

EN: heavy metals

metaloides

DF: Clase de no metal, como el arsénico, que tiene algunas de las propiedades químicas de un metal.

EN: metalloids

metaloproteínas

DF: Proteínas con uno o varios iones metálicos ligados estrechamente que forman parte de su estructura.

EN: metalloproteins

metaloproteinasa de matriz 13

DF: Metaloproteinasa de matriz secretada que desempeña una función fisiológica en la degradación de la matriz extracelular y que se halla en los tejidos esqueléticos. Se sintetiza como un precursor inactivo que se activa mediante la división proteolítica de su propéptido terminal N.

EN: matrix metalloproteinase 13

metanógenos

DF: Microorganismos, especialmente del grupo Archaea, que pueden crecer y producir metano bajo condiciones anaerobias.

EN: methanogens

metanotrofos

DF: Microorganismos que metabolizan el metano como su única fuente de carbono y energía en condiciones aeróbicas o anaeróbicas.

EN: methanotrophs

metástasis

DF: Transferencia de una neoplasia desde un órgano o parte del cuerpo a otro sitio remoto del lugar primario.

EN: metastasis

meteorismo

DF: Distensión severa del abdomen causada por gas, generalmente en animales rumiantes. El problema empeora con el acceso repentino a pastizales o alfalfa en estado vegetativo, alimentos que son fácilmente digeribles.

EN: bloat

meteorización

DF: Exposición natural de un material a factores atmosféricos y climáticos, tales como el viento, la lluvia, los cambios de temperatura, la luz solar o ultravioleta, el oxígeno, la humedad o los agentes químicos y biológicos presentes en el aire.

EN: weathering

meteorización del suelo

DF: Desintegración de rocas y minerales debido a procesos físicos, químicos, geológicos y biológicos o combinaciones de éstos. La magnitud y naturaleza de la meteorización del suelo depende en gran medida de los agentes atmosféricos.

EN: soil weathering

meteorología

DF: Estudio de los fenómenos de la atmósfera, especialmente los relativos al tiempo y al clima. El término es utilizado para referirse a las condiciones atmosféricas.

EN: meteorology

metestro

DF: El periodo posterior al estro durante el cual el fenómeno del estro mengua en aquellos animales en los que la gestación o la pseudogestación no ocurre.

EN: metestrus

meticilina

DF: Tipo de penicilina resistente a la penicilinasa pero

susceptible a las proteínas fijadoras de la penicilina. Se vuelve inactiva con el ácido gástrico, por lo que se administra mediante inyección.

EN: methicillin

metilación del ADN

DF: Adición de grupos de metilo al ADN. Las metiltransferasas del ADN realizan esta reacción utilizando s-adenosilmetionina como grupo donante de metilo.

EN: DNA methylation

método de clase tóxica aguda

DF: Ensayo alternativo a la prueba LD-50 que utiliza menor cantidad de animales y clasifica los químicos como: muy tóxicos, tóxicos, peligrosos y no clasificables.

EN: acute toxic class method

método de siembra en invierno

DF: Método de propagación utilizado durante todo el invierno en lugares donde se siembran las semillas de climas cálidos en contenedores protectivos y se ubican al aire libre para propiciar un alto porcentaje de germinación de las plántulas resistentes al clima regulada en forma natural por las condiciones del tiempo.

EN: winter sowing method

método Delphi

DF: Método de sintetización de diversas opiniones en un consenso, con más frecuencia entre expertos, aplicado generalmente mediante una serie de cuestionarios. La técnica se caracteriza por una influencia mínima de presiones sociales mediante el anonimato, rondas repetidas de retroalimentación controlada y respuestas ponderadas.

EN: Delphi method

métodos de inoculación

DF: Varios métodos de aplicar microorganismos de modo que ellos sobrevivan y crezcan en el sustrato escogido. Incluye los variados métodos de introducción de un patógeno u organismo beneficioso a partes de plantas (raíces, tallos, hojas, flores), tierra, semillas o sustratos de cultivo.

EN: inoculation methods

mezclas de genotipos

DF: Práctica en la que dos o más genotipos de una sola especie se usan en combinación, generalmente para mejorar la resistencia a enfermedades, plagas, fijación de nitrógeno, etc.

EN: genotype mixtures

miasis

DF: Invasión de tejidos vivos del ser humano y de otros mamíferos, por larvas de dípteros.

EN: myiasis

miastenia grave

DF: Trastorno de la transmisión neuromuscular, caracterizado por la debilidad de los músculos craneales y esqueléticos. Los autoanticuerpos dirigidos contra los receptores de acetilcolina dañan las terminaciones motoras de la unión neuromuscular, lo que afecta la transmisión de impulsos a los músculos esqueléticos.

EN: myasthenia gravis

micamicina

DF: Complejo antibiótico originalmente aislado de *Streptomyces mitakaensis*. Contiene dos ingredientes principales: estreptogramina A (micamicina A) y estreptogramina B (micamicina B).

EN: mikamycin

micelas

DF: Partículas compuestas de agregados de moléculas unidas por enlaces secundarios. Usualmente, la superficie de las micelas constan de compuestos anfipáticos, orientados de manera que se optimiza la energía de interacción entre las micelas y su entorno.

EN: micelles

micelio

DF: Masa de filamentos filiformes que constituyen el cuerpo vegetativo de un hongo.

EN: mycelium

micobacilina

DF: Antibiótico polipéptido cíclico aislado de filtrados de cultivos de *Bacillus subtilis*, el cual actúa como un agente antifúngico.

EN: mycobacillin

micobiota

DF: Suma total de todos los tipos de hongos presentes en un área particular en un momento dado.

EN: mycobiota

micoherbicidas

DF: Formulaciones de hongos patógenos para las plantas que controlan el crecimiento o matan plantas no deseadas y maleza.

EN: mycoherbicides

micoparásitos

DF: Hongo que es parásito de otro hongo.

EN: mycoparasites

micoplasmosis

DF: Infecciones causadas por especies del género *Mycoplasma*.

EN: mycoplasmosis

micorrizas

DF: Combinación simbiótica (organismo dual) del micelio de los hongos con las raíces de las plantas. Las raíces de casi todas las plantas superiores presentan esta relación mutuamente beneficiosa, por medio de la cual el hongo suministra agua y sales minerales a la planta y esta provee carbohidratos al hongo. Los dos principales tipos de micorrizas son las ectomicorrizas y las endomicorrizas.

EN: mycorrhizae

micosas

DF: Infección o enfermedad producida por hongos o levaduras en los animales, incluidos los humanos.

EN: mycoses

micotoxicosis

DF: Intoxicación causada por la ingestión de micotoxinas (toxinas de origen micótico).

EN: mycotoxicosis

micotoxinas

DF: Compuestos de toxinas producidos por hongos (setas).

EN: mycotoxins

micovirus

DF: Virus que infecta y se replica en células de hongos.

EN: mycoviruses

microambiente celular

DF: Entorno local con el que las células interactúan, procesando varias señales químicas y físicas y produciendo sus propios efectos en dicho entorno.

EN: cellular microenvironment

microARN

DF: Pequeños ARN bicatenarios no codificadores de proteínas, con una longitud de entre 21 y 25 nucleótidos, los cuales se forman a partir de transcritos génicos de microARN monocatenario mediante la ribonucleasa III (Dicer), que produce pequeños ARN interferentes.

EN: microRNA

microbiología alimentaria

DF: Presencia de bacterias patogénicas y no patogénicas, virus y hongos en alimentos y productos alimentarios.

EN: food microbiology

microbiología predictiva

DF: La microbiología predictiva use modelos matemáticos para definir la cinética de crecimiento de los organismos de los alimentos y para predecir el comportamiento de los microbios bajo determinadas condiciones ambientales. Se usa

para evaluar los riesgos del procesamiento y manipulación de los alimentos desde la granja hasta la mesa y para implementar medidas de control para proteger la calidad microbiológica de los alimentos, lo que es importante tanto para la inocuidad alimentaria y la calidad de los alimentos.

EN: predictive microbiology

microbioma

DF: Colección completa de microbios (bacterias, hongos, virus, etc.) que existen naturalmente en un nicho biológico particular como un organismo, el suelo, una masa de agua, etc.

EN: microbiome

microcistinas

DF: Heptapéptidos cíclicos que se encuentran en *Microcystis* y otras cianobacterias. Han sido observados efectos hepatotóxicos y cancerígenos. Algunas veces se denominan cianotoxinas, las cuales no se deben confundir con los productos químicos que contienen un grupo ciano (CN), que son tóxicos.

EN: microcystins

microclima

DF: Clima local de un lugar o hábitat determinado, desde una grieta diminuta hasta una vasta extensión territorial, que suele ser muy uniforme, relativamente local en comparación con el macroclima en que se encuentra, del que se diferencia debido a factores climáticos locales como la altura y la exposición.

EN: microclimate

microcuerpos

DF: Partículas citoplásmicas restringidas a las membranas y que contienen enzimas y otras sustancias.

EN: microbodies

microdiálisis

DF: Técnica utilizada para medir concentraciones extracelulares de sustancias en los tejidos, generalmente en el cuerpo vivo, mediante una pequeña sonda equipada con una membrana semipermeable. Además se pueden introducir sustancias en el espacio extracelular a través de dicha membrana.

EN: microdialysis

microelectrodos

DF: Electrodos con una punta extremadamente pequeña, utilizados con una pinza de tensión u otro equipo para estimular o registrar los potenciales bioeléctricos de células individuales a nivel intracelular o intercelular.

EN: microelectrodes

microestructura

DF: La estructura microscópica de un organismo, material u objeto.

EN: microstructure

microestructura de mercado

DF: Rama de la economía que estudia los mecanismos comerciales y de fijación de precios de los activos en un mercado.

EN: market microstructure

microextracción

DF: Extracción de los analitos en microlitros o en cantidades menores.

EN: microextraction

microextracción en fase líquida

DF: Métodos miniaturizados de extracción líquido-líquido.

EN: liquid-phase microextraction

microextracción en fase sólida

DF: Método de preparación de muestras desarrollado en 1989, que no requiere el uso de solventes y que utiliza una fibra de sílice fundida, cubierta por una fase estacionaria. Se emplea para preparar muestras antes de utilizar otros métodos analíticos.

EN: solid phase microextraction

microfilamentos

DF: Los más pequeños de los filamentos citoesqueletales. Están compuestos principalmente por actina y/o miosina.

EN: microfilaments

microfósiles

DF: Fósiles muy pequeños identificados y estudiados mediante un microscopio, tales como microorganismos, nanoplacton, esqueletos de protistas, conchas, granos de polen y dientes preservados.

EN: microfossils

micromatrices de ADN

DF: Matrices compuestas por miles de fragmentos de ADN unidos a una superficie sólida, cada uno de los cuales contiene múltiples copias del ADN de un único gen. Son utilizadas para medir la expresión de genes específicos de interés.

EN: DNA microarrays

micromatriz de anticuerpos

DF: Disposición de un gran conjunto de diminutas manchas de anticuerpos cubiertas o fijadas sobre "microchips" de superficie sólida, la cual puede ser utilizada en la detección de antígenos o en el análisis de expresión de proteínas.

EN: antibody microarrays

micronaire

DF: Una medida combinada de finura y madurez de la fibra de algodón en base al perímetro de la fibra y al grosor de la pared de la fibra.

EN: micronaire

micronecton

DF: Organismos nadadores relativamente pequeños cuyo tamaño oscila entre el del plancton (<2 cm), que va a la deriva, y el del necton, que es más grande (>10 cm) y posee la habilidad de nadar libremente sin resultar excesivamente afectado por las corrientes.

EN: micronekton

Micronesia

DF: Una de las tres divisiones principales de Islas del Océano Pacífico, en el océano Pacífico occidental, al norte de la Línea del Ecuador. Los grupos de islas principales incluyen las Islas Carolina, Nauru, Kiribati, las Islas Marianas del Norte y las Islas Marshall.

EN: Micronesia

micronutrientes de la planta

DF: Nutrientes minerales que requieren las plantas en cantidades diminutas.

EN: plant micronutrients

microorganismos

DF: Organismos como bacterias, hongos, microalgas y virus, entre otros, que pueden ser vistos solamente por medio de un microscopio.

EN: microorganisms

microorganismos lipolíticos

DF: Microorganismos productores de lipasa capaces de degradar lípidos y que producen ácidos grasos libres.

EN: lipolytic microorganisms

microrrelieve

DF: Irregularidades de la superficie del suelo que, cuando son comparadas desde un punto fijo de elevación entre ellas, presentan diferencias de altura inferiores a los 3.048 m y mayores a los 7.62 cm en una distancia de 1.22 a 19.50 m.

EN: microrelief

microscopia confocal

DF: Técnica en la que solo un punto pequeño es iluminado y observado al mismo tiempo a través de un microscopio de luz, de modo que, mediante un barrido del campo punto por punto, se crea una imagen. Las fuentes de luz pueden ser convencionales o láser y es posible realizar observaciones transmitidas o con fluorescencia.

EN: confocal microscopy

microscopia de efecto túnel

DF: Tipo de microscopia de barrido por sonda en el que una aguja conductora muy puntiaguda es colocada solo unos cuantos angstroms sobre la superficie de la muestra. La diminuta corriente de tunelización que fluye entre la muestra y la punta de la aguja es medida y, como resultado, se producen fotografías tridimensionales. Capas delgadas de metal se colocan en las muestras biológicas debido a la escasa conductividad electrónica de la mayoría de ellas.

EN: scanning tunneling microscopy

microscopia de fuerza atómica

DF: Tipo de microscopia de sonda de barrido en el que una sonda recorre sistemáticamente la superficie de una muestra que está siendo escaneada en una trama de barrido. La posición vertical es registrada a medida que un resorte conectado a la sonda sube y baja en respuesta a los puntos más altos y más bajos de la superficie. Estas desviaciones generan un mapa topográfico de la muestra.

EN: atomic force microscopy

microscopia de luz polarizada

DF: Microscopia en la que fenómenos que son el resultado de la orientación preferencial de las propiedades ópticas con respecto al plano de vibración de la luz polarizada son visibles y los parámetros correlacionados son medibles.

EN: polarized light microscopy

microscopia de sonda de barrido

DF: Microscopia de barrido en la que una sonda muy puntiaguda recorre muy de cerca una superficie, explotando una propiedad particular relacionada con dicha superficie.

EN: scanning probe microscopy

microscopía electroquímica de barrido

DF: Técnica de microscopia de sonda de barrido que utiliza un ultramicroelectrodo que registra simultáneamente cambios en el potencial electroquímico a medida que realiza el barrido, creando de ese modo imágenes topográficas con información electroquímica localizada.

EN: scanning electrochemical microscopy

microscopía fluorescente

DF: Microscopía de las muestras teñidas con colorante fluorescente (usualmente isotiocianato de fluoresceína) o de materiales naturalmente fluorescentes, que emiten luz cuando son expuestos a luz ultravioleta o azul. La microscopía inmunofluorescente utiliza anticuerpos que han sido etiquetados con tinte fluorescente.

EN: fluorescence microscopy

microsomas

DF: Formaciones vesiculares formadas por el retículo endoplásmico cuando se produce la ruptura celular. Se pueden aislar mediante centrifugación diferencial y se componen de tres elementos estructurales: las vesículas rugosas, las vesículas lisas y los ribosomas.

EN: microsomes

micrósporas

DF: La más pequeña de los dos tipos de esporas producidas en plantas heterosporas, que se desarrolla como gametofito masculino.

EN: microspores

microsporocitos

DF: Célula que sufre meiosis para producir cuatro microsporas.

EN: microsporocytes

Microsporum

DF: Género de hongo que causa micosis en humanos y animales.

EN: Microsporum

microtúbulos

DF: Filamentos delgados y cilíndricos que se encuentran en el citoesqueleto de las células de plantas y animales. Están compuestas por proteína tubulina.

EN: microtubules

microvellosidades

DF: Proyecciones diminutas de membranas celulares que aumentan enormemente el área de la superficie de la célula.

EN: microvilli

middlings

DF: Combinación de las partes gruesas de trigo molido y el rebacillo más fino, separado de la harina fina y el rebacillo grueso en el cernido. Antes era considerado valioso sólo para alimentación animal pero ahora, después de la separación del salvado, se usa para lograr la mejor calidad de harina. El salvado contiene una gran proporción de gluten.

EN: middlings

mielografía

DF: Visualización de rayos X de la médula espinal posterior a la inyección de un medio de contraste en el espacio aracnoideo espinal.

EN: myelography

mieloma

DF: Tumor maligno de las células plasmáticas que usualmente surge en la médula ósea; se caracteriza por participación difusa del sistema esquelético, hiperglobulinemia, proteinuria de Bence-Jones, y anemia.

EN: myeloma

milbemicinas

DF: Familia de los antibióticos macrólidos con actividad insecticida y acaricida. La milbemectina es una mezcla de milbemicinas A3 y A4 ; su estructura en primer plano compuesta por moxidectina (CL 301 423) es milbemicina B.

EN: milbemycins

mildiu

DF: Nombre común par un hongo que deja una delgada capa blanca en la superficie de las plantas y de otros materiales donde crece.

EN: mildews

mildiu lanoso

DF: Pseudohongo que produce parches grisáceos de textura suave, generalmente en la parte inferior de las hojas.

EN: downy mildew

mimetismo (comportamiento)

DF: Imitación que realiza un organismo de otro o de los objetos naturales alrededor de los cuales vive, para protegerse y camuflarse de sus depredadores.

EN: mimicry (behavior)

mineralización

DF: Degradación de compuestos orgánicos a sus formas inorgánicas (minerales), como por ejemplo, proteínas a nitratos, fosfatos, etc.

EN: mineralization

minería de superficie

DF: Cualquier proceso de eliminación de tierra, roca y otros estratos, dirigido a descubrir el yacimiento subyacente de minerales o combustibles.

EN: surface mining

minería genómica

DF: Proceso de descubrimiento de varios tipos de información sobre los productos o los procesos naturales de un organismo, con base en el análisis de su genoma.

EN: genome mining

mínimos cuadrados

DF: Método estadístico para encontrar una línea o una curva (i.e. ' mejor ajuste') y representa una relación entre dos cantidades medidas (e.g. la altura y la edad de un monte de árboles). Las mediciones se representan como puntos de un gráfico. Si se agrupan cerca de la misma línea, el método de los cuadrados mínimos se usa para encontrar la suma mínima de los cuadrados de la distancia vertical de cada punto desde la línea propuesta.

EN: least squares

minociclina

DF: Análogo de la tetraciclina, que tiene un 7-dimetilamino y carece del 5 metilo y grupos hidroxilo, los cuales son eficaces contra las infecciones de estafilococo resistentes a la tetraciclina.

EN: minocycline

mioblastos

DF: Células embrionarias (precursoras) de origen miogénico que se desarrollan desde el mesodermo. Se proliferan, se desplazan a varios sitios y luego se diferencian en una forma apropiada de miocitos.

EN: myoblasts

miocardio

DF: La capa central y más espesa de la pared del corazón que constituye el músculo cardíaco.

EN: myocardium

miocarditis

DF: Inflamación de las paredes musculares del corazón.

EN: myocarditis

miocitos

DF: Células contráctiles maduras, conocidas comúnmente como miocitos, que forman uno de los tres tipos de músculo. Los tres tipos de células musculares son las esqueléticas (fibras musculares, esqueléticas), células cardíacas (miocitos, cardíacas) y lisas (miocitos, músculo liso). Se derivan de las células musculares llamadas mioblastos.

EN: myocytes

miofibrillas

DF: Orgánulos contráctiles, cilíndricos y alargados de las células de los músculos estriados, compuestos de filamentos de actina y miosina y otras proteínas organizadas en conjuntos de unidades repetitivas denominadas sarcómeros.

EN: myofibrils

miogenina

DF: Factor miogénico de regulación que controla la miogénesis. Es inducido durante la diferenciación de cada línea celular de los músculos esqueléticos que ha sido investigada, a diferencia de los otros factores miogénicos de regulación, que solo aparecen en ciertos tipos de células.

EN: myogenin

miopía

DF: Ametropía en la que los rayos luminosos que entran en el ojo, paralelos al eje óptico, se concentran en frente de la retina cuando la acomodación está relajada, lo que tiene lugar cuando la córnea presenta una curvatura excesiva o cuando el globo ocular es demasiado alargado de adelante

hacia atrás. También se le denomina visión corta.
EN: myopia

miosina

DF: Proteína más importante en el músculo y el constituyente principal de los delgados filamentos de las fibras musculares. Junto con la actina, es la responsable de la contracción y relajación de los músculos.

EN: myosin

miositis

DF: Inflamación de los músculos esqueléticos. Los procesos infecciosos, autoinmunes y paraneoplásicos representan algunas de las condiciones más comunes que pueden asociarse con la miositis.

EN: myositis

miostatina

DF: Factor de diferenciación del crecimiento que constituye un potente inhibidor del desarrollo del músculo esquelético. Puede influir en la regulación de la miogénesis y en el mantenimiento de los músculos durante la edad adulta.

EN: myostatin

miotubos

DF: Células multinucleadas individuales grandes, cilíndricas o prismáticas que forman la unidad básica del músculo esquelético. Están compuestas de miofibrillas encerradas en el sarcolema y adheridas a él. Se derivan de la fusión de los mioblastos esqueléticos en un sincitio, seguida de una diferenciación.

EN: myotubes

miso

DF: Pasta de soja fermentada que también puede contener arroz, cebada o trigo.

EN: miso

mitofagia

DF: Degradación selectiva de las mitocondrias dañadas o no deseadas mediante la autofagia.

EN: mitophagy

mitogénesis

DF: Inducción de la mitosis en una célula, principalmente a través de un mitógeno.

EN: mitogenesis

mitosis

DF: Tipo de división del núcleo celular mediante el cual los dos núcleos hijos reciben normalmente complementos idénticos del número de cromosomas de las células somáticas de la especie.

EN: mitosis

modelos

DF: Representación de las relaciones que definen una situación en estudio. Puede ser un conjunto de ecuaciones matemáticas, un programa informático o cualquier otro tipo de representación, desde declaraciones verbales hasta objetos físicos.

EN: models

modelos animales

DF: Animales no humanos, seleccionados por sus características específicas para utilizarlos en investigaciones, enseñanza y ensayos experimentales.

EN: animal models

modelos animales de enfermedades

DF: Usar en relación a animales cuyos mecanismos patológicos son suficientemente similares a los de una enfermedad humana como para servir de modelo de la enfermedad humana. La enfermedad puede ser inducida u ocurrir naturalmente.

EN: animal disease models

modelos bioeconómicos

DF: Modelos empleados para calcular y predecir los impactos de varias alteraciones en las estrategias de gestión de los recursos naturales y la agricultura en objetivos económicos, ambientales y de sostenibilidad.

EN: bioeconomic models

modelos biológicos

DF: Representaciones teóricas que estimulan el comportamiento o la actividad de procesos o enfermedades biológicas. Incluyen el uso de ecuaciones matemáticas, computadoras y otros tipos de equipo electrónico.

EN: biological models

Modelos de Circulación General

DF: Modelos hidrodinámicos de la atmósfera en una cuadrícula o resolución espectral que determinan la presión de superficie y las distribuciones verticales de velocidad, temperatura, densidad y vapor de agua como funciones de tiempo de las leyes hidrostáticas y de conservación de masa, la primera ley de la termodinámica, la segunda ley del movimiento de Newton, la ecuación de estado, y la ley de conservación de vapor de agua. La abreviatura en inglés es GCM. La abreviatura AGCM corresponde a modelos atmosféricos de circulación general, en tanto que la abreviatura de modelos oceánicos de circulación general es OGCM.

EN: General Circulation Models

modelos de exposición

DF: Conceptualización matemática, estadística o visual del proceso de exposición.

EN: exposure models

modelos de insecto

DF: Insectos en los que se investiga un fenómeno biológico que se parece al mismo fenómeno en otros insectos u otra especie.

EN: insect models

modelos de sistemas de alimentos

DF: Elementos simples, que pueden o no ser alimentos, y que se utilizan como herramientas para estudiar las propiedades o interacciones de los alimentos; por ejemplo, el aceite de oliva calentado puede servir para observar el desplazamiento de los materiales del empaquetado de los alimentos.

EN: model food systems

modelos de transporte y destino

DF: Ecuaciones matemáticas que simulan un sistema físico el cual es usado para evaluar y predecir el movimiento y el comportamiento de los productos químicos en el medio ambiente.

EN: fate and transport models

modelos determinísticos

DF: Modelo matemático en el que los parámetros y las variables no están sujetos a fluctuaciones aleatorias, de modo que el sistema es definido en algún momento por las condiciones iniciales seleccionadas.

EN: deterministic models

modelos estadísticos

DF: Formulaciones o análisis estadísticos que, cuando son aplicados a los datos y encajan con estos, son utilizados para verificar las suposiciones y los parámetros empleados en el análisis. Algunos ejemplos de modelos estadísticos son los modelos lineal, binomial, polinomial, el de dos parámetros, etc.

EN: statistical models

modelos genéticos

DF: Representaciones teóricas que imitan el comportamiento o la actividad de procesos o fenómenos genéticos. Incluyen el uso de ecuaciones matemáticas, computadoras y otros equipos electrónicos.

EN: genetic models

modelos moleculares

DF: Modelos utilizados experimental o teóricamente para estudiar la forma molecular, las propiedades electrónicas o las interacciones. Incluyen moléculas análogas, gráficos generados por computadora y estructuras mecánicas.

EN: molecular models

modificación conductual

DF: Alteración de la conducta mediante el uso de técnicas de condicionamiento.

EN: behavior modification

modificación post-translacional

DF: Cualquiera de varias modificaciones post-traduccionales de péptidos o proteínas enzimáticamente catalizadas en la célula de origen. Estas modificaciones incluyen la carboxilación, hidroxilación, acetilación, fosforilación, metilación, glicosilación, ubiquitinación, oxidación, proteólisis, y entrecruzamiento y dan lugar a cambios en el peso molecular y movilidad electroforética.

EN: post-translational modification

modificadores (genes)

DF: Genes que controlan o cambian las expresiones fenotípicas de otros genes al interferir con la transcripción.

EN: modifiers (genes)

módulo de pérdida

DF: Medida de la energía disipada como calor en un material viscoelástico, como un polímero, cuando se somete a la deformación, la cual representa una medida indirecta de la viscosidad de los polímeros.

EN: loss modulus

moho (hongo)

DF: Hongo con una capa visible de mildiú en el micelio donde se pueden apreciar conidios en forma de polvo.

EN: molds (fungi)

moho en polvo

DF: Un hongo que forma una capa polvorienta blanca en hojas y tallos.

EN: powdery mildew

moldeo por inyección

DF: Proceso de fabricación que es llevado a cabo mediante la inyección de materiales como plásticos, metales, vidrios y cerámicas en un molde.

EN: injection molding

moldeo rotacional

DF: Proceso mediante el cual plásticos líquidos o en polvo son transformados en materiales plásticos huecos.

EN: rotational molding

molduras

DF: Piezas con diseños y formas particulares, hechas de madera, plástico u otro material, que se usan como bordes decorativos.

EN: moldings (decorative trim)

molécula 1 de adhesión intercelular

DF: Ligando de la superficie celular que interviene en la adhesión y la inflamación de los leucocitos. Su producción es inducida por el interferón gamma y es requerido en la migración de los neutrófilos al tejido inflamado.

EN: intercellular adhesion molecule-1

molécula de adhesión celular epitelial

DF: Molécula de adhesión celular expresada en las membranas de casi todas las células epiteliales, especialmente en las uniones entre las células epiteliales intestinales y los linfocitos intraepiteliales. También es expresada en la superficie de las células del adenocarcinoma y las células epiteliales tumorales. Puede funcionar en la mucosa mediante interacciones homofílicas que proporcionan una barrera contra las infecciones. Además, regula la proliferación y la diferenciación de las células madre de embriones.

EN: epithelial cell adhesion molecule

molecular clonación

DF: Inserción de moléculas de ADN recombinante de fuentes procarióticas o eucarióticas dentro de un vehículo de replicación, tal como un plásmido, o virus vector, y la introducción de las moléculas híbridas resultantes en células receptoras sin alterar la viabilidad de esas células.

EN: molecular cloning

moléculas de adhesión celular

DF: Ligandos superficiales, a menudo glicoproteínas, que median en la adhesión célula a célula. Entre sus funciones se incluyen la unión y la interconexión de varios sistemas vertebrados y el mantenimiento de la integración de los tejidos, la cicatrización, los movimientos morfogénéticos, las migraciones celulares y la metástasis.

EN: cell adhesion molecules

mollejas

DF: Las glándulas timo de ternera, becerro, cordero y cerdo usadas como alimento.

EN: sweetbreads

moluscos

DF: Organismos acuáticos invertebrados como las ostras y las almejas en el fílum Mollusca que típicamente tiene un cuerpo que va encerrado en una concha calcárea firme.

EN: molluscs

molusquicidas

DF: Plaguicidas que eliminan a los caracoles y a las babosas.

EN: molluscicides

mondongo

DF: Corte de carne bovina de venta al por menor, que consiste en las paredes del rumen y el retículo. El mondongo o callo también puede venir de carne de cerdo y ovino.

EN: tripe

monitoreo ambiental

DF: Monitoreo del nivel de toxinas, contaminantes químicos y microbianos u otras sustancias nocivas en el ambiente (suelo, aire y agua), el lugar de trabajo o el cuerpo de las personas y los animales presentes en dicho ambiente.

EN: environmental monitoring

monoecia

DF: Fenómeno en el que la misma planta tiene flores estaminíferas y pistiladas en distintos lugares.

EN: monoecy

monofilia

DF: Relación filogenética que consiste en agrupar organismos de todos los descendientes de un único ancestro común y cuya historia evolutiva se destaca por compartir características derivadas.

EN: monophyly

monoploidía

DF: Organismo que presenta un conjunto básico de cromosomas, derivado de la especie diploide.

EN: monoploidy

monopolio

DF: Único vendedor que ejerce control sobre las ventas en el mercado.

EN: monopoly

monopsonio

DF: Único comprador que ejerce control sobre las compras en el mercado.

EN: monopsony

monosómicos

DF: La propiedad de tener un número diploide de cromosomas al que le falta un cromosoma homólogo, e.g. $2N-1$.

EN: monosomics

monoterpenoides

DF: Terpenoides con un esqueleto de C_{10} .

EN: monoterpenoids

montes submarinos

DF: Elevación del fondo marino de 1000 m o mayor. Puede ser discreta, dispuesta en un grupo lineal o aleatorio o conectada a sus bases y alineada a lo largo de una cresta o elevación.

EN: seamounts

monurón TCA

DF: Sal de monurón y ácido tricloroacético.

EN: monuron TCA

mor

DF: Capa de material orgánico constituida por restos vegetales casi irreconocibles y de los productos de su descomposición, cubierta por desperdicios, que yace en la superficie del suelo mineral sin mezclarse con él y en la que no hay lombrices de tierra.

EN: mor

moralidad

DF: Normas de conducta que distinguen el bien del mal.

EN: morality

mordiente

DF: Materia aglutinante que forma complejos de coordinación con ciertos tintes o colorantes y que ayuda a adherirlos a un sustrato (tejido, tela, madera, cuero, etc.)

EN: mordants

morfina

DF: Principal alcaloide del opio y analgésico narcótico opioide prototipo. Tiene efectos generalizados en el sistema nervioso central y en el músculo liso.

EN: morphine

morfogénesis

DF: Desarrollo de estructuras anatómicas que le dan forma a un organismo unicelular o multicelular. En la morfogénesis todo un organismo o una o varias de sus partes cambian de forma.

EN: morphogenesis

morfología de las plantas

DF: La forma, configuración y relaciones espaciales 3D (estructura) de las partes de las plantas y de las plantas completas.

EN: plant morphology

morfometría

DF: Medición de la forma o estructura de los organismos y sus partes.

EN: morphometry

mortadela

DF: Salchicha italiana grande, sazónada y ahumada, hecha de carne molida de cerdo, carne de vacuno, y grasa de cerdo.

EN: mortadella

mortalidad

DF: Todas las muertes registradas en una población determinada.

EN: mortality

mortalidad de peces

DF: Muerte repentina de peces por causas naturales, contaminantes o factores ambientales, tales como la reducción de la concentración de oxígeno disuelto en un cuerpo de agua.

EN: fish kills

mortalidad embrionaria

DF: Muerte del embrión durante la embriogénesis.

EN: embryonic mortality

moruecos

DF: Ovejas jóvenes desde el destete hasta su primera esquila o trasquilada.

EN: hoggets

mostaza (condimento)

DF: Aderezo producido con las semillas molidas de la planta de la mostaza (Brassica), disponible en polvo o en pasta.

EN: mustard (condiment)

mosto de uva

DF: Mezcla de jugo, pulpa y hollejo de uva que se fermenta para convertir en vino.

EN: grape must

moteado de la resina

DF: Raya angosta, parecida a la médula en la superficie de un trozo de madera, normalmente pardusca, de hasta varios centímetros de largo, que es el resultado de la excavación de las larvas en los tejidos en desarrollo del árbol.

EN: pith flecks

motilidad celular

DF: Movimiento de las células de un lugar a otro.

EN: cell movement

motilina

DF: Cadena polipéptido 22 aminoácidos (peso molecular 2700) aislado del duodeno. A pH bajo, inhibe la actividad motora gástrica, mientras que a pH alto, tiene efecto estimulador.

EN: motilin

motivo hélice-giro-hélice

DF: Motivo proteico de unión al ADN formado de dos hélices alfa y conectados por una cadena de aminoácidos extensión corta, que constituyen el "giro".

EN: helix-turn-helix motifs

motivos de aminoácidos

DF: Componentes estructurales de ocurrencia común de proteínas formados por combinaciones simples de estructuras secundarias adyacentes.

EN: amino acid motifs

motivos EF Hand

DF: Motivos que se unen al calcio compuestos de dos hélices (E y F) unidas por un lazo. El calcio se une en la región del lazo. Estos motivos se encuentran en muchas proteínas que son reguladas por calcio.

EN: EF hand motifs

motivos hélice-bucle-hélice

DF: Estructuras supersecundarias recurrentes caracterizadas por 20 aminoácidos que se pliegan en dos hélices conectadas por un bucle no helicoidal. Se encuentran en muchas proteínas de enlace a ADN específicas de secuencias y en las proteínas de enlace al calcio.

EN: helix-loop-helix motifs

motivos nucleótidos

DF: Componentes estructurales de secuencias de bases o de nucleótidos observados comúnmente, que pueden ser representados por una secuencia de consenso o un logo de secuencias.

EN: nucleotide motifs

motocicletas

DF: Vehículos de dos ruedas impulsados por un motor.

EN: motorcycles

movilidad social

DF: Movimiento ascendente o descendente de los individuos o los grupos en diferentes posiciones de una jerarquía social con base en factores como riqueza, ingresos, ocupación, educación, poder social u otros recursos sociales escasos. Una sociedad con un alto índice de movilidad social y buenas oportunidades de lograr una movilidad social ascendente no es igualitaria; sin embargo, maximiza las oportunidades de un individuo o un grupo de obtener más escasos recursos de la sociedad que los que pueden conseguir otros individuos o grupos.

EN: social mobility

movimiento de masas

DF: Movimiento sobre una ladera de una porción de la superficie del terreno, es decir, un único derrumbe o movimiento cuesta abajo gradual y simultáneo de la masa total de tierra suelta sobre una ladera.

EN: mass movement

moxalactam

DF: Antibiótico beta-lactámico de amplio-espectro, similar en estructura a las cefalosporinas, excepto por la sustitución

de medio oxa azabicyclo por medio tia azabicyclo de ciertas cefalosporinas . Se ha propuesto especialmente para la meningitis (meningococo) porque atraviesa la barrera sangre-cerebro y combate las infecciones anaeróbicas.

EN: moxalactam

mucinas

DF: Mucoproteínas de alto peso molecular que protegen la superficie de las células epiteliales al actuar como barrera a las partículas y microorganismos. Las mucinas ancladas a la membrana pueden tener funciones adicionales relacionadas con las interacciones de proteínas en la superficie celular.

EN: mucins

mucoproteínas

DF: Proteínas conjugadas en las que los mucopolisacáridos se combinan con las proteínas. La mitad de los mucopolisacáridos son el grupo predominante con respecto a la proteína que constituye sólo un pequeño porcentaje del peso total.

EN: mucoproteins

mucosa gástrica

DF: Epitelio superficial del estómago que invagina hacia la lámina propia y forma fosas gástricas. Las glándulas tubulares, características de cada región del estómago (cardíaca, gástrica y pilórica) se vacían en las fosas gástricas. La mucosa gástrica está compuesta de varios tipos distintos de células.

EN: gastric mucosa

mucosa intestinal

DF: Membrana epitelial que alinea los intestinos, produciendo mucosidad en su borde libre.

EN: intestinal mucosa

mucosa respiratoria

DF: Membrana mucosa que recubre las vías respiratorias, incluidos la cavidad nasal, la laringe, la tráquea y el árbol bronquial. La mucosa respiratoria consta de varios tipos de células epiteliales que van desde las cilíndricas ciliadas hasta las simples células caliciformes escamosas y mucosas, y de glándulas que contienen células mucosas y serosas.

EN: respiratory mucosa

muda

DF: Desprendimiento periódico de plumas, pelo o cutícula. Es un proceso de soltura o descamación, especialmente la muda de una cubierta exterior y el desarrollo de una nueva. Este fenómeno permite el crecimiento en los artrópodos, la renovación de la piel en anfibios y reptiles

y el desprendimiento del pelaje de invierno en aves y mamíferos.

EN: molting

muermo

DF: Enfermedad contagiosa de los caballos que se puede transmitir a los seres humanos. La causan *Pseudomonas mallei* (sin. *Burkholderia mallei*) y se caracteriza por ulceración de la mucosa respiratoria y una erupción de los nódulos de la piel.

EN: glanders

muerte por helada

DF: Muerte de una parte o de toda una población como resultado de su exposición a bajas temperaturas o a las inclemencias del tiempo durante el invierno.

EN: winterkill

muestreo de actividades

DF: Forma de muestreo en la que durante cierto periodo se realiza un gran número de observaciones sobre máquinas, trabajadores y procesos, a fin de descubrir cuánto tiempo tomará llevar a cabo una actividad.

EN: activity sampling

mulas

DF: Descendencia híbrida de un asno y una yegua.

EN: mules

mulesing (mutilación)

DF: La extracción quirúrgica o la destrucción física de la piel cerca de la cola y el área perineal de la oveja para reducir la incidencia de larvas de moscas (miasis).

EN: mulesing

multipartasitismo

DF: Parasitismo de diferentes especies de parásitos alojados en un solo huésped.

EN: multipartasitism

multiplicadores

DF: En macroeconomía es el incremento proporcional del ingreso nacional (en forma de consumo de bienes y servicios finales), que ocurre de cada incremento unitario en nuevo gasto derivado de alguna fuente "autónoma" como la inversión privada, el gobierno o el mundo exterior (a través de las exportaciones). La suma total de todo el consumo adicional inducido por el gasto inicial excede en general al monto del propio gasto inicial. La medida cuantitativa de este consumo inicial en relación con el incremento inicial en el gasto de inversión es el multiplicador. Se pueden calcular numerosas variantes de multiplicador básico.

EN: multipliers

Musa paradisiaca

DF: Híbrido interespecífico entre Musa acuminata x Musa balbisiana.

EN: Musa paradisiaca

muscalure

DF: Una feromona sexual sintética con la cual se obtiene la atracción de moscas domésticas, Musca domestica.

EN: muscalure

muscarina

DF: Alcaloide tóxico que se encuentra en la Amanita muscaria (matamoscas) y en otros hongos de la especie Inocybe. Es la primera sustancia parasimpaticomimética que se ha estudiado. Causa una activación parasimpática profunda que puede conducir a convulsiones y la muerte. El antídoto específico utilizado contra él es la atropina.

EN: muscarine

musulmanes

DF: Personas cuyo credo religioso es el islam.

EN: Muslims

mutación

DF: Cualquier cambio en el material genético que puede detectarse y heredarse, que no es causado por segregación o recombinación genética y que se transmite a las células hijas y las generaciones siguientes, a menos que sea un factor letal dominante.

EN: mutation

mutación de ganancia de función

DF: Tipo de mutación en la que el producto del gen alterado cumple una nueva función molecular o presenta un nuevo patrón de expresión de genes. Suele ser dominante o semidominante.

EN: gain-of-function mutation

mutación de pérdida de función

DF: Tipo de mutación en la que el producto del gen alterado carece de la función molecular del gen en estado natural.

EN: loss-of-function mutation

mutación missense

DF: Una mutación en la cual un codón muta de forma que dirige la incorporación de un aminoácido diferente. Esta sustitución puede conducir a un producto inestable o inactivo.

EN: missense mutation

mutación puntual

DF: Mutación causada por la sustitución de un nucleótido por otro. Esto causa que una molécula

de ADN tenga un cambio en un solo par de bases.
EN: point mutation

mutación sin sentido

DF: Mutación en la que el sentido del codón (que codifica un aminoácido) se transforma en la misma secuencia de un codón de detención. Esto causa la terminación prematura de la traducción de la proteína, lo que resulta en la producción de proteínas truncadas que pueden ser no funcionales.

EN: nonsense mutation

mutagénesis

DF: Proceso en el que se generan mutaciones genéticas. Puede ocurrir en forma espontánea o ser inducido por mutágenos.

EN: mutagenesis

mutagénesis en sitio dirigido

DF: Mutagénesis en la cual la mutación es causada por inducción in vitro, dirigida a una región específica de la molécula de ADN. El método más común involucra el uso de un mutante oligonucleótido químicamente sintetizado que se puede hibridar con la molécula específica de ADN. El ADN bicatenario resultante puede ser transferido a una línea de célula bacteriana y las cepas mutantes pueden ser recuperadas.

EN: site-directed mutagenesis

mutagénesis insercional

DF: Mutagénesis en la que la mutación es causada por la introducción de secuencias de ADN extraño en un gen. Esto puede ocurrir espontáneamente in vivo o se puede introducir experimentalmente in vitro. Se puede insertar ADN proviral a un proto oncógeno en forma directa o adyacente. La inserción del provirus puede causar mutaciones interrumpiendo las secuencias de codificación o los elementos reguladores, o causar expresiones no reguladas del proto oncógeno, lo cual produce formación de tumores.

EN: insertional mutagenesis

mutágenos

DF: Agentes químicos que incrementan la tasa de mutación genética, interviniendo en la función de los ácidos nucleicos. Los clastógenos constituyen mutágenos específicos que producen rupturas en los cromosomas.

EN: mutagens

mutualismo

DF: Tipo de relación simbiótica de la que ambas especies obtienen beneficios.

EN: mutualism

Mycobacterium avium

DF: Una bacteria que causa tuberculosis en aves de corral domésticas y en otras aves. En cerdos, puede causar

enfermedades localizadas y algunas veces diseminadas. Este organismo ocurre ocasionalmente en ganado bovino y ovino. Debe ser distinguido del complejo M. avium, el cual infecta principalmente a humanos.

EN: Mycobacterium avium

Mycogone

DF: Género de hongo que es patogénico en champiñones cultivados.

EN: Mycogone

N

Naciones Indígenas

DF: Grupos aborígenes formalmente reconocidos por el gobierno canadiense bajo el Acta Indígena federal de 1876.

EN: First Nations

nafcilina

DF: Antibiótico semi-sintético relacionado con la penicilina.

EN: nafcillin

naftacenos

DF: Poliacenos con cuatro anillos de benceno orto-condensados en una disposición de línea recta. Este grupo es mejor conocido por la subclase llamada tetraciclinas.

EN: naphthacenes

naftalenos

DF: Hidrocarburos cristalinos de dos anillos, aislados del alquitrán de hulla. Se utilizan como productos intermedios en la síntesis química, repelentes de insectos, fungicidas, lubricantes, conservantes y, anteriormente, como antisépticos tópicos.

EN: naphthalenes

ñames

DF: Los ñames en los Estados Unidos son en realidad batatas. Por esta razón, el USDA requiere que la etiqueta "ñame" siempre sea acompañada por la de "sweetpotato". Los ñames verdaderos son especies Dioscorea.

EN: yams

nanoalambres

DF: Cables a escala nanométrica de materiales que conducen la electricidad. Pueden ser recubiertos con moléculas como los anticuerpos que se unen a las proteínas y otros.

EN: nanowires

nanoarcillas

DF: Un nanomaterial compuesto por un mineral de arcilla con espesores de capa de un nanómetro.

EN: nanoclays

nanobarras

DF: Estructuras a nanoescala que tienen forma de espigas largas. Las estructuras tienen un diámetro que se mide en la escala nanométrica, con un parámetro de longitud extendida.

EN: nanorods

nanocápsulas

DF: De tamaño nanométrico, hueco, con forma esférica de objetos que pueden ser utilizados para encapsular pequeñas cantidades de productos farmacéuticos, enzimas, u otros catalizadores.

EN: nanocapsules

nanocompuestos

DF: Son materiales creados por la introducción de nanopartículas en una matriz. Los nanocompuestos resultantes pueden presentar mejores propiedades físicas, mecánicas, eléctricas y ópticas.

EN: nanocomposites

nanocompuestos poliméricos

DF: Materiales nanoestructurados producidos por el refuerzo de matrices poliméricas con rellenos nanoescala. Los nanocompuestos de polímero muestran mejores propiedades físicas, químicas y mecánicas.

EN: polymer nanocomposites

nanocristales

DF: Cristales de un tamaño de aproximadamente 10nm.

EN: nanocrystals

nanodiamantes

DF: Partículas de diamante que miden menos de 100 nanómetros.

EN: nanodiamonds

nanoemulsiones

DF: Dispersiones traslúcidas de gotitas de escala nanométrica (el tamaño de las nanogotitas oscila entre 1 y 100 nm).

EN: nanoemulsions

nanofibras

DF: Fibras con un diámetro comúnmente entre 50 y 500 nanómetros.

EN: nanofibers

nanofluidos

DF: Fluidos que contienen partículas nanométricas llamadas nanopartículas.

EN: nanofluids

nanomateriales

DF: Materiales con al menos una dimensión en el rango de 1 a 100 nanómetros.

EN: nanomaterials

nanomedicina

DF: Rama de la medicina que se ocupa de la aplicación de la nanotecnología para la prevención y el tratamiento de enfermedades. Se trata del monitoreo, reparación, construcción y control de los sistemas biológicos humanos a nivel molecular, utilizando nanodispositivos y nanoestructuras de ingeniería.

EN: nanomedicine

nanometales

DF: Partículas metálicas cuyo tamaño oscila entre uno y 100 nanómetros.

EN: nanometals

nanopartículas

DF: Las nanopartículas son trozos de material en el que las tres dimensiones de las partículas se encuentran dentro de la escala nanométrica (en el rango de 1 a 100 nanómetros).

EN: nanoparticles

nanopartículas de aleación

DF: Nanopartículas multimetálicas en un diámetro de 1 a 100 nm.

EN: alloy nanoparticles

nanoplata

DF: Nanopartículas de plata en un rango de entre uno a 100 nm, las cuales contienen de 20 a 15 000 átomos de plata.

EN: nanosilver

nanoporos

DF: Pequeños orificios de dimensiones nanométricas que se hallan en una membrana y que pueden ser utilizados como detectores de una sola molécula. Pueden ser biológicos o sintéticos.

EN: nanopores

nanosferas

DF: Partículas esféricas, que por lo general oscilan entre 50 nm a 1000 nm de tamaño, que tienen potencial como portadores de fármacos y agentes de imagen.

EN: nanospheres

nanotecnología

DF: La comprensión y el control de la dimensión de la materia en dimensiones entre 1 y 100 nanómetros aproximadamente (un nanómetro es una millonésima de metro), donde los fenómenos únicos permiten nuevas aplicaciones. Abarcando la ciencia a nanoescala, ingeniería y tecnología, nanotecnología consiste en la proyección de imagen, de medida, modelización y manipulación de la materia a esta escala de longitud.

EN: nanotechnology

nanotubos

DF: Nanoestructuras con una morfología tubular cerrada, que pueden ser de pared simple o multi-pared. Las estructuras se cree que son libres de defectos, lo que lleva a una alta resistencia a pesar de su baja densidad y puede ser conductor de la electricidad o semiconductor, dependiendo de su helicidad.

EN: nanotubes

nanotubos de carbono

DF: Los nanotubos de una sola o múltiples capas compuestas de láminas de grafeno cilíndrico de átomos de carbono y cerrado en ambos extremos con tapas que contienen anillos pentagonales. Estos nanotubos son moléculas individuales que suelen medir unos poco nanómetros de diámetro y varias micras de longitud.

EN: carbon nanotubes

napa freática suspendida

DF: Superficie superior de una zona local de anegamiento en el suelo, mantenida sobre la masa principal de agua subterránea mediante una capa o un estrato impermeable (a menudo arcilla) y separada de dicha masa por una zona no saturada.

EN: perched water table

narcolepsia

DF: Condición caracterizada por episodios recurrentes de somnolencia diurna y lapsos de inconciencia (microsomnias) que pueden ser asociadas a conductas automáticas y a la amnesia. La fisiopatología de este trastorno incluye, al inicio del sueño, sueño con movimiento ocular rápido (MOR), que normalmente se presentaría luego de la fase de sueño III o IV.

EN: narcolepsy

narcóticos

DF: Originalmente, agentes que causaban somnolencia o inducían el sueño. Ahora. Cualquier derivado, natural o sintético de opio o morfina o cualquier sustancia que tenga sus efectos. Los narcóticos tienen efectos analgésicos potentes asociados a cambios significativos del ánimo y del comportamiento, y el potencial de crear dependencia y tolerancia después de la administración repetida.

EN: narcotics

nasofaringitis

DF: Inflamación de la nasofaringe que suele ser causada por una infección viral.

EN: nasopharyngitis

nastia

DF: Movimiento de partes de la planta en respuesta a estímulos no direccionales que pueden ser externos o estímulos internos de crecimiento.

EN: nastic movement

natamicina

DF: Antibiótico antifúngico macrólido anfótero derivado de *Streptomyces natalensis* o *S. chattanoogensis*. Se utiliza contra una variedad de infecciones fúngicas, principalmente adquiridas por vía tópica.

EN: natamycin

natto

DF: Condimento y saborizante japonés que tiene una textura pegajosa y fuerte sabor similar a queso y está hecho de semillas de soja cocidas al vapor, fermentadas y trituradas.

EN: natto

nauplii

DF: Primera etapa de la larva de algunos crustáceos que puede nadar libremente y tiene tres pares de apéndices, un solo ojo en el centro, y poca o nada segmentación. El término se encuentra generalmente asociado al camarón de salmuera *Artemia*.

EN: nauplii

navajos

DF: Pueblos indígenas del suroeste de Estados Unidos. Constituye la tribu más grande de todos los indios nativoamericanos.

EN: Navajo Indians

necromasa

DF: Masa de organismos muertos (microbios, plantas, insectos, etc.) que suele ser expresada por unidades de superficie del terreno o volumen de agua.

EN: necromass

necropsia

DF: Examen post mortem (posterior a la muerte) que determina la causa de muerte o que sirve para estudiar la patología de una enfermedad.

EN: necropsy

necrosis

DF: Proceso patológico causado por la acción progresiva de enzimas generalmente asociada a trauma celular severo.

EN: necrosis

necton

DF: Organismos acuáticos que nadan activamente y, a diferencia del plancton, pueden navegar contra las corrientes acuáticas.

EN: nekton

nefelometría

DF: Análisis químico basado en el fenómeno por medio del cual

la intensidad de la luz, a través de un medio con partículas dispersas de un índice de refracción distinto del del medio, se atenúa mediante la dispersión. En la nefelometría la intensidad de la luz dispersa se mide normal, pero no necesariamente, de manera perpendicular al haz incidente.

EN: nephelometry

nefrosis

DF: Término histopatológico descriptivo de enfermedad renal sin componente inflamatorio.

EN: nephrosis

negative sense, single-stranded RNA viruses

DF: Un grupo de virus ARN cuya única cadena negativa de ARN viral (3' a 5') tiene una secuencia de base complementaria al sentido positivo de la cadena (5' a 3'). El ARN viral negativo debe ser convertido por ARN polimerasa a ARN de sentido positivo antes de ser traducido a proteína.

EN: negative sense, single-stranded RNA viruses

negociación de valores a futuro

DF: Acuerdo entre dos personas, una que vende y acuerda repartir y una que compra y acuerda recibir un producto de tipo y calidad definidos y en cantidad determinada durante un mes específico de reparto a un precio acordado.

EN: futures trading

negros (raza)

DF: Personas que identifican sus orígenes en alguno de los grupos raciales de África.

EN: Blacks

nematicidas

DF: Plaguicidas que matan nemátodos.

EN: nematocides

neomicina

DF: Complejo antibiótico producido por *Streptomyces fradiae*. Se compone de neomicinas A, B y C y actúa por inhibición de la traducción durante la síntesis de proteínas.

EN: neomycin

neoplasias de la piel

DF: Cáncer que se forma en los tejidos de la piel. Al que se forma en los melanocitos (células que producen el pigmento en la piel) se le denomina melanoma, el que se produce en la parte inferior de la epidermis (la capa externa de la piel) recibe el nombre de carcinoma basocelular, al que se desarrolla en las células escamosas (células planas que se forman en la superficie de la piel) se le llama carcinoma escamoso de piel y al que se forma en las células neuroendocrinas (células que liberan hormonas en respuesta a señales del sistema nervioso) se le denomina carcinoma

neuroendocrino de la piel.
EN: skin neoplasms

neoplasias de la vejiga urinaria
DF: Cáncer que se forma en los tejidos de la vejiga (órgano que almacena la orina).
EN: urinary bladder neoplasms

neoplasias del sistema digestivo
DF: Tumores o cáncer en el sistema digestivo.
EN: digestive system neoplasms

neoplasias en cabeza y cuello
DF: Tumores de tejidos blandos o cáncer que aparecen en las superficies mucosas de los labios, la cavidad oral, la faringe, la laringe y el esófago cervical. Surgen también en la nariz y los senos paranasales, las glándulas salivales, la glándula tiroides y las glándulas paratiroides e incluyen el cáncer de piel melanoma y no melanoma en la cabeza y el cuello.
EN: head and neck neoplasms

neoplasias esplénicas
DF: Tumores o cáncer en el bazo.
EN: splenic neoplasms

neoplasias faríngeas
DF: Cáncer o tumores de la faringe.
EN: pharyngeal neoplasms

neoplasias gastrointestinales
DF: Tumores o cáncer en el tracto gastrointestinal, desde la boca hasta el conducto anal.
EN: gastrointestinal neoplasms

neoplasias laríngeas
DF: Cánceres o tumores de la laringe o en cualquiera de sus partes.
EN: laryngeal neoplasms

neoplasias mamarias animales
DF: Tumores de la glándula mamaria. Son poco comunes, excepto en las hembras de los perros, que representan el 25% de todos los casos de neoplasia.
EN: mammary neoplasms (animal)

neoplasias orofaríngeas
DF: Cáncer o tumores de la orofaringe.
EN: oropharyngeal neoplasms

neoplasias tiroideas
DF: Cáncer o tumores en la glándula tiroides.
EN: thyroid neoplasms

neoplasmas

DF: Nuevo crecimiento anormal de tejido. Al compararlos con los neoplasmas benignos, los neoplasmas malignos presentan un mayor grado de anaplasia y tienen las propiedades de invasión y metástasis.

EN: neoplasms

Neorickettsia

DF: Género de bacterias que causan enfermedades en seres humanos, caballos, perros y otros caninos.

EN: Neorickettsia

Neospora

DF: Un género de parásitos protozoarios de la subclase Coccidia. Sus especies son parasíticas en perros, vacas, cabras y ovejas, entre otros. Neospora caninum, una especie que principalmente infecta a los perros, es intracelular en células neurales y de otro tipo en el cuerpo, se multiplica por endodiogenia, no tiene una vacuola parasitófora, y tiene numerosos "rhoptries." Se conoce que causa lesiones en muchos tejidos, especialmente en el cerebro y la médula espinal, así como también abortos en mujeres embarazadas.

EN: Neospora

neotenia

DF: Persistencia de algunas características larvarias o juveniles en los adultos de una especie, observada en algunos anfibios, gusanos, artrópodos, plantas, etc.

EN: neoteny

nervios periféricos

DF: Nervios fuera del cerebro y la médula espinal, incluidos los nervios autonómicos, craneal y espinal. Los nervios periféricos contienen células no neuronales y tejidos conjuntivos así como axones. Las capas de tejidos conjuntivos incluyen, de afuera hacia dentro, el epineuro, el perineuro y el endoneuro.

EN: peripheral nerves

netilmicina

DF: Antibiótico aminoglucósido semisintético 1-N-etil derivado de sisomicina, con acción similar a la gentamicina, excepto en oídos y toxicidad renal.

EN: netilmicin

neumatóforos

DF: Estructura especializada que se desarrolla en la raíz de ciertas plantas. Crece hacia arriba y funciona como el sitio de entrada del oxígeno.

EN: pneumatophores

neumocitos

DF: Células epiteliales que revisten los alvéolos pulmonares.

EN: pneumocytes

neumonía

DF: Inflamación de los pulmones.

EN: pneumonia

neumonía bacteriana

DF: Neumonía causada por varias especies de bacterias. La neumonía bacteriana generalmente es el resultado de diseminación broncogénica de la infección tras microaspiración de secreciones. La categoría más amplia de esta enfermedad la constituyen habitualmente las neumonías de transmisión común.

EN: bacterial pneumonia

neumonía intersticial atípica de los bovinos

DF: Enfermedad pulmonar de los ovinos caracterizada por hiperplasia e hipertrofia de las células septales del pulmón.

EN: ovine pulmonary adenomatosis

neumoperitoneo artificial

DF: Introducción deliberada de aire en la cavidad peritoneal.

EN: artificial pneumoperitoneum

neurilema

DF: Cubierta del nervio. Parte más externa de la vaina medular que cubre una fibra nerviosa mielínica o un conjunto de fibras nerviosas amielínicas.

EN: neurilemma

neuritas

DF: Proyecciones semejantes a pelos de las neuronas estimuladas por factores de crecimiento y por otras moléculas obtenidas en cultivo de tejidos. Estas proyecciones pueden llegar a formar un árbol ramificado de dendritas o un axón simple o pueden ser reabsorbidas en una etapa posterior de desarrollo. El término neurita puede referirse a cualquier brote filamentosos o puntiagudo de una célula neural embrionaria en cultivo de tejido.

EN: neurites

neurocisticercosis

DF: Infección del cerebro, médula espinal, o estructuras perimeníngeas producida por las formas larvarias del género taenia.

EN: neurocysticercosis

neuroendoscopia

DF: Procedimiento en el que se utilizan neuroendoscopios para el diagnóstico y tratamiento de enfermedades. Este método, que por lo general integra el uso de un neuroendoscopio y el de un sistema de neuronavegación asistido por computadora, orienta los procedimientos neuroquirúrgicos.

EN: neuroendoscopy

neuroesquistosomiasis

DF: Esquistosomiasis del cerebro, la médula espinal o las meninges, causada por infecciones con trematodos del género Schistosoma.

EN: neuroschistosomiasis

neurofibrilas

DF: Delicadas fibrillas entrelazadas formadas por la reunión de neurofilamentos y neurotúbulos que van a través del citoplasma del cuerpo de una neurona y que se extienden desde una dendrita a otra o hacia el axón.

EN: neurofibrils

neurogénesis

DF: Formación de neuronas que supone la diferenciación y la división de las células madre. En ella una o ambas células hijas se convierten en neuronas.

EN: neurogenesis

neuroglía

DF: Células no neuronales del sistema nervioso. Se dividen en macroglías (astrocitos, oligodendroglía y células de Schwann) y microglía. No sólo ofrecen soporte físico, sino también responden a las lesiones, regulan la composición iónica y química del medio extracelular, participan en las barreras hematócerebral y hematoretiniana, forman la cubierta de mielina de las vías nerviosas, guían la migración neuronal durante el desarrollo e intercambian metabolitos con las neuronas. Las neuroglías tienen sistemas de captación de transmisores de alta afinidad, canales iónicos dependientes del voltaje y del transmisor de acceso y pueden liberar transmisores, pero su papel en la señalización (como en muchas otras funciones) no está clara.

EN: neuroglia

neurohipófisis

DF: Lóbulo neural o posterior de la glándula pituitaria. El infundíbulo es considerado parte de la glándula pituitaria posterior por la mayoría de los autores.

EN: posterior pituitary

neurohormonas

DF: Hormona, como la norepinefrina, la vasopresina, la hormona antidiurética o la acetilcolina, secretada por células neurosecretoras o que actúan en una parte del sistema nervioso.

EN: neurohormones

neuronas

DF: Unidades celulares básicas del tejido nervioso. Cada neurona está compuesta por un cuerpo, un axón y dendritas. Su función es recibir, conducir y transmitir los impulsos

en el sistema nervioso.

EN: neurons

neuronas motoras

DF: Una neurona que conduce impulsos hacia fuera del cerebro o la médula espinal.

EN: motor neurons

neuronas sensoriales

DF: Neuronas que dirigen impulsos hacia dentro del cerebro o la médula espinal.

EN: sensory neurons

neuropatía

DF: Enfermedades de los nervios periféricos externos al cerebro y la médula espinal, que incluyen enfermedades de la raíz sensitiva, los glándulos, el plexo, y de los nervios sensoriales, autónomos y motores.

EN: peripheral nervous system diseases

neuropatología

DF: Estudio de las enfermedades y los trastornos del sistema nervioso.

EN: neuropathology

neuropéptidos

DF: Péptidos liberados por neuronas como mensajeros intercelulares. Muchos neuropéptidos también son hormonas liberadas por células no neuronales.

EN: neuropeptides

neuroplasticidad

DF: Capacidad del sistema nervioso para cambiar su reactividad, como resultado de activaciones sucesivas.

EN: neuroplasticity

neurorradiografía

DF: Radiografía del sistema nervioso central.

EN: neuroradiography

neurotrofinas

DF: Factores que aumentan las potencialidades de crecimiento de las células nerviosas sensoriales y simpáticas.

EN: neurotrophins

neutrófilos

DF: Leucocitos granulares que tienen un núcleo con tres y hasta cinco lóbulos conectados por delgados filamentos de cromatina y un citoplasma que contiene una granulación fina y discreta que toma coloración con tintes neutrales.

EN: neutrophils

neutrones

DF: Partículas elementales eléctricamente neutras que se

encuentran en todos los núcleos atómicos, excepto en el hidrógeno ligero. Su masa es igual a la del protón y la del electrón juntas y son inestables cuando son aislados del núcleo, por lo que experimentan una desintegración beta. Cuando se habla de neutrones lentos, térmicos, epitérmicos y rápidos se hace referencia a los niveles de energía con los que los neutrones son expulsados de núcleos más pesados durante su desintegración.

EN: neutrons

neutropenia

DF: Disminución del número de leucocitos neutrófilos en la sangre.

EN: neutropenia

Newcastle disease virus

DF: El más conocido paramyxovirus aviar en el género Rubulavirus y la causa de una pneumoencefalitis altamente infecciosa en aves de corral. Es además reportado como causa de conjuntivitis en humanos. La transmisión es por inhalación de gotitas contaminadas o ingestión de agua o alimentos contaminados.

EN: Newcastle disease virus

nichos

DF: Modo en que un organismo se adapta al ecosistema -donde vive, lo que consume, qué lo consume y cómo interactúa con todos los factores bióticos y abióticos.

EN: niches

nicotidamida fosforribosiltransferasa

DF: Una enzima que cataliza la formación de nicotinamida mononucleótida (NMN) desde nicotinamida y el 5-fosforribosil-1-pirofosfato, el paso limitante en la biosíntesis de la coenzima NAD. También es conocido como un factor de crecimiento para principios de los linfocitos B, o una adipocina con la insulina de efectos miméticos (visfatina).

EN: nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase

nigericina

DF: Antibiótico de poliéter que afecta el transporte de iones y la actividad de la ATPasa de la mitocondria. Es producido por *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*.

EN: nigericin

niños en edad escolar

DF: Niños y niñas entre 6 y 11 años de edad.

EN: school children

niños que empiezan a caminar

DF: Niños pequeños que recién están aprendiendo a caminar.

EN: toddlers

nisina

DF: Antibiótico 34-aminoácido polipéptido producido por *Streptococcus lactis*. Se ha utilizado como un preservante de alimentos enlatados, tales como: frutas, verduras y queso.

EN: nisin

nistatina

DF: Complejo antibiótico macrólido antifúngico producido por *Streptomyces noursei*, *S. aureus*, y otras especies de *Streptomyces*. Los componentes biológicamente activos del complejo son nistatina A1, A2, y A3.

EN: nystatin

nitrilasa

DF: Hidrolasas que producen un efecto en nitrilos aromáticos y alifáticos y en amidas de ácido.

EN: nitrilase

nitrocompuestos

DF: Compuestos cuyo grupo nitro NO₂ está unido a un átomo de carbono. Cuando está unido a un átomo de nitrógeno, constituyen nitraminas, y si está unido a un átomo de oxígeno, son nitratos.

EN: nitro compounds

nitrofurantoína

DF: Agente utilizado para tratar las infecciones del tracto urinario, que resulta eficaz contra la mayoría de los organismos gram positivos y gram negativos. Aunque las sulfonamidas y los antibióticos suelen ser los agentes preferidos para tratar dichas infecciones, la nitrofurantoína es ampliamente usada en su profilaxis y eliminación de largo plazo.

EN: nitrofurantoin

nitrosaminas

DF: Clase de compuestos que contienen un radical -NH₂ y uno -NO. Muchos miembros de este grupo tienen propiedades mutagénicas y carcinógenas.

EN: nitrosamines

nivel adecuado de protección

DF: Grado de protección de salud considerado aceptable por un gobierno miembro que establece una medida sanitaria o fitosanitaria.

EN: appropriate level of protection

nivel del agua superficial

DF: Nivel de la superficie de un cuerpo de agua.

EN: surface water level

nivel del mar

DF: Nivel de la superficie del océano, especialmente, el nivel

promedio entre la marea alta y la baja, utilizado como un estándar para calcular la elevación terrestre o la profundidad del mar.

EN: sea level

Nivel Máximo de Consumo Tolerable

DF: Consumo máximo de nutrientes por día que probablemente no generará riesgos de efectos adversos a la salud en un 97 a 98% de individuos en un grupo de edad o género específico.

EN: Tolerable Upper Intake Level

nivel máximo de contaminante

DF: Máximo nivel de ciertos contaminantes permitido en el agua potable suministrada mediante un sistema público de abastecimiento, establecido por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental, con arreglo a la Ley de Agua Potable Segura.

EN: maximum contaminant level

nivel sin efecto adverso observado

DF: Nivel más alto de exposición en los cuales no hay aumentos biológicamente significativos en la frecuencia o severidad de los efectos adversos entre la población expuesta y su control adecuado, algunos efectos pueden ser producidos a este nivel, pero no se consideran negativos o precursores de los efectos adversos.

EN: no observed adverse effect level

niveles de acción de defectos

DF: Niveles de defectos naturales o inevitables en los alimentos que no representan riesgo para la salud de los seres humanos.

EN: defect action levels

niveles tróficos

DF: Descripción de una estructura comunitaria basada en la relación entre la producción, el consumo y la descomposición de energía (alimento) por parte de los organismos. Productores primarios como las algas, herbívoros como los venados y carnívoros como los lobos representan tres niveles tróficos diferentes.

EN: trophic levels

nixtamalización

DF: La nixtamalización consiste en cocer y remojar maíz en una solución de cal, luego el maíz se lava y muele para formar una masa con la que se hacen tortillas, hojarazcas para tacos, chips de maíz, etc.

EN: nixtamalization

nocardiosis

DF: Infección causada por bacterias del género Nocardia.

EN: nocardiosis

nocicepción

DF: Sensación de estímulos nocivos mecánicos, térmicos o químicos, detectada por los nociceptores. Constituye el componente sensorial del dolor visceral y en los tejidos (dolor nociceptivo).

EN: nociception

nogalamicina

DF: Antrociclina proveniente de una variante de *Streptomyces nogalater*. Es un antineoplásico citolítico que inhibe la síntesis de ADN-ARN dependiente mediante la unión al ADN.

EN: nogalamycin

nombres comunes

DF: El nombre familiar o corto, dado a un objeto, popularizado por costumbre local o por grupos específicos.

EN: common names

norlignanos

DF: Groups of plant secondary metabolites containing diphenylpentane skeleton.

Grupos de metabolitos vegetales secundarios que contienen un esqueleto de difenilpentano.

EN: norlignans

Normas Nacionales de Calidad del Aire Ambiente

DF: Normas que definen los niveles de calidad del aire que, de acuerdo con la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos, son necesarios para proporcionar un margen adecuado de seguridad, a fin de proteger la salud pública.

EN: National Ambient Air Quality Standards

normoxia

DF: Estado en el que la presión del oxígeno en el ambiente es igual a la presión parcial del oxígeno en el aire a nivel del mar.

EN: normoxia

novillos

DF: Toros jóvenes de menos de 24 meses de edad.

EN: bullocks

novobiocina

DF: Compuesto antibiótico derivado de *Streptomyces niveus*.

Tiene una estructura química similar a la cumarina. La novobiocina se une al ADN girasa, y bloquea la actividad de la adenosina trifosfato (ATPasa).

EN: novobiocin

nucela

DF: Tejido de un óvulo en el que el gametofito femenino (el saco embrionario) se desarrolla; constituye el megasporangio.

EN: nucellus

nucleidos

DF: Un término general usado para describir un rango completo de elementos y sus isótopos.

EN: nuclides

nucleocápside

DF: Unidad de estructura viral básica conformada por el genoma viral y la cápside circundante.

EN: nucleocapsid

nucleoporinas

DF: Proteínas que forman la estructura del poro nuclear. Están involucradas en el transporte activo, facilitado, y pasivo de las moléculas dentro y fuera de las células del núcleo.

EN: nucleoporins

nucleósido-trifosfato fosfatasa

DF: Enzima que cataliza la hidrólisis de los trifosfatos de nucleósidos a los difosfatos de nucleósidos. También puede catalizar la hidrólisis de trifosfatos y difosfatos de nucleótidos, difosfatos de tiamina y FAD. Las nucleósido-trifosfato fosfatasa I y II son subtipos de la enzima que se encuentran principalmente en los virus.

EN: nucleoside-triphosphate phosphatase

nucleósidos

DF: Bases purina y pirimidina adheridas a una ribosa o una desoxirribosa.

EN: nucleosides

nucleosomas

DF: Unidades estructurales de la cromatina que se repiten; cada una consiste en aproximadamente 200 pares de base de ADN enlazadas alrededor del núcleo protéico. Este núcleo se compone de histonas H2A, H2B, H3, y H4.

EN: nucleosomes

nucleótidos

DF: Subunidad de ADN o ARN compuesta de una base nitrogenada (adenina, guanina, timina o citosina en el ADN; adenina, guanina, uracilo o citosina en el ARN), una molécula de fosfato y una de azúcar (desoxirribosa en el ADN y ribosa en el ARN). Muchos de los nucleótidos se unen para formar una molécula de ADN o ARN.

EN: nucleotides

nudos

DF: Parte de una rama que ha sido rodeada mediante el brote ulterior del tallo. La forma del nudo, tal como aparece en la superficie del corte, depende del ángulo del corte relativo al eje longitudinal del nudo.

EN: knots

nueva combinación

DF: Transferencia de una subespecie publicada válidamente a otra especie, de una especie publicada en forma válida a otro género, o de una especie publicada de manera válida a una subespecie de otra especie.

EN: new combination

Nueva Guinea

DF: Isla del Pacífico Occidental dividida en Irian Jaya (Indonesia) y Papúa Nueva Guinea (independiente desde 1975, antiguamente territorio a cargo de las Naciones Unidas).

EN: New Guinea

nulisómicos

DF: La propiedad de tener un conjunto diploide de cromosomas en donde falta un par homólogo, e.g. $2N-2$.

EN: nullisomics

número básico de reproducción

DF: Número esperado de nuevos casos de una infección causada por un individuo infectado, en una población compuesta únicamente por contactos susceptibles.

EN: basic reproduction number

número de Reynolds

DF: Parámetro adimensional que representa la relación entre las fuerzas de cantidad de movimiento y las fuerzas viscosas en el flujo del fluido.

EN: Reynolds number

nutación

DF: Movimiento de parte de las plantas causado por crecimiento irregular detectado en el almácigo en crecimiento y en los movimientos "de búsqueda" de los jóvenes zarcillos en crecimiento.

EN: nutation

nutrición de las plantas

DF: Elementos nutritivos como el nitrógeno, el fósforo, el potasio, el calcio, el magnesio y el azufre, que resultan esenciales para el crecimiento, el desarrollo y la reproducción normales de las plantas y que suelen derivarse del suelo.

EN: plant nutrition

nutrición parenteral total

DF: La entrega de nutrientes para la asimilación y utilización por un paciente cuya única fuente de nutrientes es a través de soluciones administradas por vía intravenosa, subcutánea, o por alguna otra vía no-alimentarios. Los componentes básicos de las soluciones de NPT son hidrolizados de proteínas o mezclas de aminoácidos libres, monosacáridos, y electrolitos. Los componentes son seleccionados por su capacidad de invertir el catabolismo,

promover el anabolismo, y construir las proteínas estructurales

EN: total parenteral nutrition

nutrientes

DF: Cualquier sustancia que contribuye al crecimiento y la salud de un organismo vivo.

EN: nutrients

nutrigenómica

DF: Estudio de la relación entre la fisiología nutricional y la configuración genética. Incluye el análisis del efecto de los diferentes componentes de los alimentos en la expresión genética y de cómo las variaciones en los genes responden a esos componentes.

EN: nutrigenomics

O

oases

DF: Áreas fértiles o verdes en un desierto o yermo, generadas por la presencia de agua debido a que la napa freática alcanza la superficie.

EN: oases

obesidad

DF: Incremento del peso corporal como resultado de una acumulación excesiva de grasa en el cuerpo. A menudo, se define en términos de un Índice de Masa Corporal mayor o igual a 30.

EN: obesity

obesidad en los niños

DF: Condición médica en niños y jóvenes en los que el exceso de grasa se acumula en el cuerpo, causado por un desequilibrio del consumo de energía y el gasto energético. Se define como un índice de masa corporal igual o superior al percentil 95 para los niños, niñas y adolescentes de la misma edad y sexo. La obesidad infantil puede llevar a la muerte prematura y discapacidad en la edad adulta.

EN: childhood obesity

Objetivo de desempeño CAC

DF: La máxima frecuencia y / o concentración de un peligro en un alimento en un paso específico de la cadena alimentaria antes del momento de consumo que proporciona o contribuye a un [objetivo de inocuidad de los alimentos] OIA o NAP [nivel adecuado de protección], según corresponda.

EN: CAC performance objective

objetivo de inocuidad alimentaria

DF: La máxima ocurrencia y/o concentración de un agente peligroso en un alimento cuando este se ingiere, el cual proporciona el nivel apropiado de protección sanitaria.

EN: food safety objective

obstrucción intestinal

DF: Disfunción, paro o cambio de sentido del flujo normal de los contenidos intestinales hacia el canal anal.

EN: intestinal obstruction

obtención de la impronta de ADN

DF: Método para determinar la secuencia de especificidad de proteínas de unión a ADN. Para la obtención de la impronta de ADN se utiliza un agente lesivo (un reactivo químico o una nucleasa) que divide el ADN en cada par de base.

EN: DNA footprinting

occludinas

DF: Proteína de dominio Marvel que desempeña un papel importante en la formación y la regulación de la barrera de permeabilidad paracelular de la unión estrecha.

EN: occludins

octanos

DF: Grupo de hidrocarburos saturados de ocho átomos de carbono de la serie de los metanos. Incluye isómeros y derivados.

EN: octanes

octreotide

DF: Potente octapéptido análogo de la somatostatina, de acción sintética prolongada que inhibe la secreción de la hormona del crecimiento y se utiliza para tratar tumores secretores de hormonas; diabetes mellitus; hipotensión, ortostática; hiperinsulinismo; hipergastrinemia y fístula del intestino delgado.

EN: octreotide

ocupaciones

DF: Categorías generales de empleo o especializaciones de trabajo, caracterizadas por tareas, niveles de habilidad, estatus, pago, niveles de responsabilidad u otros factores de diferenciación.

EN: occupations

ocurrencia

DF: Frecuencia de un evento o característica sin distinguir entre la prevalencia e incidencia.

EN: occurrence

ocurrencia de la enfermedad

DF: La frecuencia de enfermedad en una población, sin distinguir entre la prevalencia y la incidencia de la enfermedad.

EN: disease occurrence

ocurrencia de patógenos

DF: Un paso en la caracterización de la exposición que describe

la frecuencia de aparición de un patógeno en el medio ambiente.

EN: pathogen occurrence

oferta

DF: Cantidad de bienes o servicios que serán puestos a la venta a una variedad de precios en un momento particular.

EN: supply

oftalmología

DF: Una especialidad quirúrgica que se ocupa de la estructura y función del ojo y el tratamiento médico y quirúrgico de sus defectos y enfermedades.

EN: ophthalmology

Older Americans Act Nutrition Program

DF: El programa de nutrición para la tercera edad, autorizado en virtud del Título III de la Ley de Protección para Estadounidenses de Edad Avanzada, brinda subsidios a agencias estatales sobre la vejez, a fin de apoyar la entrega de comidas en comedores o a domicilio a personas mayores de 60 años. Está diseñado para abordar problemas de insuficiencia alimentaria y aislamiento social entre las personas mayores.

EN: Older Americans Act Nutrition Program

oleandomicina

DF: Antibiótico macrolido producido por *Streptomyces antibioticus*.

EN: oleandomycin

oleoresinas

DF: Solución de resina en un aceite esencial que se produce en muchas plantas, especialmente en las coníferas, o que brota de ellas. La oleoresina del pino constituye una solución de la resina de pino (colofonia) generada a partir de la trementina.

EN: oleoresins

oligodendroglía

DF: Clase de células neurogliales (macrogliales) del sistema nervioso central. Puede ser interfascicular, perivascular o perineuronal (no es lo mismo que las células satélite, perineuronales de los ganglios), según su ubicación. Forman la vaina aislante de mielina de los axones del sistema nervioso central.

EN: oligodendroglia

oligodesoxirribonucleótidos

DF: Grupo de desoxirribonucleótidos (de hasta doce de ellos) en el que los residuos de fosfato de cada desoxirribonucleótido actúan como puentes que forman enlaces diéster entre las porciones de desoxirribosa.

EN: oligodeoxyribonucleotides

oligoelementos

DF: Elementos que existen en cantidades diminutas en la naturaleza.

EN: trace elements

oligomerización

DF: Reacción química en la que algunos compuestos monómeros (aminoácidos, nucleótidos o monosacáridos) se unen para formar oligómeros.

EN: oligomerization

oligomicina

DF: Grupo estrechamente relacionado de sustancias tóxicas elaborado a partir de diversas cepas de *Streptomyces*. Son 26 miembros macrólidos con restos de lactona y dobles enlaces los cuales inhiben varias ATPasas, causando desacoplamiento de la fosforilación durante la respiración mitocondrial. Se utilizan como herramientas en la citoquímica. Algunas oligomicinas específicas son: rutamicina, peliomicina y botricidina (antes venturicidina X).

EN: oligomycin

oligopeptidas

DF: Péptidos compuestos por dos a doce aminoácidos unidos entre sí por enlaces peptídicos (amida) entre los aminoácidos adyacentes.

EN: oligopeptides

oligopolio

DF: Mercado en el que algunos vendedores ejercen control sobre un gran número de compradores. Es lo contrario a oligopsonio.

EN: oligopoly

oligopsonio

DF: Mercado en el que varios compradores ejercen control sobre una gran cantidad de vendedores. Es lo opuesto a oligopolio.

EN: oligopsony

oligorribonucleótidos

DF: Grupo de hasta 12 ribonucleótidos en el que los residuos de fosfato de cada uno de ellos actúan como puentes que forman enlaces diéster entre las fracciones de ribosa.

EN: oligoribonucleotides

omnívoros

DF: Organismo que se alimenta de sustancias de origen animal y vegetal.

EN: omnivores

oncogenes

DF: Genes que potencialmente pueden inducir transformación

neoplásica. Incluyen genes del factor de crecimiento, receptores del factor de crecimiento, proteínas quinasas, transductores de señales, fosfoproteínas nucleares, y factores de transcripción. Cuando estos genes se expresan constitutivamente después de los cambios estructurales y/o regulatorios, puede ocurrir una proliferación incontrolada de células. Los oncogenes virales tienen el prefijo "v-" antes del símbolo del gen. Los oncogenes celulares (proto-oncogenes) tienen el prefijo "c-" antes del símbolo de gen.

EN: oncogenes

oncosferas

DF: Primera etapa larval motriz de céstodos del orden Cyclophyllidea, caracterizada morfológicamente por ganchos que ayudan en la migración a través del intestino del huésped.

EN: oncospheres

ondas cerebrales

DF: Oscilaciones ondulatorias del potencial eléctrico entre las partes del cerebro, registradas por medio de un encefalograma.

EN: brain waves

ontología génica

DF: Conjuntos de vocabularios estructurados utilizados para describir y categorizar los genes y los productos génicos por su función molecular, participación en los procesos biológicos y ubicación celular. Dichos vocabularios y sus asociaciones a los genes y los productos génicos (anotaciones de la ontología génica) son generados y conservados por el Consorcio de Ontología Génica.

EN: gene ontology

oocistos

DF: Zigotos encapsulados de protozoos esporozoos. Un mayor desarrollo en un oocisto produce pequeños organismos individuales infecciosos llamados esporozoitos.

EN: oocysts

operaciones de alimentación concentrada de animales

DF: Instalación en la que grandes cantidades de animales de crianza son confinados, alimentados y criados, como por ejemplo instalaciones para alimentar ganado, cerdos y aves de corral.

EN: concentrated animal feeding operations

operaciones vaca-ternero

DF: Operaciones ganaderas en las que se mantiene un rebaño de crianza de base formado por vacas y toros. Los terneros anuales se venden entre las edades de 6 y 12 meses, junto con las vacas y toros seleccionados, excepto algunas vaquillas que se retienen para reemplazo en el rebaño de

crianza.

EN: cow-calf operations

operón

DF: Unidad genética formada por un sistema de retroalimentación bajo el control de un operador, donde un gen estructural transcribe su mensaje en forma de ARNm luego del bloqueo de un represor producido por un gen regulatorio.

EN: operon

opinión de expertos

DF: Sentencia de una persona autorizada sobre un tema particular.

EN: expert opinion

opistorquiasis

DF: Infección con trematodos del género *Opisthorchis*.

EN: opisthorchiasis

opsina

DF: Proteínas fotosensibles de las membranas de células fotorreceptoras como los conos y los bastones. Las opsinas tienen variadas propiedades de absorción de luz y pertenecen a la familia de los receptores acoplados a proteínas G. Sus ligandos son cromóforos derivados de la vitamina A.

EN: opsin

óptica

DF: Rama de la ciencia física que estudia la transmisión, la generación, la manipulación y la detección de la radiación electromagnética en las longitudes de onda, desde la radiación ultravioleta de vacío hasta el infrarrojo lejano.

EN: optics

óptica de fibras

DF: Técnica de transmisión de señales e imágenes luminosas mediante fibras ópticas (fibras de vidrio o plástico muy finas y flexibles).

EN: fiber optics

optimización de los sistemas

DF: El procedimiento usado en el diseño de un sistema para maximizar o minimizar algún índice de desempeño. Puede implicar la selección de un componente, un principio de funcionamiento o una técnica.

EN: system optimization

optogenética

DF: Combinación de métodos genéticos y ópticos dirigida a controlar, con precisión temporal, eventos específicos en ciertas células en un sistema biológico intacto funcional.

EN: optogenetics

ordenación de tierras

DF: Proceso deliberado de planificación, organización, programación, coordinación, dirección y control de acciones relativas al uso de la tierra.

EN: land management

órdenes y acuerdos para la comercialización

DF: Órdenes y acuerdos que permiten a los productores promover la mercadotecnia ordenada al influir colectivamente en la oferta, la demanda o los precios de un producto en particular para crear un acceso fluido al mercado. El estudio de mercado y la promoción del producto se pueden financiar con fondos combinados. Una vez que se aprueba el acuerdo por un número mínimo exigido de los productores de la mercadería (normalmente un tercio de ellos), la orden de comercialización es valedera y obliga a cumplir todos los compromisos relacionados con el producto dentro del área geográfica cubierta por ella. La orden puede limitar la cantidad de productos comercializados o establecer el grado, el tamaño, la madurez o la calidad de los productos. Existen órdenes de comercialización para la leche, las frutas, los vegetales, y otras mercaderías. Los acuerdos de comercialización pueden contener variadas provisiones, pero son exigidas sólo aquellas que están reguladas por el acuerdo. Una orden puede cancelarse cuando una mayoría de los productores promueve su terminación o cuando el Departamento de Agricultura de los EE.UU. determina que la orden ya no cumple el propósito para el cual fue creada.

EN: marketing orders and agreements

organelas

DF: Estructura celular que cumple una función específica.

EN: organelles

organismos bentónicos

DF: Organismos submarinos que viven en el fondo de un cuerpo de agua.

EN: benthic organisms

órgano vomeronasal

DF: Órgano quimiorreceptor accesorio, separado de la mucosa olfatoria principal. Se encuentra en la base del tabique nasal, cerca del vómer y los huesos nasales. Reenvía señales químicas (como feromonas) al sistema nervioso central que inciden en el comportamiento reproductivo y social. En los humanos la mayoría de sus estructuras, excepto el conducto vomeronasal, sufre una regresión luego del nacimiento.

EN: vomeronasal organ

organogénesis

DF: Formación de células diferenciadas y organización compleja de tejidos que permiten realizar funciones especializadas.

EN: organogenesis

Oriente Medio

DF: Región extensa que comprende países del suroeste de Asia y del noreste de África.

EN: Middle East

Orientia

DF: Género de bacterias que causan tifoidea en seres humanos. Los ácaros son el vector de esta enfermedad.

EN: Orientia

origen de réplica

DF: Secuencia única de ADN de un replicón en la que se inicia la replicación del ADN y prosigue bidireccional o unidireccionalmente. Contiene los sitios en que ocurre la primera separación de las cadenas complementarias, se sintetiza un primer ARN, y tiene lugar el cambio del primer ARN a la síntesis de ADN.

EN: replication origin

ornitina

DF: Aminoácido producido en el ciclo de urea por medio de la separación de la urea de la arginina.

EN: ornithine

orofaringe

DF: Porción media de la faringe que se halla en la parte posterior de la boca, debajo del paladar blando y en la parte superior de la base de la lengua y la epiglotis. Realiza una función digestiva a medida que los alimentos pasan hasta ella desde la boca, antes de ingresar al esófago.

EN: oropharynx

Orthobunyavirus

DF: Un género de la familia Bunyaviridae conteniendo más de 150 virus, la mayoría de los cuales son transmitidos por mosquitos o por insectos acarradeadores de hongos. Ellos están ordenados en serogrupos que incluyen el grupo de virus Bunyamwera (conteniendo los tipos de especies, Bunyamwera virus), grupo de virus California, grupo de virus Simbu y grupo de virus Guama.

EN: Orthobunyavirus

ortodoncia

DF: Especialidad odontológica que se ocupa de la prevención y la corrección de anomalías dentales y orales (maloclusión).

EN: orthodontics

ortofotografía

DF: Procedimiento que elimina las distorsiones propias de la posición de una fotografía aérea (debido a la inclinación de la cámara, el relieve topográfico, etc.) para producir una imagen precisa de la superficie terrestre y ecualizar las distancias representadas en la imagen.

EN: orthophotography

orujillo de aceituna

DF: Subproducto sólido o residuo derivado de exprimir la aceituna, que consiste en pulpa y hueso del fruto del olivo.

EN: olive cake

orujo (pulpa)

DF: El residuo pulposo que queda después que el jugo ha sido exprimido de la fruta.

EN: pomace

oscilación de Madden y Julian

DF: Componente más dominante y coherente de la variabilidad intraestacional de la atmósfera tropical, caracterizado por una fuerte propagación hacia el este de características atmosféricas y que típicamente dura de 30 a 60 días. Puede influir en el clima tropical y en su variabilidad de corto plazo, modulando la fuerza y la periodicidad de los eventos de la Oscilación del Sur-El Niño (OSEN), contribuyendo al balance térmico promedio del Pacífico occidental y regulando el ciclo anual del Pacífico occidental tropical, especialmente el monzón de verano australiano.

EN: Madden-Julian Oscillation

oseltamivir

DF: Acetamido-ciclohexeno que constituye un homólogo estructural del ácido siálico e inhibe la neuraminidasa.

EN: oseltamivir

ósmosis inversa

DF: Aplicación de presión para detener o invertir el paso de un solvente a través de una membrana semipermeable que separa dos soluciones con diferentes concentraciones.

EN: reverse osmosis

osteoartritis

DF: Enfermedad articular progresiva y degenerativa. Es la forma más común de artritis, especialmente en los ancianos. Se cree que la enfermedad es resultado, no del proceso de envejecimiento, sino de los cambios bioquímicos y del estrés biomecánico que afecta al cartílago articular. En la literatura foránea se conoce a menudo como osteoartritis deformante.

EN: osteoarthritis

osteoblastos

DF: Células encargadas de la formación del hueso, que secretan la matriz extracelular. Los cristales de hidroxapatita son depositados posteriormente en matriz para formar el hueso.

EN: osteoblasts

osteocondritis

DF: Inflamación de los huesos y los cartílagos.

EN: osteochondrosis

osteodistrofia renal

DF: Descalcificación de los huesos o desarrollo anormal de estos producido por enfermedades renales crónicas, en las que la síntesis de 1,25-dihidroxitiamina D3 realizada por los riñones es disminuida, lo que conduce a una retroalimentación negativa reducida en la hormona paratiroidea. El hiperparatiroidismo secundario resultante lleva eventualmente a trastornos óseos.

EN: renal osteodystrophy

osteomalacia

DF: Condición médica marcada por el ablandamiento de los huesos (debido a una mineralización insuficiente, con acumulación excesiva de osteiodes), acompañada de dolor, sensibilidad al tacto, debilidad muscular, anorexia, y pérdida de peso, como resultado de una deficiencia de vitamina D y calcio.

EN: osteomalacia

osteomielitis

DF: Inflamación infecciosa de los huesos, generalmente causada por una bacteria. Puede mantenerse localizada o extenderse a través de los huesos.

EN: osteomyelitis

otitis

DF: Inflamación del oído, que puede estar caracterizada por síntomas como dolor de oído, fiebre, trastornos de la audición y vértigo. A la inflamación del oído externo se le denomina otitis externa, a la del oído medio, otitis media, y a la del oído interno, laberintitis.

EN: otitis

otolitos

DF: Estructuras del oído interno que desempeñan funciones en los sentidos de orientación y equilibrio de los vertebrados. Los otolitos contienen concreciones de calcio que son útiles para identificar especies y determinar la edad de los peces; además, proporcionan información sobre su historia y ecología.

EN: otoliths

ovejas

DF: Oveja hembra de cualquier edad.

EN: ewes

ovicidas

DF: Agentes químicos que matan los huevos de una peste o parásito.

EN: ovicides

oviductos

DF: Conductos que sirven exclusivamente para el paso de huevos

desde los ovarios hasta el exterior del cuerpo. En los no mamíferos reciben el nombre de oviductos, mientras que en los mamíferos se denominan trompas de Falopio.

EN: oviducts

ovíparo

DF: Que produce huevos que se desarrollan y eclosionan fuera del cuerpo de la madre.

EN: ovipary

oviposición

DF: Proceso de postura o desprendimiento de los huevos completamente desarrollados (óvulos) del cuerpo femenino. El término suele ser utilizado para referirse a ciertos insectos o peces que poseen un órgano denominado ovipositor, donde los huevos son almacenados o depositados antes de ser expulsados del cuerpo.

EN: oviposition

ovolarvíparo

DF: Con la capacidad de producir huevos que eclosionan dentro de la madre, y las larvas se desarrollan o son protegidas dentro del útero hasta el momento preciso para emerger, y se encuentran en ciertos nematodos y otros invertebrados.

EN: ovolarvipary

ovomucina

DF: Mezcla heterogénea de glucoproteínas que produce la estructura de gel de la clara de huevo. Presenta actividad inhibidora de la tripsina.

EN: ovomucin

ovovivíparo

DF: Con la capacidad de llevar crías vivas de huevos eclosionados retenidos dentro del cuerpo de la madre.

EN: ovovivipary

óvulos

DF: Célula germinal femenina (gameto).

EN: ova

oxacilina

DF: Antibiótico similar a la flucloxacilina utilizado en infecciones resistentes a estafilococos.

EN: oxacillin

oxazolidinonas

DF: Derivados de la oxazolidin-2-ona. Representan una clase importante de antibióticos sintéticos.

EN: oxazolidinones

oxidación

DF: Reacción en la que los electrones se eliminan de un reactivo. En ocasiones se trata de la combinación de un

reactivo y oxígeno.
EN: oxidation

óxido de deuterio

DF: Compuesto isotópico de hidrógeno de masa 2 (deuterio) con oxígeno. Usado para estudiar mecanismos y tasas de reacciones químicas o nucleares, así como también procesos biológicos.

EN: deuterium oxide

óxido de etileno

DF: Gas incoloro e inflamable a temperatura y presión ambiente. Es un desinfectante bactericida, fungicida y esporicida, eficaz para combatir la mayoría de microorganismos, incluidos los virus. Se emplea para fumigar productos alimenticios y textiles y como agente para esterilizar materiales farmacéuticos y quirúrgicos termolábiles con gas.

EN: ethylene oxide

oxiesteroles

DF: Derivados oxigenados del colesterol o sus precursores de esteroides. Son generados a partir del metabolismo de esteroides y la interacción del colesterol con especies reactivas del oxígeno.

EN: oxysterols

oxígeno disuelto

DF: Cantidad de oxígeno libre en el agua.

EN: dissolved oxygen

oxígeno singlete

DF: Un estado excitado del oxígeno molecular generado fotoquímicamente o químicamente. El oxígeno singlete reacciona con una variedad de moléculas biológicas tales como ácidos nucleicos, proteínas y lípidos, provocando daños oxidativos.

EN: singlet oxygen

oxilipinas

DF: Ácidos grasos poliinsaturados ciclopentílicos de 18 átomos de carbono, derivados del ácido alfa-linoléico mediante una ruta oxidativa análoga a los eicosanoides en los animales. Su biosíntesis es inhibida por medio de salicilatos. El ácido jasmónico de las plantas, un miembro clave de esta familia, desempeña un papel similar al del ácido araquidónico en los animales.

EN: oxylipins

oxitetraciclina

DF: Análogo de tetraciclina aislado del actinomicete *Streptomyces rimosus* y utilizado en una amplia variedad de condiciones clínicas.

EN: oxytetracycline

ozonólisis

DF: Tratamiento de ozono que divide un enlace doble en una cadena de hidrocarburos, tal como la división de alquenos o alquinos.

EN: ozonolysis

ozonosfera

DF: Estrato general de la atmósfera superior, en el que la concentración de ozono es considerable y donde dicha sustancia desempeña un papel importante en el equilibrio de la radiación atmosférica. Se sitúa aproximadamente a una altura de entre 10 y 50 km, con una concentración máxima de ozono a una altura de entre 20 y 25 km. Este término se utiliza para referirse a la capa de ozono.

EN: ozonosphere

P

pacientes

DF: Persona o animal que recibe atención médica debido a una enfermedad, lesión o inquietud en materia de salud.

EN: patients

padres adolescentes

DF: Varones entre 12 y 18 años de edad que tienen hijos.

EN: adolescent fathers

paisaje cultural

DF: Aspecto de la faz de la Tierra que es el resultado de la presencia del ser humano; el paisaje natural modificado por él.

EN: cultural landscape

paisajes

DF: Las características que distinguen a una determinada área geográfica incluyendo su medio ambiente físico, composición biológica y actividades antropogénicas.

EN: landscapes

paisajismo

DF: Diseño e instalación de materiales de plantas (incluyendo césped) y elementos arquitectónicos.

EN: landscaping

Países Bálticos

DF: Los países de Estonia, Letonia y Lituania al este de la costa del Mar Báltico.

EN: Baltic States

Países de la cuenca del Pacífico

DF: Regiones costeras que bordean el Océano Pacífico.

EN: Pacific Rim

países desarrollados

DF: Países que han alcanzado un nivel de logro económico mediante un aumento de la producción, ingreso per capita y consumo, y la utilización de recursos naturales y humanos.

EN: developed countries

países en vías de desarrollo

DF: Países en proceso de cambio hacia el crecimiento económico, es decir, que experimentan un aumento en la producción, el consumo per capita y el ingreso.

EN: developing countries

paleoantropología

DF: Estudio de los homínidos fósiles (Hominidae) o de antepasados humanos.

EN: paleoanthropology

paleobiogeografía

DF: Estudio científico de la distribución geográfica de los fósiles.

EN: paleobiogeography

paleobotánica

DF: Rama de la paleontología dedicada al estudio de las plantas fósiles y la vida vegetal en el pasado geológico.

EN: paleobotany

paleoclimatología

DF: Estudio de los climas en el pasado geológico, que incluye el análisis de datos sobre fósiles, zonas glaciales y materiales isotrópicos, entre otros.

EN: paleoclimatology

paleontología

DF: Estudio de la vida prehistórica a través de restos fósiles.

EN: paleontology

paletas

DF: Plataforma baja de madera o metal sobre la que se apilan materiales para facilitar su manejo, transporte y almacenamiento.

EN: pallets

palionología

DF: Rama de la ciencia que estudia las esporas y el polen.

EN: palynology

palmitoilación

DF: Unión covalente de ácidos grasos o lípidos a otras moléculas.

EN: palmitoylation

pan rallado

DF: Trocitos de pan o de galletas utilizados como cubierta para

ciertos alimentos.
EN: breadings

panceta de cerdo
DF: Fuente del tocino. La panceta de cerdo es el lado inferior de un cerdo que queda después que el lomo y las costillas han sido sacadas.
EN: pork bellies

pancreatina
DF: Extracto pancreático de mamífero compuesto por enzimas con actividades de proteasa, amilasa y lipasa.
EN: pancreatin

pandemia
DF: Brote de una enfermedad extendido a través de todo un país o población.
EN: pandemic

pandeos de la madera
DF: Variaciones de una superficie plana, incluidas inclinaciones, partes dobladas, ahuecamientos y torcimientos o una combinación de ellas.
EN: wood warps

paneer
DF: Un fresco blanco y suave, originario de la India, utilizado en la cocina india, afgana e iraní.
EN: paneer

paneles de madera conglomerada de densidad media
DF: Producto elaborado de madera formado por demolición de madera blanda en fibras de madera, comprimiéndolas con un material aglomerante, como pegamento, cera y resina, y formando paneles aplicando alta temperatura y presión. Estos paneles tienen una densidad de alrededor 800 kg/m³.
EN: medium density fiberboards

panleucopenia felina
DF: Enfermedad viral, altamente contagiosa que afecta a los gatos y al visón y es causada por el parvovirus felino. Se caracteriza por fiebre, enteritis y cambios en la médula ósea. También se la denomina ataxia felina, agranulocitosis felina, enteritis felina infecciosa, fiebre del gato.
EN: feline panleukopenia

Pantanal
DF: Un sistema inmenso de terreno húmedo de agua fresca en América del Sur situado a lo largo del río Paraguay y de sus afluentes.
EN: Pantanal

pantanos
DF: Humedales dominados por vegetación leñosa pero sin

depósitos de turba apreciables. Los humedales pueden ser de agua dulce o salada y pueden o no presentar mareas.

EN: swamps

pantanos de sal

DF: Típicamente, áreas de transición entre tierra y océano, donde la salinidad y el nivel del agua dependen de las mareas. Sin embargo, también existen marismas salinas interiores en zonas áridas donde el agua tiene un alto nivel salino debido a la evaporación. En las marismas de agua salina predomina la vegetación tolerante a la sal (halofítica). Estas son áreas delicadas desde el punto de vista ambiental, extremadamente vulnerables a la contaminación.

EN: salt marshes

papiloma

DF: Tumor epitelial benigno circunscrito que se proyecta desde la superficie que lo rodea; más precisamente, neoplasia epitelial benigna que consta de bultos vellosos o arborescentes de estroma fibrovascular cubierto de células neoplásicas.

EN: papilloma

parafilia

DF: Los organismos agrupados por relación filogenética que incluyen algunos, pero no todos los descendientes de su antepasado común más reciente.

EN: paraphyly

paragonimosis

DF: Infección con trematodos del género Paragonimus.

EN: paragonimiasis

parasimpaticomiméticos

DF: Drogas que mimetizan los efectos de la actividad del sistema nervioso parasimpático. Aquí se incluyen las drogas que estimulan directamente a los receptores muscarínicos y las drogas que potencian la actividad colinérgica, usualmente al disminuir la eliminación de acetilcolina.

EN: parasymphomimetics

parasimpatolíticos

DF: Agentes que inhiben las acciones del sistema nervioso parasimpático.

EN: parasympholytics

parasitemia

DF: Presencia de parásitos (especialmente parásitos de la malaria) en la sangre.

EN: parasitemia

parasitismo de cría

DF: Puesta de huevos parasitaria en los nidos de otros animales

sin que se les proporcione cuidado parental. Se observa en aves y en otros animales.

EN: brood parasitism

parasitismo social

DF: Coexistencia en el mismo nido de dos especies de insectos, de los cuales uno es parasitariamente dependiente del otro.

EN: social parasitism

parásitos

DF: Organismos invertebrados que viven en otro organismo (huésped) o de él y se benefician a expensas de este. Las bacterias patógenas, los hongos, los virus y las plantas han sido excluidas tradicionalmente de la definición de "parásitos", aunque pueden vivir de manera parasitaria.

EN: parasites

paratransgénesis

DF: Método empleado para controlar enfermedades transmitidas por vectores mediante la manipulación genética de microorganismos endosimbióticos de insectos (vectores de enfermedades). Los simbioses genéticamente modificados expresan moléculas antiparasitarias u otras proteínas efectoras dentro de los insectos vectores que interfieren con la transmisión de enfermedades.

EN: paratransgenesis

parénquima

DF: Células cortas que tienen espacios simples y que funcionan principalmente en el metabolismo y el almacenamiento de sustancias alimenticias. Permanecen vivas por más tiempo que los traqueidos, las fibras y elementos de vaso, en ocasiones por muchos años. Se reconocen dos tipos de células del parénquima: las que se encuentran en cadenas vegetales, conocidas más específicamente como parénquima axial, y aquellas que se hallan en series horizontales en los rayos, conocidas como parénquima radial.

EN: parenchyma (plant tissue)

parentesco

DF: La relación de parentesco entre un vástago y sus padres.

EN: parentage

paridad (economía)

DF: Nivel de precios para productos agrícolas mantenido con apoyo del gobierno, cuya intención es proporcionar a los campesinos el poder adquisitivo que tenían durante un período referencial dado.

EN: parity (economics)

paridad (reproducción)

DF: Cantidad de progenie que ha tenido una hembra.

EN: parity (reproduction)

paro cardiaco

DF: Cese de los latidos del corazón o de la contracción miocárdica.

EN: cardiac arrest

parques nacionales

DF: Una área terrestre y/o acuática usualmente administrada por el gobierno de la nación al cual pertenece y que es protegida de explotación y desarrollo humano. La intención de mantener esta área es la de proveer oportunidades científicas, educativas, y recreacionales, que sean ambientalmente y culturalmente sensibles en este ámbito.

EN: national parks

parr

DF: Peces salmónidos juveniles que se han dispersado desde el sitio de agua dulce en el que fueran desovados y que son caracterizados por marcas rayadas verticales ("marcas de parr") en su cuerpo.

EN: parr

partenocarpía

DF: Producción de frutas sin semillas viables. Puede ser inducida artificialmente por medio de polen extraño u hormonas.

EN: parthenocarpy

partenogénesis

DF: Reproducción en la cual se producen crías a partir de de hembras no fertilizadas.

EN: parthenogenesis

participación de la audiencia

DF: Grado de interés de una audiencia en el proceso de comunicación.

EN: audience involvement

partículas elementales

DF: Componentes individuales de los átomos, por lo general subatómicos. Las partículas subnucleares suelen ser detectadas solo cuando el núcleo atómico se desintegra y posteriormente, solo de manera transitoria, ya que la mayoría de ellas es inestable y a menudo genera energía pura sin sustancia, es decir, radiación.

EN: elementary particles

partículas seudovíricas/similares a virus

DF: Partículas no infecciosas producidas cuando la expresión de proteínas virales estructurales da como resultado un autoensamblaje viral; sin embargo, a diferencia de los virus, estas partículas no contienen material genético viral.

EN: virus-like particles

partos

DF: Proceso de dar a luz a uno o más hijos.

EN: parturition

partos porcinos

DF: Dar nacimiento a cerdos.

EN: farrowing

paseo genómico

DF: Técnica de secuenciación del ADN, basada en la reacción en cadena de la polimerasa, que se utiliza para identificar secuencias de nucleótidos no clonadas que flanquean regiones de ADN ya caracterizadas.

EN: genome walking

pasta mecánica

DF: Pulpa que no ha sido cocinada o tratada por medios químicos.

EN: mechanical pulp

pasteurellosis

DF: Infecciones producidas por bacterias del género Pasteurella.

EN: pasteurellosis

pasteurellosis neumónica

DF: Enfermedad respiratoria bovina que se presenta en animales que han sido embarcados o expuestos a animales recientemente transportados. Se cree que es causada por contagio con virus de la parainfluenza 3 ó uno de los distintos virus respiratorios, seguida de infección con Pasteurella multocida o Pasteurella hemolítica.

EN: pneumonic pasteurellosis

pasteurización

DF: Proceso en el cual se calienta la leche u otros líquidos para eliminar microorganismos que pueden causar enfermedades o deterioro, al tiempo que se minimizan los cambios químicos que afectan el sabor o el aroma.

EN: pasteurization

pasteurización de tiempo breve a alta temperatura

DF: Combinación de temperatura y tiempo necesarios para la pasteurización de la leche y de los productos lácteos. Los niveles mínimos para la leche son 161 grados F por al menos 15 segundos. Se utilizan temperaturas más altas en la pasteurización de productos con alto contenido de sólidos debido a la protección que les proporcionan los sólidos a las bacterias.

EN: high-temperature short-time pasteurization

pasteurización en frío

DF: Tratamiento no térmico de los alimentos, como por ejemplo microfiltración, irradiación o alta presión para eliminar

organismos que puedan causar enfermedades, descomposición o fermentación indeseada.

EN: cold pasteurization

pastizales

DF: Área dedicada a la producción de forrajes (introducidos o nativos) y segada mediante pastoreo.

EN: pastures

pastizales anuales

DF: Pastizal compuesto de especies forrajeras introducidas que son plantadas solo por un año o la temporada.

EN: annual pastures

pastizales permanentes

DF: Tierra utilizada por cinco años o más para sembrar pastos o forrajes herbáceos, ya sea de manera natural o mediante su cultivo.

EN: permanent grasslands

pastoralismo

DF: Una forma de vida basada en la crianza y arreo de ganado, tal como ovejas, cabras y caballos.

EN: pastoralism

pastoreando

DF: Alimentación consistente de vegetación en pie, por parte de ganado o animales salvajes.

EN: grazing

pastoreo continuo

DF: Apacentamiento en el que se permite que el ganado patee un área específica durante toda la temporada de pastoreo. Este término no es necesariamente sinónimo de pastoreo por doce meses o por un año civil.

EN: continuous grazing

pastoreo de rotación

DF: Pastoreo de dos o más pastizales o partes de una pradera en un orden regular, con periodos de recuperación definidos entre los periodos de pastoreo. En ocasiones se le llama pastoreo alternado, cuando el pastoreo se da solo en dos campos. Contrasta con el pastoreo continuo.

EN: rotational grazing

paternidad

DF: La relación de parentesco entre un vástago y su padre masculino.

EN: paternity

patios de clasificación

DF: Ubicación temporal donde maderos provenientes de los bosques y los sitios de corte de madera son recibidos y clasificados con base en la especie arbórea, los grados y

los tipos de madera, el tamaño de los maderos, etc., antes de ser entregados a las plantas de fabricación especializadas.

EN: sort yards

patogénesis

DF: Desarrollo de una enfermedad o proceso de una enfermedad.

EN: pathogenesis

patogenicidad

DF: Habilidad que tienen los agentes infecciosos (virus, bacterias, hongos), nemátodos parasitarios, protozoos o helmintos para causar enfermedades.

EN: pathogenicity

patógenos

DF: Microorganismos, virus y parásitos que causan enfermedades.

EN: pathogens

patotipos

DF: Poblaciones de la misma especie que difieren por su capacidad patogénica.

EN: pathotypes

patrones moleculares asociados a patógenos

DF: Moléculas que se encuentran en patógenos y que presentan patrones de secuencias específicos que son reconocidos por receptores de reconocimiento de patrón. Entre ellas se incluyen el ADN microbiano, el ARN de doble cadena, las glucoproteínas de superficie, los lipopolisacáridos, los peptidoglicanos y el ácido lipoteicoico.

EN: pathogen-associated molecular patterns

pavos jóvenes

DF: Pavos jóvenes de cualquier sexo, normalmente de no más de dos meses de edad.

EN: poults

pececillos

DF: Peces jóvenes e inmaduros, menores a un año de edad, entre los 2 y 25 cm. de largo, y que frecuentemente son usados para crianza, alimentación animal, o como cebos.

EN: fingerlings

peces anádromos

DF: Peces que migran de aguas saladas a aguas dulces para reproducirse.

EN: anadromous fish

peces catádromos

DF: Peces que migran del agua dulce al agua salada para la reproducción.

EN: catadromous fish

peces diádromos

DF: Peces que migran entre agua dulce y agua salada para alimentarse o reproducirse.

EN: diadromous fish

peces forrajeros

DF: Peces que son comidos por peces depredadores de gran tamaño, aves marinas o mamíferos marinos. Por lo general son abundantes y suelen nadar en grandes bancos.

EN: forage fish

peces grasos

DF: Peces que tienen tejido adiposo en toda la carne y la cavidad abdominal. Normalmente se encuentran en la superficie del agua o cerca de ella.

EN: fatty fish

peces magros

DF: Peces oceánicos de aguas profundas que contienen lípidos sólo en el hígado.

EN: lean fish

peces pelágicos

DF: Peces que habitan en el mar abierto cerca de la superficie y no en las zonas costeras o en el suelo marino.

EN: pelagic fish

peces potádromos

DF: Especies que son engendradas aguas arriba en hábitats de agua dulce y que luego emigran a aguas abajo (aún en agua dulce) como peces jóvenes, que se vuelven adultos antes de regresar a desovar aguas arriba.

EN: potamodromous fish

pedazos de semillas de cacao

DF: Los pedazos de semillas de cacao se preparan removiendo la cáscara de las semillas de cacao que han sido curadas, limpiadas, secadas y trozadas.

EN: cocoa nibs

pedúnculo

DF: Tallo que sostiene una flor, un ramillete de flores o una fructificación.

EN: peduncle

película de polietileno

DF: Película plástica hecha de polietileno.

EN: polyethylene film

pendiente topográfica

DF: Porción inclinada de la superficie terrestre.

EN: topographic slope

penetrancia

DF: Frecuencia en porcentaje de un gen o combinación de genes dominante u homocigótico recesivo se manifiesta en el fenotipo de los portadores.
EN: penetrance

penicilamina

DF: 3-mercapto-D-valina. Constituye la degradación más característica producto de los antibióticos de penicilina. Se utiliza como un antirreumático y como agente quelante en la enfermedad de Wilson.
EN: penicillamine

penicilina V

DF: Penicilina de amplio espectro utilizada por vía oral en el tratamiento de infecciones leves a moderadas por susceptibilidad a organismos gram-positivos
EN: penicillin V

penicilinas

DF: Grupo de antibióticos que contienen ácido 6-aminopenicilánico con una cadena lateral unida al grupo 6-amino. El núcleo de la penicilina es el principal requisito estructural para la actividad biológica. La estructura de la cadena lateral determina muchas de las características antibacterianas y farmacológicas.
EN: penicillins

Península Balcánica

DF: Países que ocupan la península de los Balcanes.
EN: Balkans

pentagastrina

DF: Polipéptido sintético que tiene efectos similares a la gastrina cuando se administra parenteralmente. Estimula la secreción gástrica de ácido, pepsina y factor intrínseco y se ha usado como ayuda diagnóstica.
EN: pentagastrin

pentano

DF: Grupo de hidrocarburos saturados de cinco carbonos de la serie de metano. Incluye isómeros y derivados.
EN: pentane

pentaploidía

DF: Célula, tejido u organismo que presenta cinco conjuntos de cromosomas.
EN: pentaploidy

péptido 2 similar al glucagón

DF: Péptido de 33 aminoácidos derivado del C-terminal de proglucagón, producido principalmente por las células L intestinales. Estimula el crecimiento de la mucosa intestinal y la disminución de la apoptosis de los

enterocitos. Además, mejora la función gastrointestinal y desempeña un rol importante en la homeostasis de los nutrientes.

EN: glucagon-like peptide 2

péptido intestinal vasoactivo

DF: Polipéptido altamente básico, de cadena simple, aislado de la mucosa intestinal. Tiene un amplio espectro de acciones biológicas que afectan los sistemas cardiovascular, gastrointestinal y respiratorio. También se encuentra en varias partes de los sistemas nerviosos central y periférico y es un neurotransmisor.

EN: vasoactive intestinal peptide

péptido natriurético auricular

DF: Un péptido natriurético y vasodilatador potente o mezcla de diferentes péptidos de bajo peso molecular, derivados de un precursor común y secretados principalmente por el atrio del corazón. Todos estos péptidos comparten una secuencia de 20 aminoácidos.

EN: atrial natriuretic peptide

péptido relacionado con el gen de la calcitonina

DF: Péptido de 37 aminoácidos derivado del gen de la calcitonina. Es el resultado del procesamiento alternativo del ARNm de dicho gen. El neuropéptido se encuentra en casi todo el tejido neural del cerebro, los intestinos, los nervios perivasculares y otros tejidos. Produce efectos biológicos múltiples y presenta modos de acción circulatorios y neurotransmisores. En particular, constituye un potente vasodilatador endógeno.

EN: calcitonin gene-related peptide

péptido señal

DF: Secuencias de aminoácidos que se encuentran en las proteínas transportadas y que selectivamente guían la distribución de las proteínas a compartimentos celulares específicos.

EN: signal peptide

péptidos

DF: Molécula formada por un grupo de dos a doce aminoácidos unidos por enlaces péptidos entre los aminoácidos adyacentes.

EN: peptides

péptidos cíclicos

DF: Péptidos cuyos extremos amino y carboxi están unidos entre sí por medio de un enlace peptídico formando una cadena circular. Algunos de ellos son agentes antiinfecciosos y algunos no son biosintetizados ribosomalmente (biosíntesis de péptidos, no ribosómica).

EN: cyclic peptides

péptidos natriuréticos

DF: Péptidos que regulan el equilibrio del agua y electrolitos en el cuerpo, también conocidos como hormonas péptido natriuréticas.

EN: natriuretic peptides

péptidos semejantes a glucagón

DF: Péptidos producidos por las células endocrinas de los intestinos delgado y grueso que tienen una variedad de roles en la regulación del metabolismo de energía y absorción de nutrientes.

EN: glucagon-like peptides

péptidos y proteínas de señalización intracelular

DF: Proteínas y péptidos que participan en la transducción de señales dentro de la célula. Entre ellos se incluyen los péptidos y las proteínas que regulan la actividad de los factores de transcripción y los procesos celulares en respuesta a las señales de los receptores de la superficie celular. Pueden formar parte de una cascada de señalización enzimática o actuar uniéndose a la acción de otros factores de señalización o modificándola.

EN: intracellular signaling peptides and proteins

peptonas

DF: Proteínas derivadas o combinaciones de productos de desdoblamiento generadas por la hidrólisis parcial de una proteína nativa mediante un ácido o una enzima. Se disuelven fácilmente en agua y no son precipitables por el calor, los álcalis o la saturación con sulfato amónico.

EN: peptones

pequeña interferencia de ARN

DF: Pequeñas doble-cadenas, sin proteína codificando ARNs (21-31 nucleótidos) envueltas en funciones de silenciamiento del gene, especialmente la interferencia del ARN (ARNi).

EN: small interfering RNA

percepción del riesgo

DF: Juicio subjetivo respecto a la severidad y aspecto de un riesgo.

EN: risk perception

percepción visual

DF: Selección y organización de los estímulos visuales con base en la experiencia del individuo.

EN: visual perception

pérdida de alimentos

DF: Cantidad de alimentos comestibles poscosecha disponible para el consumo humano que no se utiliza por alguna razón. Incluye la pérdida en la cocción y por encogimiento natural

(por ejemplo, la pérdida de humedad), la pérdida por enmohecimiento, plagas o un inadecuado control de la temperatura, y el desperdicio de alimentos.

EN: food loss

pérdida por goteo

DF: Pérdida de peso de productos alimentarios debida a extrusión y goteo del jugo de tejidos tales como el de la carne, que se pierde durante el descongelamiento de la carne refrigerada.

EN: drip loss

perfil de ADN

DF: Procedimiento mediante el cual patrones de bandas de múltiples loci de una muestra de ADN se generan por digestión del ADN con enzimas de restricción seguido de electroforesis y visualización por medio de hibridación con sondas específicas para secuencias repetitivas. Los patrones de bandas de múltiples loci, conocidos como huella dactilar genética, se analizan en busca de similitudes del ADN de una persona.

EN: DNA fingerprinting

perfil de exposición

DF: Análisis (cualitativo o cuantitativo) de la magnitud, frecuencia, duración y ruta de exposición a un patógeno durante la valoración del riesgo microbial.

EN: exposure profile

perfil de riesgo

DF: Proceso que describe un problema y su contexto, con el fin de identificar los elementos de peligro o riesgo importante para varias decisiones de gestión de riesgos.

El perfil de riesgo incluye la identificación de aspectos de peligro relevantes para establecer prioridades y fijar la política de evaluación de riesgo y aspectos relevantes para la elección de normas de seguridad y opciones de manejo.

EN: risk profile

periantio

DF: Término colectivo utilizado para denominar la envoltura de la flor, a menudo formada por el cáliz y la corola o los pétalos de la flor.

EN: perianth

pericarpio

DF: Pared de una fruta, desarrollada desde la pared del ovario o del carpelo.

EN: pericarp

período latente

DF: Tiempo que va desde la exposición a un agente dañino y la manifestación de la respuesta.

EN: latent period

perifiton

DF: Plantas y animales submarinos que se adhieren firmemente a superficies sólidas como rocas, troncos, apilamientos, hojas y tallos de plantas acuáticas, etc.

EN: periphyton

periodicidad

DF: Tendencia de un fenómeno a repetirse en intervalos regulares. En los sistemas biológicos, la recurrencia de ciertas actividades (hormonales, celulares, neuronales) puede ser anual, estacional, mensual, diaria o más frecuente (ultradiana).

EN: periodicity

período de crecimiento

DF: Período del año en que los cultivos crecen de manera óptima; lo determina el clima, la ubicación geográfica y la selección de cultivos.

EN: growing season

período de incubación

DF: Período entre el momento de la inoculación (exposición al organismo infectador) y la aparición de manifestaciones clínicas de una enfermedad infecciosa específica.

EN: infectious disease incubation period

período de secado (lactancia)

DF: Período hacia el final de la preñez cuando una vaca (u otro animal que amamante) deja de dar leche. Habitualmente, las vacas lecheras de los Estados Unidos dejan de dar leche 60 días antes de parir.

EN: dry period (lactation)

período prepatente

DF: Período entre la infección con un parásito y la producción de huevos por parte de la hembra. Equivalente al período de incubación de las infecciones microbianas pero biológicamente diferente porque el parásito va pasando por etapas de desarrollo en el huésped.

EN: prepatent period

periodontitis

DF: Inflamación y pérdida de los tejidos conjuntivos que rodean y dan soporte a los dientes. Puede afectar a cualquier parte del periodonto. Actualmente se clasifica según el avance de la enfermedad en periodontitis crónica y periodontitis agresiva, en lugar de separarla de acuerdo con la edad en la que aparece.

EN: periodontitis

peritoneo

DF: Membrana de las células epiteliales escamosas, las células mesoteliales, cubierta por microvellosidades apicales que permiten la rápida absorción de líquidos y partículas en la cavidad peritoneal. Está dividida en componentes parietales y viscerales. El peritoneo parietal cubre el interior de la pared abdominal, mientras que el peritoneo visceral cubre los órganos intraperitoneales. El peritoneo de doble capa forma el mesenterio, que suspende estos órganos de la pared abdominal.

EN: peritoneum

peritonitis

DF: Inflamación del peritoneo.

EN: peritonitis

peritonitis felina infecciosa

DF: Infección común por coronavirus de los gatos causada por el virus de peritonitis infecciosa felina (coronavirus felino). La enfermedad se caracteriza por un periodo prolongado de incubación, fiebre, depresión, pérdida del apetito, adelgazamiento, y agrandamiento abdominal progresivo. La infección de las células del linaje monocito macrófago parece ser esencial en la patogénesis de la PFI.

EN: feline infectious peritonitis

permeabilidad de la membrana

DF: Cualidad de las membranas celulares que permite el paso de solventes desde y hacia el interior de la célula.

EN: membrane permeability

permeabilidad del suelo

DF: Disponibilidad con la que la roca o el suelo permite que el agua, el aire o las raíces de las plantas lo penetren o pasen a través de él.

EN: soil permeability

peroxidación lipídica

DF: Peroxidasa de oxidación catalizada de los lípidos que utiliza peróxido de hidrógeno como aceptor de electrones.

EN: lipid peroxidation

peróxidos

DF: Compuestos químicos que contienen un grupo peroxi en el que dos átomos de oxígeno están unidos entre sí por un solo enlace covalente y llevan dos electrones no apareados y dos cargas negativas.

EN: peroxides

personas con necesidades especiales

DF: Personas que tienen necesidad de ayuda especial, un ambiente físico especial, capacitación especial, tecnología especial o cualquier otra necesidad que esté más allá de lo que la mayoría de la población requiere en forma normal. El término personas con necesidades especiales puede incluir a

los minusválidos, a las personas de bajos ingresos, a las personas en Estados Unidos que hablan poco inglés, a los personas con problemas emocionales o a las personas sin hogar.

EN: people with special needs

perspectiva de ciclo de vida

DF: Concepto que integra las estrategias de consumo y producción actuales, evitando que se genere un enfoque fragmentario. La perspectiva de ciclo de vida y otros enfoques pueden ser utilizados para mejorar nuestra manera de pensar sobre la resolución de problemas y de usar la información disponible. Los enfoques de ciclo de vida ayudan a evitar que los problemas pasen de una etapa del ciclo de vida a otra, de un área geográfica a otra y de un elemento medioambiental (aire, agua, suelo) a otro.

EN: life cycle thinking

persuasión

DF: Un modo de comunicación interesado en inducir o instar a la adopción de ciertas creencias, teorías o líneas de acción por los demás.

EN: persuasion

pervaporación

DF: Pervaporación es un proceso en el cual una corriente líquida que contiene dos o más componentes se pone en contacto con un lado de una membrana polimérica no porosa, mientras que un vacío o gas de purga se aplica al otro lado. Los componentes de la corriente líquida dentro de la membrana, son filtrados a través de la membrana y se evaporan en la fase de vapor. (De ahí la palabra pervaporado). El vapor, conocido como "el filtrado que se condensa. Debido a que las distintas especies en la mezcla tienen diferentes afinidades para la membrana, un componentes de baja concentración en el alimento, puede ser altamente enriquecido en el filtrado.

EN: pervaporation

pesca artesanal

DF: Prácticas de pesca en las que se utiliza equipo y barcos de pesca tradicionales (con escaso desarrollo tecnológico) para la subsistencia alimentaria local y de pequeña escala.

EN: artisanal fishing

pesca incidental

DF: Especie capturada inadvertidamente por los pescadores durante la pesca de otra especie.

EN: bycatch

peso corporal ideal

DF: Peso corporal necesario para mantener un estado de buena salud general. A menudo se define como el Índice de Masa Corporal con valores entre 18,5 y 24,9.

EN: ideal body weight

peso de la carcasa

DF: Peso de un animal después de sacrificado y extraídos los órganos internos, la cabeza y la piel.

EN: carcass weight

peso de la discapacidad

DF: Un factor de escala que clasifica la severidad de la enfermedad desde cero (perfecto estado de salud) a uno (que equivale a la muerte).

EN: disability weights

peso de la evidencia

DF: Sistema para caracterizar el grado en que los datos disponibles apoyan la hipótesis de que un agente provoca un efecto nocivo para la salud.

EN: weight-of-evidence

peso del huevo

DF: El peso de un huevo individual.

EN: egg weight

peso molecular

DF: Suma de los pesos atómicos de los átomos de una molécula.

EN: molecular weight

peste bovina

DF: Enfermedad viral de los animales con cascos producida por morbillivirus (virus de la peste bovina). Puede ser aguda, subaguda o crónica. Sus principales lesiones son inflamación y ulceración de todo el tracto digestivo.

EN: rinderpest

peste bubónica

DF: Enfermedad infecciosa aguda causada por la Yersinia pestis que afecta a humanos, roedores salvajes, y a sus ectoparásitos. Esta condición persiste debido a su firme atrincheramiento en ecosistemas de todo el mundo, que se forman entre un roedor salvaje y una pulga. La peste bubónica es la forma más común.

EN: plague

petrolato

DF: Sistema coloidal de hidrocarburos semisólidos obtenidos del petróleo. Se utiliza como base de ungüentos, protector tópico y lubricante.

EN: petrolatum

petróleo

DF: Hidrocarburo líquido complejo natural que, luego de la destilación, produce combustibles, petroquímicos y lubricantes.

EN: petroleum

petroquímicos

DF: Químicos derivados del petróleo (aceite crudo) o de gas natural.

EN: petrochemicals

pez demersal

DF: Pez que vive en el fondo de una masa de agua o cerca de él.

EN: demersal fish

pH

DF: Medida de la actividad de los iones hidrógeno en solución, expresada mediante una escala que va de 0 (muy ácido) a 14 (muy básico). El pH 7.0 constituye una solución neutra, ni ácida ni básica.

EN: pH

Phakopsora pachyrhizi

DF: Agente fúngico causante de la enfermedad de roya en semillas de soya en *Glycine max.*

EN: Phakopsora pachyrhizi

Photobacterium damsela subsp. piscicida

DF: Agente bacteriano causante de pasteurellosis en peces.

EN: Photobacterium damsela subsp. piscicida

piamonte

DF: Terrenos en la base o cerca de la base de una montaña o de una cadena montañosa.

EN: piedmont

pian

DF: Infección sistémica no venérea, propia del trópico, causada por la *Treponema pallidum pertenuis*.

EN: yaws

pica

DF: Ingestión persistente de sustancias no nutritivas por un período de al menos un mes.

EN: pica (eating disorder)

picnidia

DF: Cuerpo fructífero asexual redondo o en forma de matraz que contiene conidias o esporas en ciertos hongos, e.g. hongos de óxido o tizne.

EN: pycnidia

picniosporas

DF: Esporas producidas en el pycnium de ciertos hongos.

EN: pycniospores

Picornaviridae

DF: Una familia de pequeños virus ARN que comprenden algunos patógenos importantes en humanos y animales. La transmisión

usualmente ocurre mecánicamente.
EN: Picornaviridae

picoteo de las plumas

DF: Comportamiento anormal de algunas aves que consiste en picotear sus propias plumas o las de otras aves. Puede conducir a la pérdida de las plumas, al daño en la piel e incluso a la muerte.

EN: feather pecking

piedra caliza

DF: Roca sedimentaria compuesta principalmente por calcita (carbonato de calcio). Suele estar formada a partir de las conchas de organismos que estuvieron vivos, de otros procesos orgánicos o mediante la precipitación inorgánica.

EN: limestone

piedra pómez

DF: Vidrio volcánico lleno de cavidades y muy ligero.

EN: pumice

piensos

DF: Material comestible no perjudicial con valor nutritivo; puede ser forraje cosechado, artificial o de campo, granos u otros alimentos procesados para el ganado y los animales de caza.

EN: feeds

pilas de biocombustible

DF: dispositivos en los cuales la energía química es convertida a energía eléctrica por microorganismos.

EN: microbial fuel cells

pilas de combustible

DF: Dispositivo en el cual la energía química se convierte en electricidad.

EN: fuel cells

pinealectomía

DF: Extirpación quirúrgica de la glándula pineal.

EN: pinealectomy

pintura cromosómica

DF: Técnica empleada para visualizar aberraciones cromosómicas utilizando sondas de ADN marcadas con fluorescencia que son hibridadas al ADN cromosómico. Múltiples fluorocromos pueden ser conectados a las sondas lo que, luego de la hibridación, produce un efecto multicolor o pintado, con un único color en cada sitio de la hibridación. Esta técnica puede ser usada también para identificar la homología entre especies por medio del marcado de sondas de una especie para su hibridación con cromosomas de otra especie.

EN: chromosome painting

pinturas

DF: Composición pigmentada líquida, licuable o resinosa que se aplica a un sustrato en forma de una capa delgada que posteriormente se convierte en una película sólida y opaca.

EN: paints

piojos

DF: Ectoparásitos de animales y seres humanos que se alimentan de la sangre, la piel o las plumas del huésped.

EN: lice

piómetra

DF: Acumulación de pus en el útero, normalmente causado por una infección bacteriana severa.

EN: pyometra

piperacilina

DF: Ampicilina semisintética de amplio espectro, derivada del antibiótico ureidopenicilina propuesto para las infecciones causadas por *Pseudomonas*. También se utiliza en combinación con otros antibióticos.

EN: piperacillin

piranómetros

DF: Instrumento empleado para medir la refracción solar o el albedo de los materiales.

EN: pyranometers

pirimidina nucleósidos

DF: Pirimidinas con una ribosa adjunta las cuales pueden ser fosforiladas a los nucleótidos de pirimidina.

EN: pyrimidine nucleosides

pirlimicina

DF: Derivado de la clindamicina.

EN: pirlimycin

pirólisis

DF: Cambio químico producido mediante calor sólo en ausencia de oxígeno. Puede generar sustancias de menor peso molecular o mayor peso molecular que el compuesto original.

EN: pyrolysis

pirrolidonas

DF: Grupo de compuestos derivados de las oxopirrolidinas. La 2-oxopirrolidina, uno de estos compuestos, es utilizada como producto intermedio en la fabricación de polivinilpirrolidona.

EN: pyrrolidones

piscívoros

DF: Organismo que se alimenta principalmente de peces.

EN: piscivores

pistas para ruedas

DF: Depresiones en el suelo que son causadas por el rodado de
ruedas de vehículo sobre la superficie del suelo.

EN: wheel tracks

pistilo

DF: Órgano femenino de la flor compuesto por el ovario, el
estigma y el estilo.

EN: pistil

pituitaria anterior

DF: Lóbulo glandular o anterior de la glándula pituitaria.

EN: anterior pituitary

pizarra

DF: Roca sedimentaria fina formada principalmente por arcilla o
lodo consolidado. Constituye la roca sedimentaria más común.

EN: shale

pizarra de aceite

DF: Roca sedimentaria marrón o negra, finamente estratificada,
que contiene kerógeno y que produce hidrocarburos líquidos
o gaseosos como resultado de la destilación. A pesar de su
nombre, no contiene petróleo, sino un tipo de materia
orgánica denominada kerógeno, un precursor del petróleo que
se convierte en petróleo bruto cuando se calienta a una
temperatura entre 450 oC y 500 oC.

EN: oil shale

placa de crecimiento

DF: Área ubicada entre la epífisis y el eje de los huesos
largos (diáfisis) dentro de la cual se produce el
crecimiento del hueso.

EN: growth plate

placebos

DF: Cualquier medicamento o tratamiento simulado.

EN: placebos

plagas

DF: Término general para referirse a organismos que pueden
causar enfermedades o daño a los seres humanos o a
cultivos, ganado, o materiales importantes para los seres
humanos.

EN: pests

plagas de plantas

DF: Organismos que directa o indirectamente pueden causar
enfermedades, deterioro o daño a las plantas o a materiales
vegetales procesados. Algunos ejemplos comunes de ellos son
los insectos, los ácaros, los nematodos, los hongos, los
mohos, los virus y las bacterias.

EN: plant pests

plagas de vertebrados

DF: Vertebrados que constituyen plagas para otros organismos.

EN: vertebrate pests

plagas domiciliarias

DF: Plagas que se encuentran en las casas, tales como cucarachas, pulgas, chinches, ratas, ratones, etc.

EN: household pests

plaguicidas

DF: Un pesticida es cualquier sustancia o mezcla de sustancias destinadas a prevenir, destruir, repeler o mitigar cualquier plaga.

EN: pesticides

plaguicidas microbianos

DF: Plaguicidas que constan de un microorganismo (por ejemplo, una bacteria, hongo, virus o protozoarios) como ingrediente activo. Los plaguicidas microbianos pueden controlar diferentes tipos de plagas, aunque cada principio activo por separado es relativamente específico para la plaga (s).

EN: microbial pesticides

plancton

DF: Conjunto de organismos acuáticos diminutos, tanto plantas como animales, que flotan libremente o están suspendidos en el agua, con poco o ningún poder de locomoción.

EN: plankton

planicies aluviales

DF: Una tierra plana o cuesta suave que se forma gradualmente cuando se depositan sedimentos por la inundación periódica de corrientes o ríos.

EN: alluvial plains

planicies costeras

DF: Área de tierras bajas entre la costa y las colinas más cercanas, a menudo en suave pendiente hacia el mar, y que indican que una franja del fondo marino emergió en una era geológica reciente.

EN: coastal plains

planificación

DF: Determinación de los objetivos o las metas de una empresa y la selección, mediante una consideración sistemática de alternativas, de las políticas, los programas y los procedimientos para lograrlos.

EN: planning

planificación de la respuesta a crisis

DF: Cursos de acción para hacer frente a una situación de emergencia.

EN: crisis response plan

planificación familiar

DF: Programas o servicios diseñados para ayudar a la familia a controlar la reproducción, ya sea mejorando o disminuyendo la fertilidad.

EN: family planning

planificación integral de las fincas

DF: Enfoque de la gestión de fincas que aborda consideraciones ambientales en la empresa

agrícola, tales como el suministro de agua, el manejo de los desechos, la escorrentía, etc.

Además, se pueden considerar las mejores prácticas de gestión en todo el plan de sostenibilidad de las operaciones agrícolas.

EN: whole farm planning

plantación en cuadro

DF: Arreglo de plantación lineal, en donde la forma del área cultivada está alineada con árboles perennes sobre los bordes y los cultivos.

EN: box planting

plantaciones

DF: Tierra agrícola, a menudo de gran tamaño, en la que una o varias poblaciones de plantas o cultivos principales como el algodón, el tabaco, la caña de azúcar, la palma de aceite y los árboles forestales son establecidas mediante la siembra o la plantación.

EN: plantations

plantaciones coetáneas

DF: Una clase de bosque o población compuesta por árboles de la misma edad. La diferencia de edad máxima admisible es generalmente de 10 a 20 años. Comparar poblaciones de diferentes edades.

EN: even-aged stands

plantaciones forestales

DF: Población de árboles regenerada artificialmente por medio de la siembra o la plantación.

EN: forest plantations

plantaciones lineales

DF: Plantas leñosas perennes en arreglo lineal adyacente a las tierras cultivadas o pastizales.

EN: line planting (agroforestry)

plantas acuáticas

DF: Plantas que crecen flotando en la superficie del agua, desde debajo del agua o desde el fondo mismo.

EN: aquatic plants

plantas acuáticas sumergidas

DF: Plantas acuáticas cuyas hojas quedan en la superficie o bajo la superficie del agua.

EN: submerged aquatic plants

plantas C3

DF: Plantas en las que el CO₂ se fija inicialmente mediante el ciclo de Calvin en la fotosíntesis.

EN: C3 plants

plantas C4

DF: Plantas en las que la fijación de carbono ocurre en las células externas del mesófilo y el ciclo de Calvin se produce en las células internas de la vaina.

EN: C4 plants

plantas de cobertura

DF: Plantas que son de bajo crecimiento, tienen una densa capa de follaje, y se propagan fácilmente por estolones, rizomas o corredores.

EN: ground cover plants

plantas de marismas

DF: Plantas que crecen en terrenos húmedos salinos y son tolerantes a la sal así como tolerante a las condiciones húmedas.

EN: salt marsh plants

plantas de pastoreo

DF: Plantas leñosas (arbustos o árboles de poca altura) cuyas hojas y tallos jóvenes son pacidos por animales en el campo.

EN: browse plants

plantas de semillas oleaginosas

DF: Soja y otras semillas como el maní, la linaza, las semillas de algodón, girasol, cártamo, colza, sésamo, ricino, canola y mostaza que se utilizan en la producción de aceites comestibles y/o incomedibles y harinas animales ricas en proteína.

EN: oilseed crops

plantas de semilleros

DF: Árbol que crece de una semilla y que aún no alcanza los 0.9 m (3 ft) de altura o sobrepasa los 5.1 cm (2") de DAP, lo que lo calificaría como un árbol joven.

EN: seedlings

plantas de tierras húmedas

DF: Plantas adaptadas para sobrevivir en suelos frecuentemente saturados de agua superficial o subterránea.

EN: wetland plants

plantas emergentes

DF: Plantas acuáticas que tienen su estructura superior (por ejemplo, hojas, tallos o inflorescencias) extendida fuera del agua.

EN: emergent plants

plantas espontáneas

DF: Plantas que crecen sin haber sido plantadas, por ejemplo, mediante regeneración natural, las cuales se consideran malas hierbas si son indeseadas. En campos de rotación de cultivos, las plantas espontáneas que crecieron en el cultivo del año anterior pueden germinar y establecerse en el cultivo actual. Estos "cultivos como maleza" pueden requerir medidas de control.

EN: volunteer plants

plantas flotantes

DF: Plantas acuáticas que flotan en la superficie del agua y no echan raíces en el suelo.

EN: free-floating plants

plantas herbáceas de hojas anchas

DF: Plantas herbáceas de hojas anchas, especialmente aquellas que crecen en un campo o praderas, en contraste con musgos, helechos o pastos.

EN: forbs

plantas huéspedes

DF: Plantas que sirven de albergue, hábitat, sitios de crianza o fuente de alimentos como parte del ciclo vital de otros organismos.

EN: host plants

plantas incubadoras

DF: Instalaciones para incubar huevos.

EN: hatcheries

plantas monocárpicas

DF: Plantas que florecen y producen semillas solo una vez en su vida.

EN: monocarpic plants

plantas no vasculares

DF: Plantas como los musgos, las hepáticas y los antocerotófitos, que no contienen tejido vascular especializado (xilema y floema) como el que se halla en los helechos, las gimnospermas y las angiospermas.

EN: non-vascular plants

plantas nodrizas

DF: Plantas que proporcionan refugio para los más pequeños o más valiosos árboles, cultivos u otras plantas, protegiéndolos de los daños por heladas, viento, luz solar, depredadores, plagas, etc.

EN: nurse plants

plantas vasculares

DF: Plantas que contienen tejido vascular especializado (xilema y floema) y que son más evolucionadas que briofitas como los musgos y las hepáticas. Entre ellas se incluyen los helechos, las gimnospermas y las angiospermas.

EN: vascular plants

plántulas

DF: Plantas jóvenes o plantas pequeñas, normalmente producidas vegetativamente de un padre.

EN: plantlets

plásmidos

DF: Cualquier molécula determinante de la herencia extracromosómica. Los plásmidos son moléculas de ADN circular auto-replicantes que se encuentran en distintas especies bacterianas, arqueales, micóticas, de algas y vegetales.

EN: plasmids

plasmodesmos

DF: Puentes citoplasmáticos entre células vecinas en tejidos de plantas.

EN: plasmodesmata

plasmolisis

DF: Estrechamiento o contracción del citoplasma lejos de la pared de una célula de una planta viva o de una célula bacteriana, debido al flujo osmótico de agua hacia afuera.

EN: plasmolysis

plasticidad fenotípica

DF: La capacidad de un organismo de un genotipo dado, a cambiar su fenotipo en respuesta a cambios del medio ambiente.

EN: phenotypic plasticity

plásticos

DF: Compuestos químicos reactivos no metálicos moldeados en materiales de construcción rígidos o flexibles, tejidos, etc.

EN: plastics

plasticultura

DF: El uso de plásticos en la producción agrícola y la protección de cultivos, incluyendo material orgánico de cobertura, cubiertas de plástico, túneles e invernaderos.

EN: plasticulture

plastidios

DF: Organelos citoplásmicos de las membranas de células vegetales y de algas y de ciertos protistas que contienen pigmentos, almidón, aceite o

proteínas.
EN: plastids

Platanus acerifolia
DF: Híbrido interespecífico probable entre *Platanus orientalis* ×
Platanus occidentalis.
EN: *Platanus acerifolia*

pleckstrin
DF: Proteína que se encuentra en las plaquetas de la sangre,
que tiene un peso molecular de 47 kD y actúa como sustrato
para la proteína quinasa C.
EN: pleckstrin

plegamiento de ARN
DF: Procesos de formación de la estructura terciaria del ARN.
EN: RNA folding

plegamiento de proteínas
DF: Proceso bioquímico por medio del cual una proteína toma su
conformación tridimensional. Comienza incluso antes de que
una proteína se haya sintetizado completamente y continúa a
través de estructuras intermedias discretas (primaria,
secundaria y terciaria) antes de que se forme la estructura
final (cuaternaria).
EN: protein folding

pleiotropía
DF: Fenómeno mediante el cual un gen determinado afecta
múltiples rasgos.
EN: pleiotropy

pleuresía
DF: Inflamación de la pleura, es decir, de la membrana que
cubre el pulmón. La intervención de la pleura parietal
produce dolor torácico pleurítico.
EN: pleurisy

pleuroneumonía
DF: Inflamación del parénquima pulmonar que es asociada a la
pleuresía, es decir, a la inflamación de la pleura.
EN: pleuropneumonia

ploidía
DF: Grado de replicación del cromosoma establecido en el
cariotipo.
EN: ploidy

población
DF: Grupo definido de individuos por un conjunto de
características particulares, por ejemplo: organismos de
una especie particular viviendo en un área o región
determinada.
EN: population

población de bajos ingresos

DF: Grupo cuyo nivel de vida, que puede ser definido mediante un nivel de ingresos específico, está por debajo del estándar comunitario.

EN: low-income population

población en riesgo

DF: Grupo el cual es más susceptible que la población general, a eventos adversos, debido a sus condiciones de salud o medio ambiente económico, físico emocional o factores sociales.

EN: at-risk population

población inmunocomprometida

DF: Población de individuos con un sistema inmune debilitado que los hace susceptibles a enfermedad o infección.

EN: immunocompromised population

pobreza

DF: Nivel de vida inferior al mínimo requerido para el mantenimiento de la vida y la salud.

EN: poverty

poda mecanizada

DF: Forma especializada de la poda mecánica realizada en los huertos y que consiste en recortar los lados de las copas de los árboles para reducir el hacinamiento entre hileras de árboles, mejorar el acceso de los equipos, mejorar la circulación de aire, la penetración de la luz, y retrasar la necesidad de raleo de árboles.

EN: hedging (pruning)

poda natural

DF: La muerte y ruptura natural de ramas bajas debido al sombreamiento de la parte superior del dosel.

EN: natural pruning

poda química

DF: Aplicación de productos químicos agrícolas para remover partes vegetativas o reproductivas en una planta individual, para alterar la forma, patrón de crecimiento, floración o fructificación de una planta.

EN: chemical pruning

podofilotoxina

DF: Lignano hallado en la resina de podofilina extraída de las raíces de las plantas Podophyllum. Constituye un potente veneno del huso que es tóxico si se ingiere y que ha sido empleado como medicamento catártico. Es muy irritante para la piel y las membranas mucosas, tiene propiedades queratolíticas, ha sido utilizado para tratar verrugas y queratosis y puede presentar propiedades antineoplásticas, como algunos de sus congéneres y derivados.

EN: podophyllotoxin

podredumbre del tallo (planta)

DF: Enfermedad de las plantas en la que el tallo o tronco se pudre cerca del suelo.

EN: foot rot (plant)

polaridad de la célula

DF: Orientación de las estructuras intracelulares, especialmente con respecto a los dominios apical y basolateral de la membrana plasmática. Las células polarizadas deben dirigir las proteínas desde el aparato de Golgi hasta el dominio adecuado, ya que las uniones estrechas evitan que las proteínas se difundan entre los dos dominios.

EN: cell polarity

polarimetría

DF: Método analítico utilizado para medir e interpretar ondas electromagnéticas polarizadoras, tales como las ondas luminosas o de radio, a fin de identificar sustancias o su cantidad.

EN: polarimetry

polarografía

DF: Técnica electroquímica empleada para medir la corriente que fluye en una disolución como función de un voltaje aplicado. La onda polarográfica observada, que resulta de la respuesta electroquímica, depende de la forma en que el voltaje es aplicado (barrido lineal o pulso diferencial) y del tipo de electrodo utilizado, que suele ser un electrodo de gota de mercurio.

EN: polarography

polders

DF: Tierras bajas que son ganadas a una masa de agua.

EN: polders

polen

DF: Elemento fecundador de las plantas que contiene los gametofitos masculinos.

EN: pollen

polen de abeja

DF: Polen que las abejas recolectan de las flores y que mezclan con el néctar, la miel y sus secreciones. Es almacenado en el panal y sirve de alimento a las larvas en crecimiento.

EN: bee pollen

poliamidas

DF: Cualquier polímero en el que las unidades de repetición de la cadena molecular están unidas por grupos de amidas.

EN: polyamides

policétidos

DF: Compuestos naturales que contienen de manera alternada grupos de carbonilos y metilenos (beta-policetonas) derivados bioenergéticamente de la condensación repetitiva de la acetil coenzima A mediante la malonil coenzima A, en un proceso similar a la síntesis de ácidos grasos.

EN: polyketides

policitemia

DF: Aumento en la masa total de glóbulos rojos.

EN: polycythemia

policultivo (acuicultura)

DF: Cría o cultivo de dos o más tipos de especies acuáticas en el mismo espacio físico al mismo tiempo para fines alimentarios.

EN: polyculture (aquaculture)

polienos

DF: Hidrocarburos que presentan varios enlaces dobles. Son una forma reducida de poliacetilenos.

EN: polyenes

poliésteres

DF: Polímeros de ácidos orgánicos y alcoholes, con enlaces ésteres, a menudo tereftalato de polietileno. Pueden ser incorporados en plástico duro, películas, cintas o fibras que pueden ser entrelazadas para confeccionar telas, mallas o terciopelos.

EN: polyesters

polietileneimina

DF: Polímero fuertemente catiónico que se une a ciertas proteínas y se emplea como marcador en el campo de la inmunología para precipitar y purificar enzimas y lípidos.

EN: polyethyleneimine

polietilenos

DF: Termoplásticos sintéticos fuertes, flexibles, inertes y resistentes a los químicos y la corriente eléctrica. A menudo se emplean como materiales biocompatibles en la laboración de prótesis e implantes.

EN: polyethylenes

polietismo

DF: División del trabajo entre los miembros de una colonia de insectos.

EN: polyethism

polifenismo

DF: Fenómeno en el que dos o más fenotipos distintos son expresados desde un genotipo en respuesta a un factor medioambiental como la temperatura o la nutrición.

EN: polyphenism

polifilia

DF: Los organismos agrupados por relación filogenética con una historia evolutiva descendente de más de un antepasado común.

EN: polyphyly

polimerización

DF: Reacción química en la que las moléculas de un monómero se unen para formar moléculas grandes, cuyo peso molecular es un múltiplo del de la sustancia original. Cuando dos o más monómeros diferentes están involucrados, a este proceso se le denomina copolimerización.

EN: polymerization

polímeros

DF: Compuesto formado por la reacción de moléculas simples con grupos funcionales que permiten su combinación para pasar a pesos moleculares altos en condiciones adecuadas. Pueden ser formados mediante la polimerización (polímero de adición) o la policondensación (polímero de condensación). Cuando dos o más monómeros diferentes están involucrados, a este producto se le denomina copolímero.

EN: polymers

polímeros compuestos

DF: Sustancia obtenida cuando dos o más tipos de monómeros se polimerizan.

EN: composite polymers

polímeros de coordinación

DF: Materiales que contienen centros de iones metálicos unidos mediante ligandos orgánicos que se extienden infinitamente hacia una, dos o tres dimensiones.

EN: coordination polymers

polimiositis

DF: Enfermedades caracterizadas por inflamación que afectan a múltiples músculos. Puede ocurrir como una enfermedad aguda o crónica asociada con la toxicidad de los medicamentos, infecciones, neoplasias malignas y otros trastornos. El término polimiositis, con frecuencia se utiliza para referirse a una entidad clínica específica, caracterizada por una debilidad simétrica subaguda o lentamente progresiva que afecta principalmente a la extremidad proximal y a los músculos del tronco. Esta enfermedad puede ocurrir a cualquier edad, pero es más frecuente entre la cuarta y sexta década de vida. Además puede presentarse, debilidad de los músculos faríngeos y laríngeos, enfermedad pulmonar intersticial e inflamación del miocardio. La

biopsia muscular revela una destrucción generalizada de los segmentos de las fibras musculares y una respuesta inflamatoria celular.

EN: polymyositis

polimixina B

DF: Mezcla de polimixinas B1 y B2, obtenida a partir de cepas de Bacillus polimixa. Ellas son polipéptidos básicos de alrededor de ocho aminoácidos y tienen una acción detergente - catiónica en las membranas celulares. La Polimixina B se utiliza para las infecciones por organismos gram-negativos, pero pueden ser neurotóxicos y nefrotóxicos.

EN: polymyxin B

polimixinas

DF: Grupo de antibióticos lipopéptidos básicos, obtenidos a partir de Bacillus polymyxa. Ellos afectan la membrana celular por acción detergente y pueden causar daño neuromuscular y al riñón. Al menos once miembros diferentes del grupo polimixina han sido identificados, cada uno designado por una letra.

EN: polymyxins

polimorfismo

DF: Ocurrencia de diferentes formas de individuos en una misma especie.

EN: polymorphism

polimorfismo bioquímico

DF: Variaciones bioquímicas de individuos diferentes en una especie, que se manifiestan como proteínas que difieren en composición y secuencia de aminoácidos, aunque mantienen la misma función.

EN: biochemical polymorphism

polimorfismo de nucleótido simple

DF: Variación de un único nucleótido en una secuencia genética que aparece con apreciable frecuencia en la población.

EN: single nucleotide polymorphism

polimorfismo enzimático

DF: Un fenómeno que, en el curso de la evolución, caracteriza enzimas que son capaces de mantener su capacidad catalítica en la misma reacción química, a pesar de que sus secuencias y/o composición de aminoácidos se modifican a través de mutagénesis y/o selección natural. Las propiedades de estas enzimas (como la cinética y la movilidad electroforética) se pueden diferenciar por características físicas, químicas y técnicas inmunológicas.

EN: enzyme polymorphism

polimorfismo genético

DF: Ocurrencia regular y simultánea de dos o más genotipos discontinuos en una población de un solo cruce. El concepto

incluye diferencias de genotipos que varían en tamaño desde un solo sitio de nucleótidos hasta secuencias grandes visibles a nivel cromosómico.

EN: genetic polymorphism

polimorfismos para la amplificación de regiones blanco

DF: Técnica para determinar el genotipo del germoplasma, basada en la reacción en cadena de polimerasa (PCR), en la cual se utilizan secuencias determinadas de genes candidatos para generar marcadores genéticos polimórficos.

EN: target region amplification polymorphism

Polinesia

DF: Una de las tres divisiones principales de Islas del Océano Pacífico en el Océano Pacífico Sur y Central. Los grupos de islas principales incluyen las islas hawaianas, Samoa y las islas de la Polinesia Francesa.

EN: Polynesia

polinización

DF: Transferencia de granos de polen (gametos masculinos) al óvulo de la planta (gameto femenino).

EN: pollination

polipéptido inhibitorio gástrico

DF: Hormona gastrointestinal neurotransmisora que consta de un polipéptido de 43 aminoácidos (peso molecular 5105). Inhibe la secreción y motilidad gástricas y estimula la liberación de insulina.

EN: gastric inhibitory polypeptide

polipéptido pancreático

DF: Polipéptido de 36 aminoácidos con funciones fisiológicas reguladoras. Es segregado por el tejido pancreático. El polipéptido pancreático plasmático aumenta tras la ingestión de alimentos, con la edad y en estados de enfermedad. La ausencia del polipéptido pancreático en los islotes de Langerhans ha sido asociada al síndrome de la obesidad en ratas y ratones.

EN: pancreatic polypeptide

poliploidia

DF: Constitución cromosómica de una célula que contiene múltiples del número normal de chromosomea. Incluye triploidia (símbolo: 3N), tetraploídea (símbolo: 4N), etc.

EN: polyploidy

pólipos (condiciones patológicas)

DF: Masas de tejido anormales discretas que sobresalen en la cavidad tubular del tracto digestivo o del respiratorio. Los pólipos pueden ser estructuras esferoidales,

hemisferoidales o irregulares con forma de montículo, adheridas a la membrana mucosa de la pared de la cavidad, ya sea por medio de un tallo, un pedúnculo o una base amplia.

EN: polyps (pathological conditions)

poliproteínas

DF: Proteínas que son sintetizadas como un único polímero y que posteriormente son divididas en distintas proteínas.

EN: polyproteins

polirribosomas

DF: Estructura multirribosómica que representa una secuencia lineal de ribosomas los cuales se mantienen unidos por el ARN ensajero. Estos polirribosomas constituyen los complejos activos en la síntesis proteica celular y son capaces de incorporar los aminoácidos a los polipéptidos tanto in vivo como in vitro.

EN: polyribosomes

polisorbatos

DF: Derivados de sorbitán-mono-9-octadecanoato-poli(oxi-1,2-etanodiil); mezclas complejas de éteres de polioxietileno utilizadas como emulsionadores o agentes dispersantes en la industria farmacéutica.

EN: polysorbates

política

DF: Actividades relacionadas con políticas, funciones y otras acciones gubernamentales.

EN: politics

Política Agrícola Común

DF: Regulaciones de la Unión Europea que agrupa los programas agrícolas de los países que la componen mediante estabilización y alza de precios de bienes básicos agrícolas.

EN: Common Agricultural Policy

política ambiental

DF: Declaración oficial de principios, intenciones, valores y objetivos que se basan en la legislación y la autoridad de gobierno de un estado y que sirven de directrices para las operaciones de actividades gubernamentales y privadas en asuntos ambientales.

EN: environmental policy

política pública

DF: Línea o método de acción seleccionado comúnmente por un gobierno entre varias alternativas para guiar y determinar decisiones presentes y futuras.

EN: public policy

pollitas

DF: Pollos hembra jóvenes.

EN: pullets

pollos de engorde

DF: Pollos jóvenes producidos para carne.

EN: broiler chickens

polluelos

DF: Ave joven que aún no puede volar y que permanece en el nido.

EN: nestlings

polución

DF: Presencia en el medioambiente de uno o más contaminantes, perturbaciones y factores similares, cuya cantidad, características y duración los hacen nocivos o irritantes para la vida humana, vegetal o animal, la salud o la propiedad, o cuya interferencia irracional afecta el disfrute de la vida o la propiedad.

EN: pollution

polvo

DF: Partículas capaces de suspenderse temporalmente en el aire o en otros gases (también en partículas más pequeñas de un tamaño seleccionado al azar).

EN: dust

Polydnaviridae

DF: Una familia de virus de insectos aislados de insectos endoparasíticos hymenopteran pertenecientes a las familias Ichneumonidae y Braconidae.

EN: Polydnaviridae

pomadas

DF: Preparaciones semisólidas utilizadas en forma tópica para lograr efectos protectores y emolientes o como vehículo para administrar medicamentos en forma local. Las bases de pomada son varias mezclas de grasas, ceras, aceites de origen animal y vegetal e hidrocarburos sólidos y líquidos.

EN: ointments

porfiria

DF: Grupo de trastornos caracterizados por la producción excesiva de porfirinas o sus precursores, que se produce por anomalías en la vía porfirina-heme.

EN: porphyria

porte/variación en la yema

DF: Parte de una planta como una flor, una panícula, una hoja o un brote, que tiene un aspecto distinto del resto de la planta como resultado de una mutación somática en las células del vástago.

EN: bud sport

posición del paisaje

DF: Descriptor of the relationship between a wetland and an adjacent waterbody. Four general types are recognized: estuarine (along marine and brackish waters), lotic (along freshwater rivers and streams), lentic (along lakes and reservoirs), and terrene (isolated, surrounded by upland).

EN: landscape position

positive sense, single-stranded RNA viruses

DF: Un grupo de virus ARN cuya única cadena positiva de ARN viral (5' a 3') contiene la secuencia de tripletes, como el ARNm, que puede ser directamente traducido a proteína viral.

EN: positive sense, single-stranded RNA viruses

poslarvas

DF: Etapa de desarrollo posterior a la forma larval que aún no alcanza la forma juvenil, observada con mayor frecuencia en peces, bivalvos y crustáceos.

EN: postlarvae

postmaduración

DF: Período de latencia posterior a la formación de la semilla, necesario para que los cambios del embrión garanticen la germinación.

EN: after-ripening

Potato spindle tuber viroid

DF: Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTV) puede causar una enfermedad destructora de las patatas o papas y recibe particular atención en la producción certificada de semillas. Es frecuentemente transmitido mecánicamente a través de las progenies del fitomejoramiento, además a través del polen y de semillas sexuales.

EN: Potato spindle tuber viroid

potencial biótico

DF: Capacidad inherente de un ser vivo de multiplicarse en la ausencia de factores determinantes extrínsecos. Depende del número de descendientes vivos y fértiles producidos en cada reproducción, la frecuencia de esta y, cuando el sexo interviene, la proporción de cada sexo.

EN: biotic potential

potencial de expansión-contracción

DF: Susceptibilidad al cambio del volumen de un suelo causada por la pérdida o la ganancia en el grado de humedad.

EN: shrink-swell potential

potencial de la membrana

DF: Tasa de concentración interior contra la exterior de potasio, sodio, cloruro y otros iones en tejidos difusibles o células. También se les llama potenciales de reposo y transmembránico, se miden registrando las respuestas electrofisiológicas en canales iónicos dependientes de

voltaje de (por ej.) células nerviosas, musculares, sanguíneas, así como de membranas artificiales.

EN: membrane potential

potencial de unión líquida

DF: Movimiento de composiciones químicas a través de la unión entre dos disoluciones electrolíticas que produce una diferencia de potencial entre ambas disoluciones.

EN: liquid junction potential

potencial del agua

DF: Propiedad física que predice la dirección en la cual fluirá el agua. Es dependiente de la concentración de solutos y de la presión aplicada.

EN: water potential

potenciales de acción

DF: Respuesta eléctrica de un nervio o un músculo ante la estimulación.

EN: action potentials

potenciales evocados

DF: Respuestas eléctricas evocadas en el sistema nervioso central mediante estimulación de receptores sensoriales o de algún punto en las vías sensoriales que van desde los receptores a la corteza.

EN: evoked potentials

potrancas

DF: Yeguas menores de tres años.

EN: fillies

potrillos

DF: Caballos machos de menos de tres años.

EN: colts

potros

DF: Miembros jóvenes de la familia del caballo, generalmente menores de un año.

EN: foals

prácticas de conservación de agrícolas

DF: Métodos que reducen la erosión del suelo y retienen su humedad. Las principales prácticas de conservación incluyen labranza de conservación, rotación de cultivos, agricultura de contorno, cultivos en franjas, terrazas, desvíos, cauces con hierba.

EN: agricultural conservation practice

pradera abierta

DF: Todo el espacio adecuado de un área en el que el pastoreo es permitido.

EN: open range

praderas

DF: Caracterizadas por un suelo fértil, clima mésico, y cubiertas originalmente por pastos gruesos, una pradera es un pastizal extenso, , plano u ondulado, predominantemente sin árboles.

EN: prairies

praderas alpinos

DF: Praderas naturales ubicadas en zonas altas, cerca o sobre el límite de la vegetación arbórea.

EN: alpine meadows

praderas de regadío

DF: Prados naturales localizados en áreas donde las aguas fluviales o de deshielo provocan inundaciones estacionales.

EN: flood meadows

prados

DF: Pastizales naturales o artificiales cultivados principalmente para la producción de heno, no para el pastoreo.

EN: meadows

prebióticos

DF: Componentes no digeribles de los alimentos que selectivamente estimulan el crecimiento o actividades, o ambos, de microorganismos digestivos benéficos y que, por lo tanto, mejoran la salud.

EN: prebiotics

Precámbrico

DF: Tiempo geológico que va desde la formación de la Tierra (hace 4550 millones de años) hasta el inicio del Cámbrico.

EN: Precambrian time

precios de cuenta

DF: Es el valor empleado en el análisis económico con respecto a un costo o beneficio de un proyecto cuando se considera que el precio de mercado es una estimación deficiente del valor económico. El precio de cuenta implica técnicamente un precio que se ha obtenido de un modelo matemático complejo, en tanto que un precio contable simplemente indica que el precio no es de mercado. Los precios de cuenta son estimaciones de precios de eficiencia. En lo que se refiere a los bienes y servicios finales, el precio de cuenta es el valor en uso. Para los bienes y servicios intermedios, el precio de cuenta es el costo de oportunidad, el beneficio a que se renuncia mediante la utilización de un recurso escaso para un propósito en lugar de su mejor opción siguiente en el orden de rentabilidad.

EN: shadow prices

precios de mercado

DF: Es un precio al que se cambia de hecho un bien o servicio por otro bien o servicio (como un pago en especie), o por dinero (en cuyo caso es un precio financiero). Un precio de mercado puede referirse a una transacción que se lleva a efecto en cualquier lugar, no necesariamente en un mercado de poblado o de operaciones al por mayor. Se diferencia del "precios de cuenta".

EN: market prices

precipitación directa

DF: Toda la precipitación que alcanza la cubierta muerta menos el flujo por los troncos, o sea, el escurrimiento de las copas más la precipitación directa.

EN: throughfall

precisión

DF: Concordancia entre los valores numéricos de dos o más mediciones realizadas de una misma forma.

EN: precision

precursores de ARN

DF: Transcripciones de ARN del ADN que se encuentran en alguna fase inconclusa de procesamiento postranscripcional (procesamiento postranscripcional del ARN) necesaria para realizar su función. Pueden experimentar varias etapas del empalme del ARN en las que los enlaces fosfodiéster en los límites exón-intrón son cortados y los intrones son escindidos. Consecuentemente, un nuevo enlace es formado entre los extremos de las exones. Los ARN maduros resultantes ya pueden ser utilizados; por ejemplo, el ARNm (ADN mensajero) maduro es empleado como plantilla para producir proteínas.

EN: RNA precursors

predadores

DF: Organismo que se alimenta de otros organismos que suelen ser más débiles.

EN: predators

predicción

DF: Predicción o proyección acerca de la naturaleza de futuros problemas o condiciones existentes basándose en la extrapolación o interpretación de información científica o mediante la aplicación de metodología científica.

EN: prediction

prednisolona

DF: Glucocorticoide que presenta las propiedades generales de los corticosteroides. Constituye el fármaco preferido para tratar todas las condiciones en las que la terapia sistémica con corticoesteroides es indicada, excepto en estados de insuficiencia adrenal.

EN: prednisolone

preenfriamiento

DF: Reducir la temperatura de un producto antes de empaquetar, transportar u otro proceso.

EN: precooling

preferencias de alimentación

DF: Necesidad de ciertos tipos de alimentos o comportamiento asociado a la obtención y el consumo de estos.

EN: feeding preferences

preferencias del hospedero

DF: La selección de un hospedero particular por una peste, patógeno o parásito, basada en la capacidad del hospedero de proveer nutrición, refugio o en otra forma, fomentar el desarrollo.

EN: host preferences

prejuvenil

DF: Etapa de desarrollo que se asemeja a la forma juvenil, pero que carece de algunas de sus características.

EN: prejuveniles

prelabradora de cuchillas

DF: Una pieza de maquinaria usada en serrerías que tritura la porción de afuera del tronco para producir astillas de madera y simultáneamente aserra la parte interior convirtiéndola en madera elaborada.

EN: chipping headrig

premenopausia

DF: Periodo anterior a la menopausia. En las mujeres premenopáusicas, la transición climatérica de la madurez sexual plena al cese del ciclo ovárico inicia casi a los cuarenta años y termina después de los cincuenta.

EN: premenopause

preparación de alimentos en grandes cantidades

DF: Métodos de cocina, planificación y elaboración requeridas cuando se preparan alimentos para un gran número de personas.

EN: quantity food preparation

preselección de sexo

DF: Métodos para controlar el sexo genético de la descendencia.

EN: sex preselection

presentación de antígenos

DF: Proceso mediante el cual el antígeno se presenta a los linfocitos en una forma que pueden reconocer. Esto lo realizan las células presentadoras de antígenos (APCs en inglés). Algunos antígenos requieren procesamiento antes de poder ser reconocidos. La presentación de antígenos consiste en la ingestión y digestión parcial del antígeno por las APC, seguida de la presentación de fragmentos en la

superficie de la célula.
EN: antigen presentation

preservación de alimentos
DF: Diversos métodos utilizados para mantener los alimentos en estado comestible.
EN: food preservation

preservación histórica
DF: Identificación, rehabilitación, mantención, y protección de arquitectura de importancia histórica, edificios, sitios, lugares de referencia, paisajes u otros objetos culturales.
EN: historic preservation

preservantes de la madera
DF: Cualquier sustancia que, por un plazo razonable, resulta eficaz para prevenir el desarrollo y la acción de hongos de pudrición de la madera, varias clases de barrenillos e insectos dañinos que deterioran la madera.
EN: wood preservatives

presión osmótica
DF: Presión requerida para impedir la osmosis a través de una membrana semipermeable que separa dos soluciones con diferentes concentraciones de soluto.
EN: osmotic pressure

presión selectiva
DF: Grado al cual los mejores individuos son favorecidos. Cuando más alta sea la presión selectiva, más favorecidos resultan los individuos.
EN: selection pressure

presupuesto global del carbono
DF: Equilibrio de los intercambios (ganancias y pérdidas) de carbono entre los depósitos de carbono o entre una determinada fase (por ejemplo, la atmósfera, la biosfera) del ciclo del carbono. Su análisis en una reserva o un depósito puede proporcionar información sobre si este funciona como una fuente o un sumidero de dióxido de carbono.
EN: global carbon budget

prevalencia
DF: Proporción de una población con una característica.
EN: prevalence

prevalencia de enfermedades
DF: Número total de casos de una determinada enfermedad en una población específica en un tiempo designado. Se diferencia de la incidencia de la enfermedad, en que se refiere al número de nuevos casos en la población en un momento dado.
EN: disease prevalence

primocanes

DF: Tallo bienal típico del *Rubus*. En el primer año de crecimiento, el tallo es llamado un primocane, ya que no tiene capacidad de floración y precede al floricane. En el segundo año de crecimiento, el tallo es llamado un floricane, que florece, da fruto y muere en este segundo año.

EN: primocanes

principio de quien contamina paga

DF: Estipulación de que el costo del daño ambiental, del control de la contaminación o de la descontaminación sea asumido por la persona, la organización o la empresa responsable de la actividad que causa la contaminación.

EN: polluter pays principle

principio precautorio

DF: Una forma de toma de decisiones en gestión de riesgo que justifica medidas o políticas preventivas a pesar de la incertidumbre científica sobre efectos perjudiciales.

EN: precautionary principle

priones

DF: Pequeñas partículas infecciosas proteínáceas que resisten a la inactivación por los procedimientos que modifican a los ácidos nucleicos y que contienen una isoforma anormal de una proteína celular que es un componente importante y necesario. La isoforma anormal (precursora) es PrP^{Sc} y la isoforma celular PrP^C. La secuencia primaria de aminoácidos de las dos isoformas es idéntica. Entre las enfermedades humanas producidas por los priones se encuentran la scrapie, la encefalopatía espongiforme bovina, y el síndrome de Creutzfeldt-Jakob.

EN: prions

priorización

DF: La clasificación de las actividades en orden de importancia sobre la base de la capacidad para llevarlos a cabo de manera oportuna, el establecimiento de prioridades.

EN: prioritization

pristinamicina

DF: Mezcla de antibiótico originalmente aislado de *Streptomyces pristinaspiralis*. Es una mezcla de compuestos a partir de las estreptograminas del grupo A: pristinamicina IIA y IIB y de estreptograminas del grupo B: pristinamicina IA, pristinamicina IB, pristinamicina IC.

EN: pristinamycin

privación de energía

DF: Supresión de energía por parte de animales, insectos y seres humanos en condiciones involuntarias, controladas o no controladas.

EN: energy deprivation

privación del sueño

DF: Estado de privación del sueño en condiciones experimentales causado por acontecimientos de la vida o por una amplia variedad de causas fisiopatológicas como el efecto de la medicación, afecciones crónicas, enfermedades siquiátricas o trastornos del sueño.

EN: sleep deprivation

privatización

DF: Transferencia de instalaciones o de funciones del sector público al sector privado.

EN: privatization

probabilidad

DF: El estudio de los procesos de la casualidad o la frecuencia relativa que caracterizan a un proceso de oportunidad.

EN: probability

probióticos

DF: Organismos microbianos vivos no patógenos ni tóxicos que, al ser administrados en cantidades adecuadas, afectan beneficiosamente al animal huésped.

EN: probiotics

problema de colapso de colonias

DF: Un síndrome en las colonias de abejas de miel en el cual las abejas obreras no retornan a su colmena y resulta en la muerte de las crías y de la abeja reina.

EN: colony collapse disorder

problemas conductuales

DF: Problemas transitorios o de poca gravedad de la conducta.

EN: behavior problems

procedencia

DF: Origen geográfico, por ejemplo de organismos, semillas, plantas de viveros o inóculos.

EN: provenance

procedimiento de dosis fija

DF: Prueba que utiliza una dosis seleccionada para producir signos de toxicidad pero no la muerte. El objetivo es fijar un nivel máximo de dosis más allá del cual no es necesario seguir efectuando pruebas porque la dosis letal puede predecirse.

EN: fixed dose procedure

procesamiento de la información

DF: Procesamiento de datos realizado principalmente por medios automáticos.

EN: information processing

proceso cloroalcalino

DF: Proceso industrial para la fabricación de cloro, hidrógeno e hidróxido sódico (soda cáustica) a partir de solución de cloruro sódico (salmuera) mediante electrólisis.

EN: chlor-alkali process

proceso de comunicación de riesgo

DF: Descripción del marco, el plan y el curso de acción para realizar una actividad de comunicación del riesgo.

EN: risk communication process

proceso de gestión de riesgos

DF: Descripción del marco, el plan y el curso de acción para realizar una actividad de gestión del riesgo.

EN: risk management process

proceso de valoración del riesgo

DF: Descripción del marco, el plan y el curso de acción para realizar una actividad de valoración del riesgo.

EN: risk assessment process

proceso unitario

DF: Proceso discreto que forma parte de un sistema de productos, para el cual se reúnen datos durante la elaboración de un inventario del ciclo de vida del sistema de productos.

EN: unit process

procesos estocásticos

DF: Cualquier proceso cuyo desarrollo en el tiempo es regido por el azar o consideraciones probabilísticas.

EN: stochastic processes

proctoscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se practica en el recto con la ayuda de un endoscopio.

EN: proctoscopy

producción animal

DF: Las industrias del subsector de la producción animal crían o engordan animales para la venta de estos o de productos derivados de ellos. El subsector está constituido por establecimientos como ranchos, fincas y corrales de engorde, cuyas actividades principales son criar, pastar, cruzar o alimentar animales, que son mantenidos para obtener de ellos productos o venderlos eventualmente.

EN: animal production

producción biológica

DF: Producción de un químico o bioquímico por organismos o

enzimas para el uso como productos comerciales.
EN: biological production

producción de cultivos

DF: Industrias del subsector de la producción de cultivos cuyo objetivo principal es obtener alimentos y fibra. Está compuesto por fincas, huertas, arboledas, invernaderos y viveros, entre otros, dedicados sobre todo a la producción de cultivos, plantas, vides o árboles y sus semillas.

EN: crop production

producción de etanol

DF: Producción de etanol a partir de fuentes biológicas; el etanol puede usarse para biocombustibles o para bebidas alcohólicas.

EN: ethanol production

producción de plantas trasplantadas

DF: Producción de plantas por semilla, esquejes u otros métodos de propagación con el fin de venderlas y/o usarlas como trasplantes.

EN: transplant production

producción de plántulas

DF: Producción de plantas propagadas por semilla para ser vendidas y/o utilizadas como trasplantes.

EN: seedling production

producción de sedimentos

DF: Cantidad de sedimento, medida en peso seco o por volumen, transportada mediante una sección transversal de corriente en un momento dado. El caudal de sedimentos está compuesto de carga suspendida y carga de fondo.

EN: sediment yield

producción forestal

DF: Volumen de madera en un bosque en un punto de tiempo específico.

EN: forest yields

producción neta del ecosistema

DF: Diferencia entre la cantidad de carbono orgánico fijado en un ecosistema mediante la fotosíntesis (productividad primaria bruta) y la respiración total del ecosistema. La PNE representa la cantidad total de carbono orgánico que se podría almacenar o perder en el ecosistema. Ya sea mayor o inferior a cero, la PNE determina si un ecosistema es autrófico o heterotrófico.

EN: net ecosystem production

producción orgánica

DF: Concepto y práctica de la actividad agrícola que se enfoca en la producción sin el uso de insumos sintéticos y que no permite la utilización de organismos transgénicos. El

Programa Nacional Orgánico del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos (USDA) establece un conjunto de normas nacionales para la producción orgánica certificada.
EN: organic production

productividad agrícola

DF: The efficiency with which inputs are transformed into outputs in the agricultural sector. Agricultural productivity is driven by innovations in on farm tasks, changes in the organization and structure of the farm sector, research aimed at improvements in farm production, and/or random events like weather.

EN: agricultural productivity

productividad económica

DF: Capacidad de un sistema para generar altos niveles de producción o capacidad de respuesta de la producción de un sistema a los insumos.

EN: economic productivity

productividad en el trabajo

DF: Producción por unidad de insumo de trabajo.

EN: labor productivity

productividad primaria

DF: Cantidad total de carbono fijo (materia orgánica) por unidad de área en el tiempo, producida por fotosíntesis en un ecosistema.

EN: primary productivity

productividad secundaria

DF: Cantidad de carbono incorporado por heterotrofos (animales, saprofitas, hervíboros, etc.) a partir de la materia orgánica (alimento) por unidad de área en el tiempo.

EN: secondary productivity

producto de referencia (análisis de ciclo de vida)

DF: Producto de una actividad con respecto al cual un cambio en la demanda afectará el volumen de producción de la actividad (también conocido como producto determinante en la modelización consiguiente).

EN: reference product (life cycle assessment)

producto intermedio

DF: Producto del proceso unitario que requiere una transformación adicional como una contribución al flujo de un producto.

EN: intermediate product

producto interno bruto

DF: Valor del producto final total de productos y servicios producidos en un país durante un año determinado. Equivale al producto nacional bruto (PNB) menos las rentas primarias generadas fuera del territorio nacional.

EN: gross domestic product

producto nacional bruto

DF: Valor del producto final total de productos y servicios producidos durante un año por los factores de un país. Es la suma de los gastos de los consumidores y del gobierno, el gasto bruto en inversiones, y el total de las exportaciones de mercancías menos las importaciones.

EN: gross national product

productos adulterados

DF: Productos que han sido producidos utilizando intencionalmente ingredientes o procesos que son inconsistentes con sus etiquetas.

EN: adulterated products

productos bióticos

DF: Los productos bióticos son combustibles, productos químicos, materiales o energía eléctrica o calórica producidos de la biomasa. Incluyen cualquier tipo de energía, productos comerciales o industriales (distintos de alimentos) que utilizan productos biológicos o materiales agrícolas (plantas, animales u organismos marinos) domésticos renovables o materiales forestales.

EN: biobased products

productos de valor agregado

DF: Productos que generalmente han aumentado su valor debido al procesamiento.

EN: value-added products

productos finales de glicación avanzada

DF: Productos derivados de la reacción no enzimática de la glucosa y proteínas in vivo que presentan una pigmentación amarilla-marrón y la capacidad de participar en interacciones proteína-proteína. Estas sustancias intervienen en procesos biológicos relativos a la renovación proteica y se cree que su acumulación en exceso contribuye a las complicaciones crónicas de la diabetes mellitus.

EN: advanced glycation end products

productos frescos de origen vegetal

DF: Frutas y verduras crudas.

EN: fresh produce

productos proteínicos

DF: Porción de proteína que se produce naturalmente en vegetales o animales, que puede haber pasado por procesamiento, como el aislado de proteínas.

EN: protein products

productos reprocesados

DF: Alimentos que se reprocesan como productos alimenticios

alternativos debido a defectos.

EN: reworks

productos y mercancías

DF: Producto de recurso transportable con valor comercial; todo producto que constituye un artículo de comercio.

EN: products and commodities

proestro

DF: Fase del ciclo estral que precede al estro, durante la cual madura el folículo de Graaf.

EN: proestrus

profase

DF: La primera fase de la división nuclear de la célula, en la que los cromosomas se hacen visibles, el núcleo de la célula empieza a perder su identidad, el aparato del eje mitótico aparece, y los centriolos migran hacia los polos opuestos.

EN: prophase

profesionales paramédicos

DF: Trabajadores de la salud especialmente capacitados y autorizados para brindar asistencia y apoyo al trabajo de los profesionales de la salud. A menudo utilizado como sinónimo de personal paramédico, el término se refiere generalmente a todos los trabajadores de la salud que realizan tareas que, de otro modo, deberían ser efectuadas por un médico u otro profesional de la salud.

EN: allied health professionals

profilinas

DF: Familia de proteínas de bajo peso molecular que se unen a la actina y controlan su polimerización. Se hallan en las eucariotas y son expresadas ampliamente.

EN: profilins

Programa de Desarrollo Juvenil 4-H

DF: El Programa de Desarrollo Juvenil 4-H es una organización a nivel internacional de alcance juvenil fundada en 1902 que acoge aptitudes agrícolas, de quehaceres del hogar y de liderazgo entre otras, en gente joven. El nombre 4-H representa los ideales del programa con su enfoque en Cabeza, Corazón, Manos y Salud (estas cuatro palabras empiezan con la letra H en el idioma inglés). Este programa es administrado por el Servicio de Extensión Cooperativa del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos.

EN: 4-H Youth Development Program

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

DF: Programa ambiental internacional administrado por las Naciones Unidas, cuya misión es liderar los esfuerzos de los países por el cuidado del ambiente.

EN: United Nations Environment Programme

Programa de Reserva para la Conservación

DF: Disposición importante de la Ley de Seguridad de los Alimentos de 1985 diseñada para reducir la erosión y proteger la calidad del agua en hasta 45 millones de acres de tierra cultivable. En el programa, los propietarios de tierras participantes convienen adoptar usos de conservación en tierra sensible al ambiente durante 10-15 años. A cambio, el terrateniente recibe un pago de arrendamiento anual de hasta el 50 por ciento del costo de establecer una cubierta vegetativa permanente.

EN: Conservation Reserve Program

programación dinámica

DF: Técnica de algoritmo utilizada para resolver un problema de optimización por medio solución de subproblemas mediante almacenamiento en caché en lugar de recalcular.

EN: dynamic programming

programación lineal

DF: Caracterización del problema de optimización, en el cual un conjunto de valores de los parámetros se han de determinar con sujeción, debido a las limitaciones lineales.

EN: linear programming

programas comunitarios

DF: Programas administrados a nivel de comunidad, destinados a satisfacer una necesidad pública, resolver un problema social o mejorar la calidad de vida en la comunidad.

EN: community programs

programas de comprobación

DF: Programas genéricos de promoción de productos básicos e investigación para productos agrícolas financiados por evaluaciones a la venta de tales productos realizadas por agricultores, importadores u otras personas del rubro a la venta de tales productos.

EN: check-off programs

programas de computadores

DF: Conjunto completo de instrucciones a través del cual una computadora ejecuta una tarea determinada. Varios programas informáticos pueden funcionar juntos para formar un sistema informático.

EN: computer software

programas de extensión

DF: Programas estructurados (como el Master Gardener Program, el Programa de Certificación en Pesticidas) para una audiencia específica y con currículo definido que se realizan dentro de un período de tiempo determinado.

EN: extension programs

proliferación celular

DF: Aumento del número de células.

EN: cell proliferation

proliferación de algas

DF: Alta concentración, visible con facilidad, de crecimiento o agregación de algas en una masa de agua o en la capa superficial de esta.

EN: algal blooms

proliferación de los linfocitos

DF: Alteración morfológica de linfocitos pequeños en cultivo en grandes células tipo blasto capaces de sintetizar ADN y ARN y de dividirse mitóticamente. Es inducida mediante interleucinas, mitógenos como las fitohemaglutininas, y por antígenos específicos. También puede ocurrir in vivo, como en el rechazo de injerto y en la leucemia mielógena crónica.

EN: lymphocyte proliferation

promedio ponderado en tiempo

DF: Valor promedio de un parámetro, como la concentración de una sustancia química en el aire, que varía con el tiempo.

EN: time-weighted average

promoción de la precaución

DF: Un tipo de comunicación del riesgo que tiene por objeto aumentar la preocupación por un peligro real para motivar la acción preventiva.

EN: precaution advocacy

promoción de la salud

DF: Fomento de comportamientos en los consumidores que muy probablemente optimicen sus potenciales de salud física y psicosocial mediante información sobre salud, programas preventivos y acceso a atención médica.

EN: health promotion

pronóstico

DF: Predicción del resultado probable de una enfermedad con base en la condición de un individuo y el curso normal de la enfermedad como se ha observado en situaciones similares.

EN: prognosis

propanediol deshidratasa

DF: Enzima que cataliza la deshidratación del 1,2-propanodiol al propionaldehído.

EN: propanediol dehydratase

propidio

DF: Amonio cuaternario análogo del etidio; es un tinte de intercalación con una afinidad específica con ciertas formas de ADN, que es utilizado como diyoduro para separarlas en gradientes de densidad; además, forma complejos fluorescentes con la colinesterasa, a la cual inhibe.

EN: propidium

propiedad

DF: Derecho exclusivo de ocupar, vender, heredar o hipotecar una propiedad.

EN: ownership

propiedad pública

DF: Propiedad que es exclusivamente controlada por un órgano rector, por lo que dicho órgano tiene el derecho de venderla, hipotecarla y ocuparla.

EN: public ownership

propiedades funcionales

DF: Comportamiento químico o físico típico de un compuesto o sustancia que influye en su funcionalidad.

EN: functional properties

propóleos

DF: Sustancia resinosa obtenida de las colmenas, que es usada tradicionalmente como antimicrobiano. Es una mezcla heterogénea de varias sustancias.

EN: propolis

propriocepción

DF: El mecanismo implicado en la autorregulación de la postura y el movimiento a través de estímulos que se originan en los receptores.

EN: proprioception

prostaglandinas

DF: Grupo de compuestos derivados de ácidos grasos insaturados de 20 carbonos, principalmente ácido araquidónico, a través de la vía de la ciclooxigenasa. Son mediadores extremadamente potentes de un diverso grupo de procesos fisiológicos.

EN: prostaglandins

protandria

DF: Maduración de las gónadas masculinas antes que las gónadas femeninas en organismos hermafroditas.

EN: protandry

protección alimentaria

DF: Proceso general orientado a proteger el suministro de alimentos de la contaminación intencional, e incluye medidas preventivas, vigilancia, informe, y control de incidentes.

EN: food defense

protección ambiental

DF: La protección ambiental incluye estrategias de prevención

(evitación) para proteger el ambiente de degradación o daños futuros, y medidas de control para restaurar y mantener la calidad ambiental.

EN: environmental protection

protección herbácea

DF: Mezcla de pasto, legumbres y otras especies de crecimiento tupido que forman un rodal denso que cubre el suelo.

EN: sward

protectores auditivos

DF: Dispositivos de uso personal que protegen los oídos de ruidos fuertes o muy intensos, del agua o del frío. Entre ellos se incluyen las orejeras y los tapones de oídos.

EN: hearing protectors

protectores contra herbicidas

DF: Compuestos químicos que protegen selectivamente a los cultivos contra daños causados por herbicidas.

EN: herbicide safeners

protectores incorporadas en las plantas

DF: Sustancias pesticidas producidas por las plantas transgénicas.

EN: plant-incorporated protectants

proteína básica mielina

DF: Proteína citosólica abundante que desempeña un papel fundamental en la estructura de la mielina multilaminar. Se une a los lados citosólicos de las membranas celulares de la mielina y produce una fuerte adhesión entre las membranas celulares opuestas.

EN: myelin basic protein

proteína C-reactiva

DF: Proteína plasmática que circula en cantidades aumentadas durante una inflamación y después de daño a los tejidos.

EN: C-reactive protein

proteína de choque térmico 70

DF: Tipo de chaperones moleculares que se encuentran en los procariontes y en varios compartimentos de las células eucariontes. Estas proteínas pueden interactuar con polipéptidos en una variedad de procesos de ensamblaje, a fin de evitar la formación de estructuras no funcionales.

EN: heat-shock protein 70

proteína de fuente vegetal

DF: Proteína para dieta proveniente de material vegetal.

EN: plant source protein

proteína de procedencia animal

DF: Proteínas de la dieta que provienen de animales.

EN: animal source protein

proteína de transferencia de lípidos

DF: Proteínas que se unen para la transferencia de lípidos entre lipoproteínas como: lipoproteínas de baja densidad y lipoproteínas de alta densidad.

EN: cholesteryl ester transfer protein

proteína giardina

DF: Grupo de proteínas citoesqueléticas que se hallan en el orgánulo de fijación del trofozoito *Giardia lamblia*, es decir, en el disco adhesivo ventral.

EN: giardin protein

proteína p53 supresora de tumores

DF: Fosfoproteína nuclear codificada por el gen p53 (genes, p53), cuya función normal es controlar la proliferación celular y la apoptosis. Una proteína p53 mutante o ausente fue hallada en la leucemia, el osteosarcoma, el cáncer de pulmón y el colorrectal.

EN: tumor suppressor protein p53

proteínas adaptadoras transductoras de señales

DF: Amplia categoría de proteínas transportadoras que intervienen en la transducción de señales. Contienen generalmente varios dominios modulares, cada uno de los cuales tiene su propia actividad de enlace y actúan formando complejos con otras moléculas de señalización intracelular. Carecen de actividad enzimática; sin embargo, su actividad puede ser modulada por otras enzimas de transducción de señales.

EN: signal transducing adaptor proteins

proteínas angiogénicas

DF: Proteínas y péptidos intercelulares de señalización que regulan la proliferación de nuevos vasos sanguíneos en condiciones fisiológicas normales (fisiológicas, de angiogénesis). Una expresión aberrante de proteínas angiogénicas en estados de enfermedad como la tumorigénesis puede también dar como resultado una angiogénesis patológica.

EN: angiogenic proteins

proteínas anticongelantes

DF: Proteínas que se unen al hielo y modifican el crecimiento de cristales de hielo. Desempeñan una función crioprotectora en una variedad de organismos.

EN: antifreeze proteins

proteínas asociadas a la patogénesis

DF: Grupo de proteínas vegetales inducidas en situaciones patológicas o estresantes. Suelen ser ácidas, de masa molecular baja y muy resistentes a la proteólisis.

EN: pathogenesis-related proteins

proteínas citoesqueléticas

DF: Componente principal del citoesqueleto, que se halla en el citoplasma de las células eucariontes. Estas proteínas forman un marco flexible para la célula, proporcionan puntos de fijación para los orgánulos y cuerpos formados y posibilitan la comunicación entre las partes de la célula.

EN: cytoskeletal proteins

proteínas de choque frío

DF: Proteínas y péptidos celulares inducidos en respuesta al estrés por frío. Se encuentran en una amplia variedad de organismos procarióticos y eucarióticos.

EN: cold shock proteins

proteínas de fase aguda

DF: Proteínas secretadas al torrente sanguíneo en cantidades aumentadas o disminuidas por hepatocitos en respuesta a un trauma, una inflamación o una enfermedad. Estas proteínas pueden servir de inhibidores o mediadores de los procesos inflamatorios. Ciertas proteínas de fase aguda se han utilizado para diagnosticar y seguir el curso de enfermedades o como marcadores tumorales.

EN: acute phase proteins

proteínas de fusión viral

DF: Proteínas, usualmente glicoproteínas, que se encuentran en los envoltorios virales de una variedad de virus. Promueven la fusión de las membranas celulares y por ello pueden funcionar en la captación de los virus por las células. No confundir con la "proteínas recombinantes de fusión".

EN: viral fusion proteins

proteínas de la diana de rapamicina

DF: Serina treonina cinasa que controla una amplia gama de procesos celulares relativos al crecimiento. La proteína es denominada como la diana de rapamicina debido al descubrimiento de que el sirolimus, conocido comúnmente como rapamicina, forma un complejo inhibidor con la proteína 1A de unión a tracolimus, que bloquea la acción de su actividad enzimática.

EN: target of rapamycin proteins

proteínas de las plantas

DF: Proteínas provenientes de materiales vegetales.

EN: plant proteins

proteínas de los filamentos intermediarios

DF: Filamentos de siete a once nm de diámetro ubicados en el citoplasma de las células. Muchas proteínas específicas pertenecen a este grupo, entre ellas, la desmina, la vimentina, la prequeratina, la decamina, la esqueletina, la neurofilina, la proteína del neurofilamento y la proteína

ácida fibrilar glial.

EN: intermediate filament proteins

proteínas de membrana

DF: Proteínas que se hallan en las membranas, incluidas la celular y la intracelular.

EN: membrane proteins

proteínas de microfilamentos

DF: Subunidades monoméricas principalmente de actina globular que se encuentran en la matriz citoplasmática de la mayoría de las células. Suelen estar asociadas a microtúbulos y pueden desempeñar un papel en la función citoesquelética y/o mediar el movimiento de la célula o de los orgánulos dentro de ella.

EN: microfilament proteins

proteínas de neoplasia

DF: Proteínas cuyas expresiones anormales (ganancia o pérdida) están asociadas al desarrollo, el crecimiento o la progresión de neoplasias. Algunas de ellas constituyen antígenos tumorales (antígenos de neoplasias), es decir, inducen una reacción inmune al tumor. Muchas proteínas de neoplasia han sido caracterizadas y son utilizadas como marcadores tumorales (marcadores biológicos de tumores) cuando se pueden detectar en células y fluidos corporales para controlar la presencia o el crecimiento de tumores. La expresión anormal de proteínas oncogénicas interviene en la transformación neoplásica, mientras que la pérdida de expresión de proteínas supresoras de tumores participa en la pérdida del control y la progresión del crecimiento de la neoplasia.

EN: neoplasm proteins

proteínas de plasma seminal

DF: Proteínas que se hallan en el semen. Las principales proteínas de plasma seminal son las proteínas secretoras de las glándulas accesorias sexuales masculinas, como las vesículas seminales y la próstata, entre las cuales se incluyen el antígeno específico de la vesícula seminal, una proteína de coagulación del semen y el antígeno prostático específico, una proteasa y una esterasa.

EN: seminal plasma proteins

proteínas de transporte vesicular

DF: Categoría amplia de proteínas involucradas en la formación, transporte y disolución de las vesículas transportadoras. Cumplen un rol en el transporte intracelular de las moléculas contenidas dentro de las vesículas de la membrana. Las proteínas de transporte vesicular se distinguen de las proteínas de transporte de membrana, que transportan moléculas a través de las membranas, por la forma en que transportan las moléculas.

EN: vesicular transport proteins

proteínas de unión a ácidos grasos

DF: Proteínas intracelulares que se unen de manera reversible a ligandos hidrófobos, entre los que se incluyen los ácidos grasos saturados e insaturados, los eicosanoides y los retinoides. Son consideradas una familia de proteínas muy conservada y de expresión ubicua que cumple una función en el metabolismo de los lípidos.

EN: fatty acid-binding proteins

proteínas de unión al calcio

DF: Proteínas a las que se unen iones de calcio. Pueden actuar como proteínas transportadoras, reguladoras o activadoras. Normalmente contienen motivos de mano EF.

EN: calcium-binding proteins

proteínas de unión de transferrina

DF: Proteínas transportadoras que se unen a la transferrina. Muchas cepas de bacterias patógenas las utilizan para adquirir su suministro de hierro sérico.

EN: transferrin binding proteins

proteínas del homeodominio

DF: Proteínas codificadas por genes homeobox que presentan similitud estructural con ciertas proteínas captadoras de ADN procariótico y eucariótico. Las proteínas del homeodominio están involucradas en el control de la expresión genética durante la morfogénesis y el desarrollo.

EN: homeodomain proteins

proteínas del sustrato receptor de insulina

DF: Grupo de proteínas de señalización estructuralmente relacionadas, fosforiladas por la proteína tirosina quinasa receptora de insulina. Comparten un dominio N-terminal homólogo a la pleckstrina, que es un dominio de unión a la fosfotirosina que interactúa con el receptor de insulina fosforilado, es decir, un dominio C-terminal rico en tirosina. Luego de la fosforilación de la tirosina, interactúan con proteínas específicas que contienen el dominio SH2 y que intervienen en la señalización del receptor de insulina.

EN: insulin receptor substrate proteins

proteínas gestacionales

DF: Proteínas producidas por órganos de la madre o la placenta durante el embarazo. Pueden ser específicas del embarazo (estar presentes solo en ese periodo) o estar asociadas al embarazo (presentes durante ese periodo o en otras condiciones como terapias hormonales o ciertas malignidades).

EN: pregnancy proteins

proteínas luminiscentes

DF: Proteínas que intervienen en el fenómeno de la emisión de luz en los sistemas vivos, entre los que se incluyen los tipos de sistemas enzimáticos y no enzimáticos con o sin presencia de oxígeno o cofactores.

EN: luminescent proteins

proteínas morfogenéticas óseas

DF: Factores reguladores del crecimiento óseo, que son miembros del factor beta, transformador del crecimiento que es superfamilia de las proteínas. Se sintetizan como moléculas precursoras de gran tamaño que se escinden por las enzimas proteolíticas.

EN: bone morphogenetic proteins

proteínas motoras moleculares

DF: Proteínas que participan en el movimiento de las células o que lo provocan, entre las cuales se encuentran las estructuras rotativas (motor flagelar) o las estructuras que se mueven a lo largo de los filamentos citoesqueléticos.

EN: molecular motor proteins

proteínas oncogénicas

DF: Proteínas codificadas mediante oncogenes.

EN: oncogene proteins

proteínas priónicas celulares (PrPc)

DF: Isoformas celulares normales de las proteínas del prion (priones) codificadas por un gen cromosómico y halladas en el tejido cerebral normal y en el infectado con prurigo lumbar y en otros tejidos normales. Se trata de proteínas sensibles a la proteasa cuya función es desconocida. Su modificación postraslacional a proteínas priónicas patógenas conduce a la patogenicidad.

EN: PrPC proteins

proteínas proapoptóticas

DF: Grupo grande de proteínas que controlan la apoptosis. Esta familia de proteínas incluye muchas proteínas oncogénicas y una amplia variedad de péptidos y proteínas de señalización intracelular como las caspasas.

EN: pro-apoptotic proteins

proteínas PrPSc

DF: Isoforma anormal (PrPSc) de proteínas de priones que se producen por la modificación posttranslacional de la proteína celular de los priones (PrPC proteínas). Las PrPSc son proteínas específicas de las enfermedades que se encuentran en ciertas enfermedades neurodegenerativas de humanos y animales (enfermedades por priones).

EN: PrPSc proteins

proteínas recombinantes de fusión

DF: Proteínas que se producen como consecuencia de la

ingeniería genética. Una parte reguladora o promotora de uno o más genes se combina con un gen estructural. La proteína de fusión se forma luego de la transcripción y traducción del gen fusionado. Este tipo de proteína de fusión se utiliza en el estudio de la regulación del gen o de las relaciones estructura-actividad. No confundir con las proteínas de fusión viral.

EN: recombinant fusion proteins

proteínas represoras

DF: Proteínas que mantienen la inactividad transcripcional de operones o genes específicos. Las proteínas represoras clásicas son las proteínas de unión al ADN, que normalmente están vinculadas a la región operadora de un operón o a las secuencias potenciadoras de un gen hasta que una señal produce su liberación.

EN: repressor proteins

proteínas sanguíneas

DF: Proteínas presentes en el suero sanguíneo, incluyendo la albúmina sérica, los factores de coagulación y muchos otros tipos de proteínas.

EN: blood proteins

proteínas SNARE

DF: Superfamilia de pequeñas proteínas que intervienen en la fusión de membranas y los procesos de secreción y tráfico intracelular de proteínas. Comparten un motivo de proteínas SNARE homólogas. Se dividen en las subfamilias: Qa-SNARES, Qb-SNARES, Qc-SNARES y R-SNARES. La formación de un complejo SNARE, compuesto por cada uno de los cuatro diferentes dominios SNARE (Qa, Qb, Qc y R), media en la fusión de membranas. Luego de dicha fusión, los complejos SNARE son disociados por los factores sensibles a la N-etilmaleimida (NSF), junto con las proteínas solubles de unión de NSF, es decir, SNAP (no guarda relación con la SNAP 25).

EN: SNARE proteins

proteínas supresoras de tumores

DF: Proteínas que interfieren normalmente en el control del crecimiento celular. Las deficiencias o las anomalías en estas proteínas pueden conducir a un crecimiento celular no regulado y al desarrollo de tumores.

EN: tumor suppressor proteins

proteínas transmembrana

DF: Proteínas de la membrana que recorre toda la membrana celular desde la superficie interna hasta la externa.

EN: transmembrane proteins

proteínas transportadoras de monosacáridos

DF: Gran grupo de proteínas transportadoras de membranas que llevan los monosacáridos a través de las membranas celulares.

EN: monosaccharide transport proteins

proteínas verdaderas

DF: Con las proteínas verdaderas se miden sólo las proteínas, en cambio con las proteínas crudas se mide toda fuente de nitrógeno, incluyendo el nitrógeno no proteico, como la urea.

EN: true protein

proteinuria

DF: Condición patológica que consiste en la presencia de demasiada proteína en la orina.

EN: proteinuria

proteoma

DF: El conjunto total de proteínas producidas a partir del código genético dentro de la célula.

EN: proteome

proteómica

DF: Rama de la genética que estudia los organismos en términos de de sus proteomas, es decir, el conjunto total de proteínas producidas a partir del código genético dentro de la célula.

EN: proteomics

prótesis

DF: Sustitutos artificiales de partes del cuerpo, y materiales insertados en los tejidos para propósitos funcionales, cosméticos, o terapéuticos. Las prótesis pueden ser funcionales, como en el caso de brazos y piernas artificiales, o cosméticas, como en el caso de un ojo artificial. Los implantes, que son quirúrgicamente insertados o transplantados en el cuerpo, tienden a ser usados para propósitos terapéuticos.

EN: prostheses

proto-oncogenes

DF: Genes celulares normales homólogos a los oncogenes virales. Los productos de los protooncogenes son importantes reguladores de procesos biológicos y parecen intervenir en los eventos que sirven para mantener la procepción ordenada a lo largo del ciclo celular. Los protooncogenes tienen nombres con la forma c-onc.

EN: proto-oncogenes

protoginia

DF: Maduración de la gónada femenina antes que de la gónada masculina en organismos hermafroditas.

EN: protogyny

protonemas

DF: Estructura filamentosa que crece luego de la germinación de las esporas en musgos, helechos y algunas hepáticas y que, eventualmente, se convierte en una planta adulta.

EN: protonemata

protoplastos

DF: Plantas, células bacteriales o fúngicas cuya pared celular ha sido removida, dejando la membrana citoplasmática, núcleo y plasma intactos.

EN: protoplasts

proventriculitis

DF: Inflamación de los proventriculos

EN: proventriculitis

provirus

DF: Secuencias duplex de ADN en cromosomas eucariotes, que corresponden al genoma de un virus, que se transmiten de una generación celular a la siguiente sin producir lisis del huésped.

EN: proviruses

proyecciones geográficas

DF: Método utilizado para representar la forma tridimensional de la tierra en una superficie bidimensional, como por ejemplo, la proyección de Mercator y la proyección de Robinson.

EN: map projections

prueba de California para mastitis

DF: Prueba simple dirigida al diagnóstico de la mastitis en animales que amamantan, basada en el recuento de células somáticas en la leche.

EN: California mastitis test

prueba de esfuerzo

DF: Actividad física controlada, más extenuante que en reposo, que se realiza para poder evaluar las funciones fisiológicas, particularmente la cardiovascular y pulmonar, pero también la capacidad aeróbica. Usualmente se requiere ejercicio máximo (más intenso) pero el ejercicio submáximo también es utilizado. La intensidad del ejercicio a menudo es gradual y se usan criterios como el ritmo del trabajo realizado, consumo de oxígeno, y ritmo cardíaco.

EN: exercise test

prueba de inhibición de hemaglutinación

DF: Pruebas serológicas en las que una cantidad conocida de antígeno se agrega al suero antes de añadir una suspensión de glóbulos rojos. El resultado de la reacción es expresado como la cantidad más pequeña de antígeno que causa una inhibición completa de la hemaglutinación.

EN: hemagglutination inhibition test

prueba de inmunoabsorción enzimática

DF: Técnica que utiliza anticuerpos para detectar proteínas específicas. Se emplea para comprobar la presencia de un organismo modificado genéticamente.

EN: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

prueba de progenie

DF: Evaluación del genotipo de los individuos mediante el estudio de su descendencia que ha sido producida por cruce controlada.

EN: progeny testing

prueba de sensibilidad antimicrobiana de difusión por disco

DF: Método en el que una superficie de cultivo inoculada con un microbio es expuesta a discos pequeños que contienen cantidades conocidas de un agente químico, lo que da lugar a una zona de inhibición (generalmente en milímetros) del crecimiento del microbio, correspondiente a la sensibilidad de la cepa al agente.

EN: disk diffusion antimicrobial test

prueba del látex

DF: Pruebas de aglutinación en las que el antígeno es absorbido por partículas de látex antes de mezclarse con el anticuerpo específico para el antígeno absorbido.

EN: latex agglutination test

prueba en el punto de atención

DF: Prueba que permite efectuar diagnósticos de pacientes en el consultorio médico, entornos ambulatorios o en la cama. Los resultados del cuidado son oportunos, por lo que permiten tratar rápidamente al paciente.

EN: point-of-care testing

prueba t

DF: Procedimiento estadístico dirigido a analizar la diferencia entre dos o más promedios. Se utiliza para calcular la probabilidad de que los promedios fueron extraídos de la misma población o de varias.

EN: t-test

pruebas de aliento

DF: Cualquier prueba realizada en el aire exhalado.

EN: breath tests

pruebas de genotoxicidad

DF: Pruebas de sustancias químicas y agentes físicos de potencial mutagénico. Entre ellas se incluyen análisis microbianos, de insectos, de células de mamíferos y de animales completos.

EN: genotoxicity tests

pruebas de tolerancia a la glucosa

DF: Prueba para determinar la capacidad de un individuo de mantener la homeostasis de la glucemia. Incluye medir los niveles de glucemia en ayunas y en intervalos determinados, antes y después de la ingesta de glucosa oral (75 o 100 g) o la infusión intravenosa (0.5 g/kg).

EN: glucose tolerance tests

psicofísica

DF: Ciencia que se ocupa de la correlación de las características físicas de un estímulo, como la frecuencia o la intensidad, con la respuesta al estímulo, a fin de evaluar los factores psicológicos que intervienen en la relación.

EN: psychophysics

psicología

DF: Ciencia que estudia los procesos mentales y el comportamiento de personas y animales.

EN: psychology

psicrómetros

DF: Instrumento empleado para medir la cantidad de vapor de agua que se halla en la atmósfera.

Tiene dos termómetros, uno con la bola humedecida y el otro con la bola seca. La primera bola se mantiene húmeda, por lo que es enfriada mediante evaporación a una temperatura inferior que la mostrada por el termómetro de bola seca. Dado que la evaporación es mayor en el aire seco, la diferencia entre las dos lecturas de los termómetros es mayor cuando el aire está seco.

EN: psychrometers

psitacosis

DF: Infección con *chlamydothrix psittaci* (previamente *chlamydia psittaci*), transmitida al hombre por la inhalación de polvo contaminado por secreciones nasales o por excretas de aves infectadas. Esta infección produce una enfermedad febril caracterizada por neumonitis y manifestaciones sistémicas.

EN: psittacosis

ptaquilosida

DF: Nor-sesquiterpeno del helecho común (*Pteridium aquilinum*); no es una pteridina. Puede ser activada para realizar la alquilación del ADN.

EN: ptaquiloside

publicidad genérica

DF: Promoción de un producto o materia prima, en particular sin referencia a un productor, marca, o manufactura específicos. Los productores se unen para expandir la demanda total del producto básico, beneficiando así sus propias ventas. Estas actividades a menudo son

autofinanciadas a través de la evaluación de estrategias de mercadotecnia llamadas programas de investigación y promoción.

EN: generic advertising

pueblos indígenas

DF: Pueblo nativo de un área específica.

EN: indigenous peoples

pulpa del diente

DF: Tejido conjuntivo de origen mesodérmico, muy vascularizado e inervado, que se halla en la cavidad central del diente, está delimitado por la dentina y desempeña funciones formativas, nutritivas, sensoriales y protectoras.

EN: tooth pulp

pulvinus

DF: Masa de grandes células de paredes delgadas que forman un abultamiento como cojón en la base del peciolo o el peciólulo y que funciona en los movimientos de turgencia de hojas o foliolos.

EN: pulvinus

punto de fluidez

DF: Temperatura más baja a la que un fluido se vierte o fluye, la cual suele indicar el grado de fluidez de los aceites.

EN: pour point

punto de humeo

DF: Temperatura a la que el aceite o la grasa caliente empieza a producir humo visible, la cual depende de los contenidos de ácidos grasos libres u otros compuestos volátiles del aceite o la grasa. Calentar aceites o grasas más allá de su punto de humeo destruye sus nutrientes y genera radicales libres nocivos. Para freír o cocinar se requiere un punto de humeo alto.

EN: smoke point

punto de rocío

DF: Temperatura a la que el vapor empieza a sedimentarse como un líquido. Se aplica especialmente al agua en la atmósfera.

EN: dewpoint

punto isoeléctrico

DF: El pH de soluciones proteicas y compuestos relacionados en las cuales, los iones dipolares están al máximo.

EN: isoelectric point

puntos cuánticos

DF: Fragmentos de nanómetros de tamaño (30 nm a 1 micra) de material semiconductor cristalino que disponen de un número discreto de electrones y emiten fotones. La longitud de onda se basa en el tamaño del confinamiento cuántico del

punto y del número de electrones que puede ser alterado mediante la modificación del medio ambiente electrostrático del punto.

EN: quantum dots

puntos de control del ciclo celular

DF: Sistemas de regularización de la señalización que controlan la progresión a través del ciclo celular. Aseguran que la célula haya completado, en el orden correcto y sin errores, todos los procesos requeridos para replicar el genoma y el citoplasma y los divide en partes iguales entre dos células hijas. Si las células no han completado estos procesos o el ambiente carece de los nutrientes y las hormonas de crecimiento para proseguir, las células quedan limitadas o "detenidas" hasta que los procesos sean completados y las condiciones de crecimiento sean las idóneas.

EN: cell cycle checkpoints

puntos finales humanitarios

DF: Punto final precoz que, aunque logra los objetivos de la investigación, se elige para minimizar o terminar con el dolor o la angustia de los animales usados en el experimento en lugar de esperar que el punto final sea la muerte.

EN: humane endpoints

pupación

DF: El acto de volverse una pupa.

EN: pupation

pupariación

DF: Formación del puparium.

EN: pupariation

puparium

DF: El tegumento endurecido dentro del que se forma la pupa a partir de la piel del último estado larval, como en las moscas dípteras.

EN: puparium

pura sangre

DF: Animales de ancestros desconocidos dentro de una raza reconocida que cumplen con los requisitos para ser registrados en los libros genealógicos de una raza dada.

EN: purebreds

purificación del agua

DF: Proceso de remoción de impurezas no deseadas en el agua, incluyendo filtración, cloración, destilación e intercambio iónico. Este puede incluir el tratamiento de aguas residuales para el suministro de agua potable.

EN: water purification

purificación del suelo

DF: Tecnología de tratamiento que pone en contacto a un suelo con una solución de purificación que luego se agita vigorosamente, con el fin de transferir los contaminantes mediante su disolución o suspensión en la solución purificadora. El proceso de purificación del suelo separa el suelo de acuerdo al tamaño de las partículas que lo componen, permitiendo así que los contaminantes se adhieran fácilmente a las partículas más finas del suelo para reducir la cantidad de sólidos que requieren tratamiento. Las fracciones más gruesas ya purificadas son devueltas entonces al sitio.

EN: soil washing

Q

quarg

DF: Queso fresco suave, no madurado, que tiene consistencia de yogur.

EN: quarg

quema recomendada

DF: Uso controlado del fuego con fines de manejo, tales como el manejo de la vida silvestre, reducción de riesgos de incendio, etc.

EN: prescribed burning

quemaduras (heridas)

DF: Heridas a los tejidos causadas por contacto con calor, vapor, productos químicos, electricidad, etc.

EN: burns (injuries)

queratinosomas

DF: Orgánulos secretorios que se encuentran en el citoplasma de los queratinocitos y de algunos neumocitos.

EN: keratinosomes

queratoconjuntivitis

DF: Inflamación simultánea de la córnea y la conjuntiva.

EN: keratoconjunctivitis

quesos fundidos

DF: Combinaciones de varios tipos de queso mezclados y derretidos junto con emulsionantes y preservantes añadidos, a veces vendidos en rebanadas delgadas envueltas individualmente.

EN: processed cheeses

quilomicrones

DF: Clase de lipoproteínas que llevan colesterol dietético y triglicéridos desde el intestino delgado a los tejidos.

EN: chylomicrons

química de la atmósfera

DF: Estudio de la producción, el transporte, la modificación y

la eliminación de componentes atmosféricos en la troposfera y la estratosfera.

EN: atmospheric chemistry

química verde

DF: Prevención de la contaminación a través del diseño de productos químicos eficaces que tienen poca o ninguna toxicidad y el uso de procesos químicos que reducen o eliminan el uso y generación de sustancias peligrosas.

EN: green chemistry

quimioatrayentes

DF: Sustancia química que atrae o repele células. El concepto denota especialmente aquellos factores liberados como resultado de daño en los tejidos, invasión microbiana, o actividad inmunológica, que atrae leucocitos, macrófagos, u otras células al sitio de infección o agravio.

EN: chemoattractants

quimiocina CCL13

DF: La citosina pequeña inducible A13, inducida por la IL-1 y el TNF-alfa y ampliamente expresada y codificada por el gen CCL13 humano (familia de intercrinas beta) y el 98-aa 11-kD (precursor), constituye un factor quimiotáctico secretado de monocitos, linfocitos, basófilos y eosinófilos que da señales mediante los receptores CCR2B y CCR3 e interviene en procesos inmunorreguladores e inflamatorios. La proteína puede enlazar la heparina y las isoformas MCP-4, (LA) MCP-4 y (FNPQGLA) MCP-4. El gen CCL13 puede intervenir en el desarrollo de la aterosclerosis.

EN: chemokine CCL13

quimiocina CCL14

DF: Quimiocina que activa e induce la liberación intracelular de calcio y enzimas en los monocitos.

EN: chemokine CCL14

quimiocina CCL15

DF: La citosina pequeña inducible A15, ampliamente expresada por el gen CCL15 humano (familia de intercrinas beta) y el 113-aa 12-kDa (precursor) secretado, constituye un factor quimiotáctico de las células T y los monocitos, que actúa principalmente mediante el gen CCR1 e induce cambios del calcio intracelular y la liberación de N-acetil-beta-D-glucosaminidasa en los monocitos. El gen CCL15 también se une al CCR3.

EN: chemokine CCL15

quimiocina CCL16

DF: Factor quimiotáctico de los linfocitos y los monocitos que interviene en procesos inmunorreguladores e inflamatorios. Presenta una potente actividad mielosupresora y elimina la proliferación de las células mieloides progenitoras.

EN: chemokine CCL16

quimiocina CCL23

DF: Quimiocina que presenta actividad quimiotáctica en los monocitos y los linfocitos T en reposo, menor actividad en los heterófilos y ninguna actividad en los linfocitos T activados. Suprime la formación de colonias por medio de una línea pluripotencial de células progenitoras hematopoyéticas.

EN: chemokine CCL23

quimiocina CCL25

DF: Quimiocina que presenta actividad quimiotáctica en las células dendríticas, los timocitos y los macrófagos activados, pero que es inactiva en los heterófilos y los linfocitos de la sangre periférica.

EN: chemokine CCL25

quimiocina CCL26

DF: Quimiocina que presenta actividad quimiotáctica en los eosinófilos y los basófilos normales de la sangre periférica.

EN: chemokine CCL26

quimiocina CCL28

DF: Quimiocina que presenta actividad quimiotáctica en las células T CD4 o CD8 y en los eosinófilos en reposo. Puede desempeñar un papel en la fisiología de los tejidos epiteliales extracutáneos, entre los que se incluyen diversos órganos mucosos.

EN: chemokine CCL28

quimiocina CXCL16

DF: Quimiocina transmembrana cuyo gen es altamente expresado en el bazo, los ganglios linfáticos, las placas de Peyer, los pulmones, los riñones, el intestino delgado y el timo. El ligando de CXCL16 y receptor de quimiocina CXCR6 realiza una función en las interacciones entre las células dendríticas y las células T y en la regulación de la migración de células T en el bazo.

EN: chemokine CXCL16

quimiocina CXCL3

DF: Factor de crecimiento secretado que da señales mediante el receptor acoplado a la proteína G, receptor de CXC 2. Realiza una función en la inflamación y como quimioatrayente de heterófilos.

EN: chemokine CXCL3

quimiocinas

DF: Una clase de citoquinas que atraen y activan leucocitos; quimiocinas proviene de las palabras QUIMIOtástico y citoCINAS.

EN: chemokines

quimiocinas beta

DF: Grupo de quimiocinas con cisteínas adyacentes que constituyen quimioatrayentes de los linfocitos, monocitos, eosinófilos y basófilos, pero no de los neutrófilos.

EN: beta chemokines

quimioesterilizantes

DF: Químico empleado para controlar plagas que evita que estas se reproduzcan.

EN: chemosterilants

quimiometría

DF: Rama de la química analítica que utiliza la matemática y la estadística para diseñar experimentos y analizar datos químicos.

EN: chemometrics

quimiorreceptores

DF: Células especializadas para detectar sustancias químicas y retransmitir esa información de manera centralizada en el sistema nervioso central. Los quimiorreceptores pueden monitorear estímulos externos, tales como el gusto y el olfato, o estímulos internos, como las concentraciones de oxígeno y dióxido de carbono en la sangre.

EN: chemoreceptors

quimiosensibilización

DF: Exposición de células o microbios blanco a agentes quimiosensibilizantes (químicos, radiaciones, etc.) para volverlos más susceptibles a fármacos terapéuticos o agentes antimicrobianos.

EN: chemosensitization

quimiotipos

DF: Partes caracterizadas a nivel químico de una población de organismos morfológicamente indistinguibles.

EN: chemotypes

quimotaxonomía

DF: Clasificación de organismos sobre la base de diferencias de la composición química.

EN: chemotaxonomy

quistes (patología)

DF: Cualquier cavidad cerrada llena de líquido, o saco que está rodeado por un epitelio. Los quistes pueden ser de tejidos normales, anormales, no neoplásicos o neoplásicos.

EN: cysts (pathology)

quito-oligosacáridos

DF: Oligosacáridos generados de quitina o quitosana mediante un tratamiento químico o enzimático.

EN: chitooligosaccharides

Raciones Dietéticas Recomendadas

DF: Nivel dietario de consumo que es suficiente para satisfacer las necesidades de nutrientes de casi todos los individuos de un grupo.

EN: Recommended Dietary Allowances

R

radar

DF: Método, sistema o técnica de uso de ondas de radio que son transmitidas, reflejadas y programadas para detectar, localizar o rastrear objetos (como cohetes), medir la altitud, etc. en actividades como la orientación y el control del tráfico aéreo. Instrumento o equipo electrónico empleado para generar, transmitir, recibir y, a menudo, mostrar ondas de escaneo o localización por radio, es decir, equipo de radar. Es utilizado para la detección y la localización por radio.

EN: radar

radar de penetración de terreno

DF: Dispositivo de teledetección usado en la detección de subsuperficie, que transmite un pulso de radar hacia el terreno y registra la reflexión diferencial de los pulsos.

EN: ground-penetrating radar

radar Doppler

DF: Radar que emplea el efecto Doppler para determinar el componente radial de las velocidades de los blancos radar relativos o para elegir blancos con velocidades radiales particulares.

EN: Doppler radar

radiación adaptativa

DF: Evolución divergente rápida de una especie ancestral más generalizada a una variedad de especie o subespecie más especializada que llena nichos ecológicos vacíos.

EN: adaptive radiation

radiación evolutiva

DF: Aumento repentino en la diversidad taxonómica o morfológica de uno o varios clados.

EN: evolutionary radiation

radiación fotosintéticamente activa

DF: Porción del espectro electromagnético que es la fuente de energía utilizada en la fotosíntesis y generalmente coincide con el espectro de luz visible (aproximadamente 400-700 nm). La RFA se caracteriza por una mayor absorción por parte de los pigmentos de la longitud de onda de la luz azul y de la luz roja.

EN: photosynthetically active radiation

radiación térmica

DF: Radiación electromagnética emitida por cualquier sustancia, como resultado de la excitación térmica de sus moléculas. En cuanto a la longitud de onda, la radiación térmica oscila entre la radiación infrarroja más larga y la radiación ultravioleta más corta.

EN: thermal radiation

radicales hidroxilo

DF: Radical OH univalente. El radical hidroxilo es un potente agente oxidante.

EN: hydroxyl radicals

radicales libres

DF: Moléculas que tienen uno o más electrones no apareados que son altamente reactivos con las moléculas de otras sustancias químicas.

EN: free radicals

radioactividad

DF: Transformación espontánea de un nucleido en uno o varios nucleidos diferentes, junto con la emisión de partículas del núcleo, la captura nuclear, la expulsión de electrones orbitales o la fisión.

EN: radioactivity

radiocontrol

DF: Control remoto de un avión, cohete o nave espacial sin piloto a través de radioseñales que activan los dispositivos de control.

EN: radio control

radiografía

DF: Producción de una imagen en una superficie radiosensitiva utilizando una radiación distinta a la luz visible.

EN: radiography

radiología

DF: Estudio científico del uso médico de la radiación.

EN: radiology

radiometría

DF: Ciencia sobre la medición de la radiación.

EN: radiometry

radiómetro avanzado de muy alta resolución

DF: Instrumento de escaneo de cinco canales que mide cuantitativamente la radiación electromagnética, transportado por satélites ambientales de la Administración Nacional Oceánica y Atmosférica (NOAA). Determina remotamente la nubosidad y la temperatura de la superficie. Mediante detectores infrarrojos visibles se observa la vegetación, las nubes, los lagos, las riberas, la nieve y el hielo.

EN: advanced very high resolution radiometer

radiómetros

DF: Dispositivo que mide la energía radiante y la radiación electromagnética.

EN: radiometers

radiotransmisores

DF: Aparatos empleados para producir energía de radiofrecuencia, con fines de radiotransmisión.

EN: radio transmitters

raíces fúlcreas

DF: Raíz adventicia de plantas como los mangles que crece desde el tronco y lo sostiene sobre la superficie.

EN: prop roots

raleo (plantas)

DF: La práctica de reducir el número de plantas en un área o la cantidad de estructuras vegetativas o reproductivas en plantas individuales.

EN: thinning (plants)

raleo forestal

DF: La práctica de silvicultura que se encarga de remover los árboles en exceso, enfermos, o de mala calidad y matorrales para mejorar el crecimiento, salud y valor de los cultivos madereros permanentes.

EN: forest thinning

ramoneo

DF: Alimentar de brotes, ramas, tallos, vides y hojas de arbustos o árboles al ganado y vida silvestre.

EN: browsing

rancheros

DF: Personas que crían ganado en potreros.

EN: ranchers

rango del huésped

DF: La variedad de diferentes especies huéspedes que brindan nutrición, albergue o están de otra forma asociadas con un parásito específico o simbiótico.

EN: host range

ranitas

DF: Rana minúscula e inmadura que eventualmente se convierte en adulta.

EN: froglets

raquitismo

DF: Condición causada por deficiencia de vitamina D, especialmente durante la infancia y la niñez que produce alteración de la formación ósea.

EN: rickets

ratites

DF: Grandes aves no voladoras con alas pequeñas y rudimentarias las cuales carecen de un esternón con quilla. Algunas especies son domesticadas y criadas para la alimentación o plumaje.

EN: ratites

rayón

DF: Una fibra semi-sintética manufacturada, compuesta de celulosa regenerada que es producida a partir de polímeros de origen natural. Es utilizada en la fabricas por su alto brillo y calidad como la seda.

EN: rayon

razas cruzadas

DF: Población compuesta por dos o más razas componentes, diseñada para retener la heterosis (vigor híbrido) en futuras generaciones sin un cruce y mantenida como una raza pura.

EN: composite breeds

razas nativas

DF: Cultivos de variedades tradicionales o razas de animales con suficiente integridad genética para ser identificados morfológicamente, que han evolucionado o han sido mejorados gracias a la agricultura tradicional.

EN: landraces

razón de masculinidad

DF: Número de varones por cada 100 mujeres en una población.

EN: sex ratio

reabsorción

DF: Absorción o, menos comúnmente, adsorción de material por un cuerpo o sistema desde el cual el material fue previamente liberado.

EN: resorption

reabsorción de nutrientes (fisiología)

DF: Asimilación de los nutrientes que ya habían sido liberados por parte de un organismo.

EN: nutrient resorption (physiology)

reabsorción del feto

DF: Desintegración y asimilación de un feto muerto en el útero.

EN: fetal resorption

reacción acrosómica

DF: Cambios que ocurren para liberar las enzimas del acrosoma de la esperma (espermatozoides). La reacción acrosómica permite al esperma penetrar la zona pelúcida y entrar en el óvulo durante la fertilización.

EN: acrosome reaction

reacción cruzada

DF: Reacciones serológicas en las que un antisuero contra un antígeno reacciona con un antígeno no idéntico pero muy relacionado con él.

EN: cross reaction

reacción de Fischer-Tropsch

DF: La síntesis de Fischer Tropsch es un proceso dirigido a producir principalmente hidrocarburos parafínicos de cadena lineal a partir de un gas de síntesis con la mezcla correcta de monóxido de carbono e hidrógeno.

EN: Fischer-Tropsch reaction

reacción de Maillard

DF: Una de las reacciones no enzimáticas en la cual los aldehídos, las cetonas o las azúcares reductoras reaccionan con los aminoácidos, péptidos o proteínas.

EN: Maillard reaction

reacción en cadena de la polimerasa

DF: Método in vitro para producir grandes cantidades de fragmentos específicos de ADN o ARN de longitud y secuencia definidas a partir de pequeñas cantidades de secuencia flanqueantes del oligonucleótido (primers).

EN: polymerase chain reaction

reacción en cadena de la polimerasa cuantitativa

DF: Métodos utilizados para detectar los productos de ADN amplificados de la reacción en cadena de la polimerasa a medida que estos se acumulan, en lugar de ubicarlos al final de la reacción.

EN: quantitative polymerase chain reaction

reacciones del injerto contra el huésped

DF: Ataque inmunitario de un injerto contra un huésped debido a incompatibilidad tisular cuando se transplantan células inmunológicamente competentes a un huésped inmunológicamente incompetente; el resultado clínico es la enfermedad del injerto contra el huésped.

EN: graft versus host reactions

reactivos de enlaces cruzados

DF: Reactivos que presentan dos grupos reactivos, frecuentemente en los extremos opuestos de la molécula, que son capaces de reaccionar con las cadenas laterales de los aminoácidos proteicos y de formar puentes entre ellas. De este modo pueden ser identificadas las áreas naturalmente reactivas dentro de las proteínas, que también pueden ser utilizadas en otras macromoléculas como las glicoproteínas y los ácidos nucleicos.

EN: cross-linking reagents

recaída

DF: Regreso de un signo, síntoma o enfermedad luego de una remisión.

EN: relapse

recambio mitocondrial

DF: Procesos celulares que intervienen en los ajustes al volumen, el contenido y la actividad mitocondrial y que dependen de las demandas energéticas de la célula.

EN: mitochondrial turnover

recarga de aguas subterráneas

DF: Adición de agua a un acuífero que tiene lugar naturalmente por la filtración de lluvia y por el agua que corre sobre materiales que permiten que esta se filtre por debajo de la superficie de la tierra.

EN: groundwater recharge

receptor 1 de factores de crecimiento endotelial vascular

DF: Receptor de FCEV de 180 kDa que se encuentra principalmente en las células endoteliales y que resulta esencial para la vasculogénesis y el mantenimiento vascular. Se le conoce también como tirosina cinasa 1 tipo fms (Flt-1). Una isoforma soluble del receptor empalmada de manera alternativa puede servir como una proteína fijadora que regula la disponibilidad de varios ligandos de unión y transducción de señales de los receptores de FCEV.

EN: vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-1

receptor 1 del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos

DF: Receptor del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos específico para factores de crecimiento de fibroblastos, heparina sulfato proteoglicanos y moléculas de adhesión celular neuronal. Existen algunas variantes del receptor como resultado de múltiples empalmes alternativos de este ARNm. El receptor 1 del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos constituye una tirosina quinasa que transmite señales mediante el sistema de quinasas MAP.

EN: fibroblast growth factor receptor 1

receptor 2 de factores de crecimiento endotelial vascular

DF: Receptor de tirosina cinasa de 200 a 230 kDa de factores de crecimiento endotelial vascular que se halla principalmente en las células endoteliales y hematopoyéticas y sus precursores. El FCEVR-2 es importante para el desarrollo vascular y hematopoyético y media en casi todas las respuestas de las células endoteliales al FCEV.

EN: vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2

receptor 2 del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos

DF: Receptor del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos que se halla en dos isoformas. La primera isoforma se encuentra en la mesénquima y es activada por el factor 2 de crecimiento de fibroblastos, mientras que la segunda se halla principalmente en las células epiteliales y es activada por

los factores 7 y 10 de crecimiento de fibroblastos. La mutación del gen del receptor 2 del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos puede generar síndromes de craneosinostosis como los de Apert y Crouzon.

EN: fibroblast growth factor receptor 2

receptor 3 atípico de quimiocinas

DF: Miembro de la familia de receptores acoplados a proteínas G. Se considera un receptor huérfano, ya que no se ha identificado su ligando endógeno. Además, la proteína constituye un correceptor del virus de inmunodeficiencia humana.

EN: atypical chemokine receptor 3

receptor 3 de factores de crecimiento endotelial vascular

DF: Receptor de factores de crecimiento celular endotelial vascular cuya expresión está restringida principalmente al endotelio linfático adulto. El FCEVR-3 une preferentemente a los factores C y D de crecimiento endotelial vascular y puede intervenir en el control de la linfangiogénesis.

EN: vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-3

receptor 3 del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos

DF: Receptor del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos que regula el crecimiento de los condrocitos y la diferenciación celular. Mutaciones del gen del receptor 3 del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos han sido asociadas a la acondroplasia, la displasia tanatofórica y la transformación neoplástica de las células.

EN: fibroblast growth factor receptor 3

receptor 4 del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos

DF: Receptor del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos expresado principalmente en los pulmones, los riñones, el páncreas y el bazo. Desempeña un papel importante en el desarrollo de los músculos esqueléticos y puede contribuir a la transformación celular neoplásica.

EN: fibroblast growth factor receptor 4

receptor alfa del factor de crecimiento derivado de plaquetas

DF: Receptor del factor de crecimiento derivado de plaquetas que se une específicamente a las cadenas PDGF-A y PDGF-B. Presenta actividad de la proteína tirosina quinasa que interviene en la transducción de señales.

EN: platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha

receptor beta del factor de crecimiento derivado de plaquetas

DF: Receptor del factor de crecimiento derivado de plaquetas que se une específicamente a la cadena PDGF-B. Presenta actividad de la proteína tirosina quinasa que interviene en la transducción de señales.

EN: platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta

receptor CCR1

DF: Receptor 1 de quimiocina C-C, codificado por el gen CCR1. Es un miembro de la familia de receptores de quimiocina beta y una proteína transmembranal de siete hélices, similar a los receptores acoplados a proteínas G. Entre los ligandos de este receptor se incluyen la proteína inflamatoria de macrófagos 1 alfa (MIP-1 alfa), la proteína expresada y secretada por células T normales reguladas tras la activación (RANTES), la proteína 3 quimioatrayente de monocitos (MCP-3) y el factor 1 inhibidor del progenitor mielóide (MIPF-1). La transducción de señales mediada de las quimiocinas y sus receptores resulta esencial para atraer células efectoras inmunitarias (monocitos, macrófagos, neutrófilos y eosinófilos) al lugar de la inflamación. Este gen puede realizar funciones en la protección del huésped de una respuesta inflamatoria y en la susceptibilidad a virus y parásitos.

EN: CCR1 receptor

receptor CCR10

DF: Receptor CCR con especificidad para la quimiocina CCL27. Puede desempeñar una función especializada en el alojamiento cutáneo de los linfocitos.

EN: CCR10 receptor

receptor CCR2

DF: Receptor de quimiocina C-C tipo 2 que es codificado por el gen humano CCR2. Esta proteína realiza una función en el enlace de citocinas y en la señalización de receptores.

EN: CCR2 receptor

receptor CCR3

DF: Receptor CCR con especificidad para la quimiocina CCL11 y una variedad de quimiocinas CC. Es expresado en altos niveles en los linfocitos T, los eosinófilos, los basófilos y los mastocitos.

EN: CCR3 receptor

receptor CCR4

DF: Receptor CCR con especificidad para las quimiocinas CCL17 y CCL22. Es expresado en altos niveles en los linfocitos T, los mastocitos y las células dendríticas y las células NK.

EN: CCR4 receptor

receptor CCR5

DF: Receptor CCR con especificidad para las quimiocinas CCL3, CCL4 y CCL5. Es expresado en altos niveles en los linfocitos T y B, los macrófagos, los mastocitos y las células NK. Es utilizado por el virus de inmunodeficiencia humana para infectar las células.

EN: CCR5 receptor

receptor CCR6

DF: Receptor expresado por células T de memoria y células dendríticas inmaduras, cuyo ligando es la proteína

inflamatoria de macrófagos 3 alfa (MIP-3 alfa). Realiza una función importante en la maduración de células de linaje B y en la diferenciación de células B mediante antígenos; además, puede regular la migración y atraer células dendríticas y T en respuestas inflamatorias e inmunológicas.

EN: CCR6 receptor

receptor CCR7

DF: Receptor expresado en varios tejidos linfoides, que activa los linfocitos B y T. Se ha demostrado que controla la migración de células T de memoria a tejidos inflamados y que estimula la maduración de las células dendríticas. Las señales mediadas por él regulan la homeostasis de las células T en los ganglios linfáticos y pueden tener una función en la activación y la polarización de las células T y en la patogénesis de la inflamación crónica.

EN: CCR7 receptor

receptor CCR8

DF: Proteína receptora que se expresa preferentemente en el timo, cuyos ligandos identificados son la citosina I-309 con activación regulada por el timo (TARC) y la proteína inflamatoria de macrófagos 1 beta (MIP-1 beta). Desempeña una función en la regulación de la quimiotaxis de monocitos y la apoptosis de células tímicas. Más específicamente, puede contribuir a la colocación adecuada de las células T activadas en los sitios de exposición al antígeno y en las zonas especializadas de los tejidos linfoides.

EN: CCR8 receptor

receptor CCR9

DF: Miembro de la familia de receptores de quimiocinas beta. De acuerdo con estudios realizados, este gen es expresado diferencialmente por los linfocitos T del intestino delgado y el colon, lo que sugiere que desempeña un rol en la atracción y el desarrollo de timocitos, que puede permitir la especialización funcional de respuestas inmunes en diferentes segmentos del tracto gastrointestinal. Su ligando específico es el CCL25.

EN: CCR9 receptor

receptor CXCR1

DF: Receptor acoplado a la proteína G con alta afinidad a la interleucina 8, que se halla en los neutrófilos, los monocitos y los basófilos.

EN: CXCR1 receptor

receptor CXCR2

DF: Alelo IL8RB que codifica la proteína del receptor B de interleucina 8 de alta afinidad. Interviene en la mediación de la migración de los heterófilos a sitios de inflamación, crecimiento celular y efectos angiogénicos en las células endoteliales de la microvasculatura intestinal.

EN: CXCR2 receptor

receptor CXCR3

DF: El antígeno CD183 es un receptor acoplado a la proteína G con selectividad para tres quimiocinas, denominadas proteína 10 inducible por interferón gamma (IP-10), monocina inducida por interferón gamma (MIG) y quimiotaxina alfa de linfocito T inducible por interferón (I-TAC). La unión de las quimiocinas al antígeno CD183 induce respuestas celulares que intervienen en el tránsito de leucocitos y, especialmente, en la activación de integrinas, la activación quimiotáctica y cambios citoesqueléticos. La inhibición mediante Bordetella pertussis sugiere que la proteína G heterotrimérica de la subclase Gi se acopla al antígeno CD183. Una característica distintiva de este antígeno es su prominente expresión en las células T efectoras/de memoria cultivadas in vitro y en las células T presentes en muchos tipos de tejidos inflamados. Además, las quimiocinas IP-10, MIG y I-TAC son producidas comúnmente por células locales en lesiones de naturaleza inflamatoria, lo que indica que el antígeno CD183 y sus quimiocinas participan en la atracción de células inflamatorias.

EN: CXCR3 receptor

receptor CXCR4

DF: Receptor que comparte características con los receptores acoplados a la proteína G. Es un receptor de la quimiocina CXC PBSF/SDF1 y funciona como correceptor del VIH-1. Es expresado ampliamente en los sistemas inmunológico y nervioso central y puede mediar la migración de leucocitos en reposo y progenitores hematopoyéticos en respuesta a la quimiocina SDF1. La quimiocina PBSF/SDF1 y el receptor CXCR4 definen un sistema de señalización de vascularización de órganos.

EN: CXCR4 receptor

receptor CXCR5

DF: Gen expresado específicamente en el linfoma de Burkitt y los tejidos linfáticos. Se cree que la proteína que codifica es un receptor acoplado a la proteína G transmembranal de siete hélices y que pertenece a la familia de receptores de quimiocinas CXC. El quimioatrayente de linfocitos B (BLC) es un ligando específico de este receptor. Estudios de este gen y de su equivalente en ratones sugieren que cumple una función esencial en la migración de células B y su ubicación dentro de compartimentos anatómicos específicos, tales como los folículos de los ganglios linfáticos y el bazo. Existen dos variantes alternativamente enlazadas de este gen.

EN: CXCR5 receptor

receptor CXCR6

DF: Gen expresado en los tejidos linfoides y en los linfocitos activados de la sangre periférica. Es un receptor acoplado

a la proteína G que se une al ligando de la quimiocina CXCL16. Además, funciona como correceptor con el CD4 del virus de inmunodeficiencia en simios y el virus de inmunodeficiencia humana.

EN: CXCR6 receptor

receptor del factor de crecimiento de queratinocitos

DF: Los queratinocitos Balb-Mk presentan una alta afinidad por los receptores del factor de crecimiento de queratinocitos. Constituye una variante alternativa de empalme del producto génico del receptor 2 del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos y se encuentra solamente en las células epiteliales.

EN: keratinocyte growth factor receptor

receptor del factor de crecimiento del hepatocito

DF: Receptores de la proteína tirosina quinasa de la superficie celular para el factor de crecimiento de hepatocitos. Están compuestos por una cadena alfa extracelular que está unida por el disulfuro a la cadena beta transmembrana. La porción citoplasmática contiene el dominio catalítico y sitios esenciales para regular la actividad de la quinasa. Las mutaciones del gen de las proteínas protooncológicas c-met están asociadas al carcinoma renal papilar y a otras neoplasias.

EN: hepatocyte growth factor receptor

receptor erbB-2

DF: Receptor de la proteína tirosina quinasa de la superficie celular sobreexpresado en un número significativo de adenocarcinomas. Presenta una gran homología y puede heterodimerizar con el receptor de factor de crecimiento epidérmico y los receptores erbB-3 y erbB-4. La activación del receptor erbB-2 tiene lugar durante la formación del heterodímero con miembros de la familia de un receptor erbB unido al ligando.

EN: erbB-2 receptor

receptor erbB-3

DF: Receptor de la proteína tirosina quinasa de la superficie celular específico para las neuregulinas. Presenta una gran homología y puede heterodimerizar con el receptor de factor de crecimiento epidérmico y el receptor erbB-2. La sobreexpresión del receptor erbB-3 está asociada a la tumorigénesis.

EN: erbB-3 receptor

receptor relacionado con el receptor de insulina

DF: Receptor para insulina, IGF-I, IGF-II o una hormona péptida o un factor de crecimiento perteneciente a la familia de las insulinas aún indeterminado, el cual es similar al receptor de insulina y al receptor del factor 1 de crecimiento semejante a la insulina.

EN: insulin receptor-related receptor

receptores acoplados a proteínas G

DF: Familia más grande de receptores de la superficie celular que intervienen en la transducción de señales. Comparten una estructura común y transmiten señales mediante proteínas G heterotriméricas.

EN: G-protein coupled receptors

receptores activados por los proliferadores peroxisomales

DF: Factores de transcripción que son activados por ligandos, se heterodimerizan con receptores de retinoide X y se unen a elementos de respuesta de los proliferadores peroxisomales en las regiones promotoras de los genes objetivo.

EN: peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors

receptores adrenérgicos alfa

DF: Una de las dos principales subdivisiones farmacológicas de los receptores adrenérgicos que fueron originalmente definidas por las potencias relativas de varios compuestos adrenérgicos. Los receptores alfa fueron descritos inicialmente como receptores excitatorios que realizan un estímulo postjuncional en la contracción del músculo liso. Sin embargo, un mayor análisis reveló una imagen más compleja de subtipos de receptores alfa y su participación en la regulación de la retroalimentación.

EN: alpha adrenergic receptors

receptores adrenérgicos alfa 1

DF: Subclase de receptores adrenérgicos alfa que intervienen en la contracción del músculo liso en una variedad de tejidos como las arteriolas, las venas y el útero. Suelen encontrarse en las membranas posinápticas y dar señales mediante las proteínas-G Gq-G11.

EN: alpha-1 adrenergic receptors

receptores adrenérgicos alfa 2

DF: Subclase de receptores adrenérgicos alfa que se hallan en las membranas presinápticas y posinápticas, donde dan señales mediante las proteínas-G Gi-Go. Mientras que los receptores alfa 2 posinápticos intervienen típicamente en los efectos de los agonistas adrenérgicos, el subconjunto de receptores alfa 2 que se encuentra en las membranas presinápticas señala la inhibición por retroalimentación de la liberación de neurotransmisores.

EN: alpha-2 adrenergic receptors

receptores adrenérgicos beta

DF: Una de las dos principales clases de receptores adrenérgicos definidas farmacológicamente. Desempeña un rol importante en la regulación de la contracción del músculo cardiaco, la relajación del músculo liso y la glucogenólisis.

EN: beta adrenergic receptors

receptores adrenérgicos beta 1

DF: Proteína integral de la membrana receptora de neurotransmisores de catecolamina, epinefrina y norepinefrina que activa la adenilil ciclasa mediante la acción de la proteína G. La fosforilación del gen ADRB1 a través de la cinasa del receptor adrenérgico beta interviene en la insensibilización del receptor.

EN: beta-1 adrenergic receptors

receptores adrenérgicos beta 2

DF: El receptor adrenérgico beta 2 se asocia directamente a uno de sus efectores, el canal de calcio tipo L, clase C, Ca(V)1.2. Este complejo receptor-canal también contiene una proteína G, una adenilil ciclasa, una cinasa dependiente de cAMP y la fosfatasa PP2A. Esta unión de complejos de señalización asegura la señalización específica y rápida de este receptor acoplado a proteínas G, que estimula la actividad de la adenilil ciclasa.

EN: beta-2 adrenergic receptors

receptores colinérgicos

DF: Proteínas de la superficie celular que se unen a la acetilcolina con gran afinidad y generan cambios intracelulares que influyen en el comportamiento de las células. Se dividen en dos clases principales: muscarínicos y nicotínicos, según su afinidad con la nicotina y la muscarina. Asimismo, cada grupo se subdivide de acuerdo con sus aspectos farmacológicos, ubicación, modo de acción y/o biología molecular.

EN: cholinergic receptors

receptores de ácido gama-aminobutírico

DF: Proteínas de la superficie celular que se unen con gran afinidad al ácido gamma-aminobutírico (GABA) y que producen cambios que influyen en el comportamiento de las células. Los receptores de GABA-A controlan los canales de cloruro formados por el propio complejo del receptor. Estos son bloqueados por la bicuculina y suelen presentar sitios moduladores sensibles a las benzodiazepinas y a los barbitúricos. Los receptores de GABA-B actúan a través de las proteínas G en varios sistemas efectores, son insensibles a la bicuculina y presentan una alta afinidad al L-baclofeno.

EN: gamma-aminobutyric acid receptors

receptores de ácido retinoico

DF: Proteínas del núcleo o citoplasma que se unen específicamente al ácido retinoico o al retinol y generan cambios en el comportamiento de las células. Como los receptores de esteroides, son reguladores de transcripción activados por ligandos. Se han reconocido varios tipos de ellos.

EN: retinoic acid receptors

receptores de aminoácidos

DF: Proteínas de la superficie celular que unen los aminoácidos y producen cambios que influyen en el comportamiento de las células. Los receptores de glutamato constituyen los receptores más comunes de transmisión sináptica excitadora rápida en el sistema nervioso central de los vertebrados, mientras que los receptores de ácido gamma-aminobutírico y glicina son los receptores más usuales de inhibición rápida.

EN: amino acid receptors

receptores de calcio

DF: Clase de receptores acoplados a la proteína G que reaccionan a diversas concentraciones de calcio extracelular. Los receptores sensibles al calcio de las glándulas paratiroides desempeñan una función importante en el mantenimiento de la homeostasis del calcio, regulando la liberación de la hormona paratiroidea. Difieren de las proteínas sensibles al calcio intracelular, que reaccionan a las concentraciones de calcio intracelular.

EN: calcium receptors

receptores de calcitriol

DF: Proteínas que por lo general se hallan en el citoplasma y que se unen específicamente al calcitriol, migran al núcleo y regulan la transcripción de segmentos específicos del ADN, con la participación del complejo proteico interactivo de la vitamina D (DRIP). En el hígado y los riñones la vitamina D se convierte en calcitriol y al final actúa a través de estos receptores.

EN: calcitriol receptors

receptores de cannabinoides

DF: Clase de receptores acoplados a proteínas G específicos para cannabinoides como los derivados del cannabis. Además, unen una clase estructuralmente separada de factores endógenos denominados endocannabinoides. La clase de receptor puede desempeñar una función en la modulación de la liberación de moléculas de señalización como los neurotransmisores y las citocinas.

EN: cannabinoid receptors

receptores de citoquinas

DF: Proteínas en la superficie celular que se unen específicamente a los ligandos de citoquinas, es decir, a proteínas pequeñas secretadas por las células inmunitarias. Median en funciones moleculares como la transducción de señales.

EN: cytokine receptors

receptores de factor de crecimiento transformante beta

DF: Proteínas de la superficie celular que se unen al factor de crecimiento transformante beta y generan cambios que influyen en el comportamiento celular. Se han identificado

dos tipos, que difieren en términos de su afinidad por distintos miembros de la familia de factores de crecimiento transformante beta y de los mecanismos de acción celular.

EN: transforming growth factor beta receptors

receptores de glicina

DF: Receptores de la superficie celular que se unen a la glicina con gran afinidad y desencadenan cambios intracelulares que influyen en el comportamiento de las células. En el sistema nervioso central presentan un canal de cloruro intrínseco y suelen ser inhibitorios.

EN: glycine receptors

receptores de glutamato

DF: Proteínas de la superficie celular que se unen al glutamato y generan cambios que influyen en el comportamiento de las células. Entre ellos se incluyen los receptores ionotrópicos (receptores de AMPA, cainato y N-metilo-D-aspartato), que controlan directamente los canales iónicos, y los receptores metabotrópicos, que actúan a través de sistemas mensajeros secundarios. Constituyen los mediadores más comunes de la rápida transmisión sináptica excitatoria en el sistema nervioso central. Además, participan en los mecanismos de la memoria y de numerosas enfermedades.

EN: glutamate receptors

receptores de insulina

DF: Receptor de insulina de la superficie celular, compuesto de un tetrámero de dos subunidades alfa y dos subunidades beta derivadas de la división de una única proteína precursora. Contiene un dominio intrínseco de tirosina quinasa localizado en la subunidad beta. Su activación mediante insulina produce numerosos cambios metabólicos, incluida una absorción mayor de glucosa en el hígado, los músculos y el tejido adiposo.

EN: insulin receptors

receptores de la endotelina

DF: Proteínas de la superficie celular que se unen a las endotelinas con gran afinidad y desencadenan cambios intracelulares que influyen en el comportamiento de las células.

EN: endothelin receptors

receptores de muscarina

DF: Proteínas de la superficie celular que se unen a la acetilcolina con gran afinidad y desencadenan cambios intracelulares que influyen en el comportamiento de las células. Los receptores colinérgicos se dividen en dos clases principales que son los muscarínicos y los nicotínicos, originalmente según su afinidad por la nicotina y la muscarina. Cada grupo se subdivide de acuerdo con su farmacología, ubicación, modo de acción y/o biología

molecular.

EN: muscarine receptors

receptores de neurotransmisores

DF: Receptores de la superficie celular que se unen a las moléculas de señalización liberadas por las neuronas y que convierten las señales en cambios intracelulares que influyen en el comportamiento de las células. En este caso el término "neurotransmisor" se utiliza en su sentido más general, que incluye no solo los mensajeros que regulan los canales iónicos, sino también los que actúan de acuerdo con los sistemas de mensajeros secundarios y los que pueden actuar desde sus sitios de liberación. Entre ellos se incluyen los receptores de neuromoduladores, neurorreguladores, neuromediadores y neurohumores, localizados o no en las sinapsis.

EN: neurotransmitter receptors

receptores de quimiocinas

DF: Glicoproteínas de receptores acoplados a la proteína G con siete dominios transmembrana, codificadas por genes de receptores de quimiocinas (familia GPCR). Se unen a las quimiocinas y median en la migración de las células proinflamatorias. Como las quimiocinas, los receptores de quimiocinas pueden dividirse en al menos tres ramas estructurales: CR, CCR y CXCR, según las variaciones del motivo cisteína compartido.

EN: chemokine receptors

receptores de transferrina

DF: Glicoproteínas de membrana que se encuentran en altas concentraciones en las células que utilizan hierro. Se unen específicamente a la transferrina con hierro, pasan por un proceso de endocitosis con su ligando y luego regresan a la superficie celular, donde la transferrina sin hierro es liberada.

EN: transferrin receptors

receptores de virus

DF: Componentes moleculares específicos de la célula que pueden reconocer e interactuar con un virus y que, luego de unirlo, son capaces de generar alguna señal que inicie la cadena de eventos que conducen a la respuesta biológica.

EN: virus receptors

receptores del dominio de muerte

DF: Familia de receptores de la superficie celular que hacen señales mediante un dominio conservado que se extiende hasta el citoplasma. Dicho dominio es denominado dominio de muerte porque muchos de estos receptores intervienen en la señalización de la apoptosis. Varias proteínas que adaptan la señalización de receptores de dominios de muerte pueden unirse a los dominios de muerte de los receptores activados y a través de una compleja serie de interacciones que

activan mediadores apoptóticos como las caspasas.
EN: death domain receptors

receptores del factor de crecimiento de fibroblastos
DF: Sitios o estructuras moleculares específicas de las membranas celulares que reaccionan con factores de crecimiento de fibroblastos en las formas básica y ácida, sus análogos o sus antagonistas, a fin de inhibir la respuesta específica de la célula a estos factores. Estos receptores suelen presentar actividad de tirosina quinasa.
EN: fibroblast growth factor receptors

receptores del factor de crecimiento derivado de plaquetas
DF: Receptores específicos de las membranas celulares que reaccionan con el factor de crecimiento derivado de plaquetas, sus análogos o sus antagonistas. Los receptores alfa y beta del factor de crecimiento derivado de plaquetas son los dos tipos principales de receptores PDGF. La actividad de la proteína tirosina quinasa tiene lugar mediante la dimerización o la heterodimerización de los receptores PDGF inducida por ligandos.
EN: platelet-derived growth factor receptors

receptores del factor de crecimiento endotelial vascular
DF: Familia de receptores con actividad tirosina cinasa estrechamente relacionados que unen los factores de crecimiento endotelial vascular. Comparten un agrupamiento de siete dominios extracelulares tipo Ig que son importantes para la unión de ligandos. Están altamente expresados en células endoteliales vasculares y son fundamentales en el crecimiento, desarrollo y mantenimiento fisiológico y patológico de los vasos sanguíneos y linfáticos.
EN: vascular endothelial growth factor receptors

receptores del factor de crecimiento epidérmico
DF: Receptor de superficie celular que interviene en la regulación del crecimiento y la diferenciación celular. Es específico para el factor de crecimiento epidérmico y los péptidos relacionados con este, incluidos el factor de crecimiento transformador alfa, la anfirregulina y el factor de crecimiento similar al factor de crecimiento epidérmico de unión a heparina. La unión del ligando al receptor estimula su actividad intrínseca de tirosina quinasa y la rápida internalización del complejo receptor-ligando en la célula.
EN: epidermal growth factor receptors

receptores inmunológicos
DF: Moléculas de la superficie celular del sistema inmune que unen específicamente moléculas mensajeras o de superficie y provocan cambios en el comportamiento de las células. Si bien fueron identificadas por primera vez en el sistema inmune, estas moléculas pueden realizar funciones

importantes en otros sitios.

EN: immunologic receptors

receptores nicotínicos

DF: Una de las dos principales clases de receptores colinérgicos. Se distinguieron originalmente por su preferencia por la nicotina a la muscarina. Generalmente se dividen en musculares y neuronales (anteriormente ganglionares), según su farmacología y la composición subunitaria de los receptores.

EN: nicotinic receptors

receptores purinérgicos

DF: Proteínas de la superficie celular que se unen a las purinas con gran afinidad y producen cambios intracelulares que influyen en el comportamiento de las células. Las clases de receptores purinérgicos mejor caracterizadas en los mamíferos son los receptores P1, que prefieren la adenosina, y los receptores P2, que prefieren el ATP y el ADP.

EN: purinergic receptors

receptores tipo Toll

DF: Familia de receptores de reconocimiento de patrones caracterizados por tener un dominio extracelular rico en leucina y un dominio citoplasmático homólogos al receptor de interleucina 1 y a la proteína Toll de *Drosophila*. Luego de identificar patógenos, los receptores tipo Toll obtienen y activan una variedad de proteínas adaptadoras de transducción de señales.

EN: Toll-like receptors

recesión económica

DF: La fase de contracción del ciclo económico que dura unos pocos meses hasta varios años. Una recesión es generalmente vista como un declive, el cual es menos grave que una depresión económica.

EN: economic recession

rechazo del injerto

DF: Respuesta inmunitaria de componentes celulares y humorales dirigida contra un trasplante alogénico cuyos antígenos de los tejidos no son compatibles con los del receptor.

EN: graft rejection

reclutamiento de la especie

DF: Adición de nuevos individuos a una población.

EN: species recruitment

recolección de datos

DF: Reunión sistemática de datos con un fin particular, obtenidos de diversas fuentes como cuestionarios, entrevistas, observaciones, registros y dispositivos electrónicos. Este proceso suele anteceder al análisis

estadístico de los datos.
EN: data collection

recombinación específica de sitio

DF: Recombinaciones de ADN que tienen lugar entre segmentos específicos de ADN que pueden presentar poca homología de secuencia. Las enzimas de recombinasa se unen a secuencias cortas de ADN, rompiendo y reuniendo las cadenas de ADN. Las secuencias pueden moverse entre sitios no homólogos dentro de un solo cromosoma o entre dos.

EN: site-specific recombination

reconocimiento de compañeros de nido

DF: Comportamiento discriminatorio exhibido por insectos sociales que pertenecen a diferentes colonias y es mediado por las diferencias entre los miembros individuales de una colonia en cuanto a olores, señales químicas o feromonas.

EN: nestmate recognition

reconocimiento de los parientes

DF: El comportamiento discriminatorio que exhiben los animales hacia otros animales con los que tienen relación genética, a menudo depende de señales químicas.

EN: kin recognition

reconocimiento de suelos

DF: Término general que se refiere al examen sistemático de los suelos en el campo y en laboratorios, su descripción y clasificación, el mapeo de los tipos de suelos, la interpretación de los suelos de acuerdo con su adaptabilidad a varios cultivos, pastos y árboles, su comportamiento cuando se utiliza o es sujeto a tratamientos para producir vegetales u otros fines y su productividad en el marco de diferentes sistemas de gestión.

EN: soil surveys

recorrido de los alimentos

DF: El recorrido de los alimentos es la distancia que éstos recorren, desde donde se cultiva a donde está en última instancia, comprados o consumidos por el usuario final.

EN: food miles

recreación

DF: Actividad que se realiza en el tiempo libre como nadar, ir de día de campo, pasear en bote, cazar y pescar.

EN: recreation

recubrimientos de semillas

DF: Proceso de envoltura de semillas con arcilla, biofertilizantes, pesticidas u otros materiales inertes, dirigido a darles forma uniforme y a aumentar su tamaño y peso para mejorar su visibilidad, plantabilidad, germinación y resistencia a enfermedades.

EN: seed dressings

recuento de células sanguíneas

DF: Recuento del número de leucocitos y eritrocitos por volumen en una muestra de sangre venosa. Un recuento sanguíneo completo también incluye la medición de los índices de hemoglobina, hematocritos y eritrocitos.

EN: blood cell counts

recuento de eritrocitos

DF: Recuento del número de células sanguíneas rojas por volumen de unidad en una muestra de sangre venosa.

EN: erythrocyte count

recuento de leucocitos

DF: Conteo del número de células blancas de la sangre por unidad de volumen en la sangre venosa. El conteo diferencial de leucocitos mide el número relativo de los diferentes tipos de células blancas.

EN: leukocyte count

recuento de linfocitos

DF: Conteo del número de linfocitos en la sangre.

EN: lymphocyte count

recuperación de la energía

DF: Ahorro o recuperación de energía que podría perderse de un proceso o como desecho.

EN: energy recovery

recuperación de la fluorescencia luego del fotoblanqueo

DF: Método empleado para estudiar el movimiento lateral de las proteínas y los lípidos de membrana. Una pequeña parte de la membrana celular es decolorada mediante una luz láser. El tiempo necesario para recolorarla con proteínas marcadas con fluorescencia constituye la medida de la fluidez de la membrana celular. A partir de los datos obtenidos se puede calcular el coeficiente de difusión de una proteína o un lípido en la membrana.

EN: fluorescence recovery after photobleaching

recursos naturales

DF: Todos los elementos de la Tierra que no son elaborados por el ser humano y que este utiliza, tales como los peces, los árboles, los minerales, los lagos o los ríos.

EN: natural resources

recursos no renovables

DF: Recursos naturales que no pueden ser regenerados o aumentados a un ritmo sostenible para satisfacer su demanda, entre los que se incluyen los combustibles fósiles, los metales y los minerales.

EN: nonrenewable resources

recursos renovables

DF: Recursos naturales que pueden ser producidos, regenerados o reutilizados lo suficientemente rápido como para seguir el ritmo de su uso. Por ejemplo, el viento, las mareas y la energía solar no corren el peligro de agotarse y pueden ser consumidos por las personas prácticamente por siempre. En cambio, a los combustibles fósiles como el carbón les toma millones de años desarrollarse naturalmente, por lo que son considerados no renovables.

EN: renewable resources

redes de regulación génica

DF: Subsistemas de regulación codificados por ADN que interactúan, se hallan en el genoma y coordinan la entrada desde los factores de transcripción represores y activadores durante el desarrollo o la diferenciación celular o en respuesta a señales ambientales. Funcionan para finalmente especificar la expresión de conjuntos particulares de genes para condiciones, momentos o lugares particulares.

EN: gene regulatory networks

redes de reserva

DF: Colección de áreas protegidas, lugares o reservas naturales las cuales conservan especies o tipos de hábitat para proteger la diversidad biológica en el mayor número de especies.

EN: reserve networks

redes neuronales

DF: Estructura en forma de red, compuesta por células nerviosas de interconexión que se separan en la unión sináptica o que se unen entre sí mediante procesos citoplasmáticos. Por ejemplo, en los invertebrados la red neuronal permite que los impulsos nerviosos se extiendan a un área amplia de la red, dado que las sinapsis pueden transmitir información en cualquier dirección.

EN: neural networks

redes tróficas

DF: Red compleja de cadenas de alimentos enlazadas, niveles tróficos y relaciones alimenticias entre organismos en un ecosistema.

EN: food webs

reducción de riesgos

DF: Las medidas adoptadas para reducir los efectos adversos.

EN: risk reduction

referencia cuantitativa (análisis de ciclo de vida)

DF: Punto de referencia con el que se relaciona la dimensión de los intercambios en el proceso.

EN: quantitative reference (life cycle assessment)

reflejo de inmovilidad

DF: Respuesta de un animal hembra que está dispuesta a que la copule un macho.
EN: standing reflex

reflujo gastroesofágico

DF: Reflujo de jugo gástrico y/o contenidos duodenales (bilis, jugo pancreático) hacia el esófago distal, habitualmente debido a incapacidad del esfínter esofágico inferior. La regurgitación gástrica es una extensión de este proceso con ingreso de fluido a la faringe o la boca.
EN: gastroesophageal reflux

reflujo laringofaríngeo

DF: Flujo retrógrado de contenido gástrico a la laringofaringe, cuando entra en contacto con tejidos del tracto aerodigestivo superior. Constituye una manifestación extraesofágica del reflujo gastroesofágico.
EN: laryngopharyngeal reflux

reforestación

DF: Restauración natural o intencional de un bosque o una población de árboles que se ha perdido debido a la quema, la tala u otro método de deforestación.
EN: reforestation

reforzamiento con alimento

DF: Motivación de un individuo para obtener alimentos cuando no tiene hambre o cuán duro trabaja un individuo para conseguir alimentos cuando no tiene apetito. Se asocia al aumento en la ingestión de energía y al aumento de peso.
EN: food reinforcement

refugiados

DF: Personas que huyen a un lugar seguro, especialmente quienes lo hacen a otro país o a una potencia extranjera para escapar del peligro o la persecución en su propio país o residencia habitual por motivos de raza, religión o creencias políticas.
EN: refugees

refugio de árboles

DF: Tubos usualmente hechos de plástico, que proporcionan un mejor microclima y protección contra plagas de animales y herbicidas para plántulas de árboles y árboles jóvenes durante el establecimiento inicial y el crecimiento.
EN: tree shelters

regeneración (biológica)

DF: Renovación o nuevo crecimiento de una parte anatómica que ha sido dañada o perdida completamente.
EN: regeneration (biological)

regeneración avanzada

DF: Plántulas o retoños que se desarrollan naturalmente bajo la

cubierta forestal y que pueden convertirse en la próxima, luego de la cosecha del follaje maduro.

EN: advanced regeneration

regeneración forestal

DF: Renovación de un cultivo de árboles, ya sea por medios naturales o artificiales.

EN: forest regeneration

régimen de incendios

DF: Historia y patrón de frecuencia, intensidad, severidad, estacionalidad y tamaño del incendio en un ecosistema en particular.

EN: fire regime

regímenes ácuicos

DF: El régimen de humedad ácuica se produce cuando el suelo se satura con agua durante periodos prolongados y queda virtualmente sin oxígeno disuelto.

EN: aquic regimes

regímenes arídicos

DF: El régimen de humedad arídica tiene agua disponible para plantas limitada porque el suelo está seco durante al menos la mitad de la estación de crecimiento y está húmedo durante menos de 90 días consecutivos. Este régimen es característico de las zonas áridas.

EN: aridic regimes

regímenes hídricos del suelo

DF: Presencia o ausencia de agua subterránea o bien de agua disponible para la vegetación (es decir, agua retenida a una tensión inferior a 1500 kPa) en el suelo o en horizontes específicos durante los periodos del año. Clasificación generalmente aceptada de regímenes de humedad del suelo que van de húmedo a seco, incluye ácuico, údico, ústico, arídico y xérico.

EN: soil water regimes

regímenes údicos

DF: Regimen hídrico del suelo en que la humedad se mantiene en un nivel alto de modo que satisface las necesidades de la vegetación durante todo el año. Este régimen es común en suelos de zonas húmedas y es típico en alrededor de un tercio del área terrestre mundial.

EN: udic regimes

regímenes ústicos

DF: El régimen hídrico ústico es intermedio entre el régimen arídico y el régimen údico. Generalmente, hay agua disponible para la vegetación durante la estación de crecimiento, aunque puede haber periodos significativos de sequía durante el año.

EN: ustic regimes

regímenes xéricos

DF: En el regimen hídrico xérico hay una cantidad de agua muy limitada disponible para la vegetación debido a largos períodos de sequía. El suelo generalmente se encuentra húmedo por menos de 45 días consecutivos en la estación de crecimiento. Este regimen es típico en áreas de clima mediterráneo, cuyos inviernos son húmedos y fríos y los veranos son cálidos y secos.

EN: xeric regimes

Región Andina

DF: El área del gran sistema montañoso de América del Sur, que se extiende 4500 millas a lo largo de las costa occidental de América del Sur desde la Tierra del Fuego en el sur, hasta Panamá en el norte, cruzando los países de Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, Chile y Argentina. La región andina está formada de varias cadenas paralelas llamadas cordilleras.

EN: Andes region

Región de Black Hills

DF: Una zona montañosa al oeste del estado de Dakota del Sur y al noreste del estado de Wyoming.

EN: Black Hills region

Región de Blue Mountain (Oregon)

DF: Una cadenas de montañas ubicadas al noreste del estado de Oregon y al sureste del estado de Washington.

EN: Blue Mountain region (Oregon)

Región de las Grandes Llanuras

DF: Región en Norteamérica que se extiende desde las Mesetas Laurencianas en Canadá hasta Texas.

EN: Great Plains region

Región de las montañas Allegheny

DF: Área montañosa que es parte de la región de las montañas Apalaches, la cual está al oeste y corre paralela a la región de las montañas Blue Ridge.

EN: Allegheny Mountain region

Región de las montañas Blue Ridge

DF: El área este y sudeste de la región de las montañas Apalaches que rodean a las montañas Great Smoky y que se extiende desde el estado de Pennsylvania hasta el norte del estado de Georgia.

EN: Blue Ridge Mountain region

Región de las montañas Cumberland

DF: Un área en la sección sudeste de la región de las montañas Apalaches ubicada en los estados de Virginia, Kentucky, y Tennessee.

EN: Cumberland Mountain region

Región de las montañas del oeste de Estados Unidos

DF: Área interior, desde las Montañas Rocosas hasta Sierra Nevada y las Montañas Cascade, y desde el sur de Canadá hasta el norte de Nuevo México y Arizona.

EN: Intermountain West region

Región de las montañas Great Smoky

DF: Área de la región de las montañas Apalaches que se extiende junto al límite entre los estados de Carolina del Norte y Tennessee.

EN: Great Smoky Mountain region

Región de las Pampas

DF: Extensas y fértiles llanuras templadas de América del Sur al este de los Andes, principalmente en Argentina y que se extienden hacia el Uruguay. Las vastas planicies constituyen unas de las áreas de pastoreo más ricas del mundo. El clima templado y los suelos fértiles la hacen apta para el cultivo.

EN: Pampas region

Región de las Rocallosas

DF: Región de América del Norte que se extiende desde la región del Ártico en Canadá hacia la frontera mexicana en el sur. (En los Estados Unidos abarca áreas de Arizona, Nuevo México, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho y Montana).

EN: Rocky Mountain region

Región de los Alpes

DF: Amplio sistema montañoso del sureste de Europa Central, el cual se extiende a través de Italia, Francia, Suiza, Alemania, Austria y el noroeste de la Península de los Balcanes.

EN: Alps region

Región de los Apalaches

DF: Región de Norteamérica que se extiende desde Terranova hasta el centro de Alabama. (En los Estados Unidos, incluye áreas de Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Nueva York, Carolina del Norte, Ohio, Pensilvania, Carolina del Sur, Tennessee, Virginia y Virginia Occidental).

EN: Appalachian region

Región de los Grandes Lagos

DF: Región de Norteamérica que rodea los cinco Grandes Lagos ((Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario).

EN: Great Lakes region

Región de los Prairie Potholes

DF: Región de tierras húmedas que comprende la región de las Grandes Planicies del norte, que va desde el centro oeste superior y se extiende hasta Canadá. Esta región tiene grandes depresiones bajas creadas por el retroceso de los

glaciares y además tiene pantanos que pueden ser temporales, estacionales o permanentes.

EN: Prairie Pothole region

Región de Nueva Inglaterra

DF: Región del Noreste de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica que incluye Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Nueva Hampshire, Rhode Island, y Vermont.

EN: New England region

Región del Atlántico Medio

DF: Región de la Costa Este de los Estados Unidos que incluye Delaware, el Distrito de Columbia, Maryland, Nueva Jersey, Nueva York y Pennsylvania.

EN: Mid-Atlantic region

Región del Delta del Mississippi

DF: Región del sureste de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica en el borde inferior del Río Mississippi que incluye áreas de Arkansas, Mississippi y Louisiana.

EN: Mississippi Delta region

Región del Golfo de México

DF: Región en el sur de los Estados Unidos que rodea al Golfo de México (incluye los estados de Alabama, Florida, Luisiana, Misisipí y Texas).

EN: Gulf of Mexico region

Región Finger Lakes

DF: El área ubicada al oeste en el Estado de Nueva York que contiene un grupo de lagos angostos y largos, los cuales incluyen los lagos Seneca, Cayuga, Keuka, Canandaigua, Owasco y Skaneateles

EN: Finger Lakes region

Región Montañosa Cascada

DF: Región de América del norte, que se extiende desde el noreste de California (continuando al norte de las montañas de Sierra Nevada) a través de Oregón y Washington. Su continuación en Canadá es conocida como la Cordilleras de la Costa: El Mount Rainier es el pico más alto de la región.

EN: Cascade Mountain region

región organizadora del nucléolo

DF: Región del cromosoma que se activa en la formación del nucléolo y que funciona en la síntesis del ARN ribosomal.

EN: nucleolus organizer region

región sacra

DF: Vértebras de la región pélvica, debajo de la columna lumbar. Estas vértebras generalmente están fusionadas y forman una unidad sólida.

EN: sacral spine

regiones del operador

DF: Elementos regulatorios del operón a los cuales se unen los activadores o los represores para realizar la transcripción de genes en el operón.

EN: operator regions

regiones no traducidas 5'

DF: Secuencia que se extiende desde el extremo 5' del ARN mensajero que no se codifica como producto. Esta secuencia contiene el sitio de unión del ribosoma y otras secuencias de regulación de transcripción y traducción.

EN: 5' untranslated regions

regiones promotoras (genética)

DF: Secuencias de ADN que son reconocidas (directa o indirectamente) y enlazadas por una ARN polimerasa dependiente de ADN durante la iniciación de la transcripción. Entre las secuencias altamente conservadas dentro del promotor están la caja de Pribnow en las bacterias y la TATA BOX en los eucariotes.

EN: promoter regions

regiones terminadoras

DF: Secuencias de ADN que señalan la terminación de la transcripción.

EN: terminator regions

regla de categoría de producto

DF: Una regla de categoría de producto es un conjunto de reglas, directrices y requisitos detallados para elaborar declaraciones ambientales sobre una clase de productos. Estas reglas establecen los métodos y las condiciones límite del análisis de ciclo de vida que respaldan una declaración ambiental de producto.

EN: product category rule

regla de tres (comunicación de crisis)

DF: Principio en el que en una situación de alto estrés, los mensajes deben contener no más de tres elementos clave, repetidos tres veces cada uno.

EN: rule of three (crisis communication)

regolito

DF: Capa o manto de material rocoso suelto, cohesivo o no, de cualquier origen, que en casi todas partes forma la superficie de la tierra y descansa sobre el lecho de roca. Está compuesta de roca estéril de todo tipo, ceniza volcánica, derrubio glacial, aluvión, sedimentos eólicos y acumulaciones de vegetación como turba y suelo.

EN: regolith

regulación de la expresión genética

DF: Cualquiera de los procesos mediante los cuales factores

nucleares, citoplasmáticos o intracelulares influyen en el control diferencial de la acción genética en el nivel de transcripción o traducción. Estos procesos incluyen la activación y la inducción genéticas.

EN: gene expression regulation

regulaciones sanitarias y fitosanitarias

DF: Medidas para proteger a las personas, a los animales y las plantas de enfermedades, plagas o contaminantes.

EN: sanitary and phytosanitary regulations

regulón

DF: En los eucariontes, unidad genética formada por un grupo de genes no contiguo controlado por un solo gen regulador. En las bacterias, los regulones constituyen sistemas reguladores globales que participan en la interacción de los dominios reguladores pleiotrópicos y están constituidos por varios operones.

EN: regulon

relación de eficiencia proteica

DF: Evaluación de la calidad de la proteína de la dieta, la cual se lleva a cabo obteniendo el resultado de dividir la ganancia de peso entre la ingesta de una proteína específica durante un periodo determinado.

EN: protein efficiency ratio

relaciones estructura-actividad

DF: Relación entre la estructura química de un compuesto y su actividad biológica o farmacológica.

EN: structure-activity relationships

relaciones huésped-patógeno

DF: Interacciones entre un huésped y un patógeno, que a menudo producen enfermedades.

EN: host-pathogen relationships

relajación de tensiones

DF: Disminución de la tensión dependiente del tiempo, en un material sometido a una tensión constante prolongada, debido a la deformación viscoelástica. El comportamiento de relajación de la tensión se determina en una prueba de fluencia.

EN: stress relaxation

relieve (geológico)

DF: Diferencia en la elevación entre los puntos altos y los bajos de la superficie del terreno.

EN: relief (geological)

relojes biológicos

DF: Mecanismos fisiológicos que determinan la incidencia rítmica de ciertos fenómenos bioquímicos, fisiológicos y del comportamiento.

EN: biological clocks

relojes circadianos

DF: Mecanismo biológico que controla el ritmo circadiano. Se presenta en su forma más simple en las cianobacterias y como un sistema más complejo en hongos, plantas y animales.

EN: circadian clocks

remisión

DF: Disminución espontánea o desaparición de los síntomas de una enfermedad.

EN: remission

remoción de garras de los animales

DF: Extirpación quirúrgica permanente de las garras, usualmente de felinos y caninos.

EN: declawing

renacuajos

DF: Estado larval acuático de las ranas y los sapos, que nacen de huevos puestos en el agua. Los renacuajos jóvenes son como peces con agallas y luego desarrollan pulmones y patas, y pierden su cola cuando llegan a adultos.

EN: tadpoles

rendición de cuentas

DF: Asumir la responsabilidad y responder de los resultados determinados de una actividad sobre la cual se tiene autoridad.

EN: accountability

rendimiento académico

DF: Logros relacionados con materia de educación, aprendizaje y estudio, especialmente en las escuelas y centros de enseñanza superior.

EN: academic achievement

rendimiento cardíaco

DF: Volumen de sangre que pasa por el corazón por unidad de tiempo. Generalmente se expresa en litros (volumen) para no confundirlo con el volumen por latido.

EN: cardiac output

rendimiento de fibra

DF: Cantidad de fibra de algodón producida por unidad de tierra.

EN: lint yield

reparación

DF: Retorno al estado original sin contaminación.

EN: remediation

reparación de ADN

DF: Reconstrucción de una molécula de ADN continua de dos hebras sin desapareamiento de una molécula que contenía

zonas dañadas.
EN: DNA repair

reparación de suelos
DF: Remoción de contaminantes del suelo.
EN: soil remediation

repetibilidad
DF: Habilidad de un aparato o procedimiento para realizar la misma acción en forma consistente o proporcionar la misma información bajo las mismas condiciones en un laboratorio dado.
EN: repeatability

repeticiones de microsatélite
DF: Variedad de repeticiones simples en tándem de di, tri, tetra y pentanucleótidos (generalmente de menos de 100 bases de longitud). Se encuentran diseminados en los brazos eucromáticos de la mayoría de los cromosomas.
EN: microsatellite repeats

repeticiones de minisatélite
DF: Conjunto de secuencias de ADN cortas (10-60 bases) y moderadamente repetidas (5-50 repeticiones) que se encuentran diseminadas por todo el genoma y agrupadas cerca del telómero. Su grado de repetición es de dos a varios cientos en cada locus. Aunque los loci son miles, cada locus muestra una unidad de repetición distinta. Las repeticiones de microsatélites frecuentemente se denominan número variable de repeticiones en tándem.
EN: minisatellite repeats

repeticiones Kelch
DF: Secuencia de aminoácidos de aproximadamente 50 residuos, compuesta de X repeticiones de n-largo que forman una lámina beta antiparalela de cuatro hilos como componente estructural o una hélice enrollada.
EN: Kelch repeats

repleción
DF: Restitución de la adecuación nutricional luego de un período de deficiencia de alimento, energía o nutrientes específicos en animales y seres humanos.
EN: repletion

replegamiento de proteínas
DF: Transiciones conformacionales de una proteína desde formas desplegadas hasta una plegada.
EN: protein refolding

replicación de ADN
DF: Proceso mediante el cual se duplica una molécula de ADN.
EN: DNA replication

replicación del ARN

DF: Proceso mediante el cual la molécula de ARN es duplicada.

EN: RNA replication

replicación viral

DF: Proceso de multiplicación viral intracelular, que consiste en la síntesis de proteínas, ácidos nucleicos, y a veces lípidos y su ensamblaje para formar una nueva partícula infecciosa.c

EN: virus replication

replicón

DF: Cualquier secuencia de ADN capaz de replicación independiente o una molécula que posea un ORIGEN DE REPLICACION y que por lo tanto sea potencialmente capaz de ser replicada en una célula adecuada.

EN: replicon

reproducibilidad

DF: Capacidad de un método de prueba o procedimiento, dadas las mismas entradas, para proporcionar los mismos datos de forma consistente en las pruebas en diferentes laboratorios.

EN: reproducibility

reproductores

DF: Miembros de castas de colonias sociales de insectos que contribuyen a la producción de la descendencia, incluyendo reinas, obreras ponedoras, y machos.

EN: reproductives

Requerimiento Promedio Estimado

DF: Valor de ingesta que se estima cumple con los requisitos definidos por un indicador especificado de adecuación de 50 por ciento de un grupo de edad y género específicos. En este nivel de ingesta, el 50 por ciento restante del grupo especificado no vería satisfechas sus necesidades.

EN: Estimated Average Requirement

rescate genético

DF: Métodos empleados para incrementar la viabilidad genética de una población, tal como en poblaciones con lazos de consanguinidad o en especies en peligro de extinción, a fin de restablecer la adaptabilidad y la supervivencia de la población.

EN: genetic rescue

reservorios de enfermedades

DF: Fuentes animadas o inanimadas que albergan organismos causantes de enfermedades y de esa forma sirven de fuentes potenciales de brotes de enfermedades. Los reservorios se deben distinguir de los vectores y portadores, que son agentes de transmisión de enfermedades más que fuentes permanentes de potenciales brotes de enfermedades.

EN: disease reservoirs

resfriado común

DF: Trastorno catarral del sistema respiratorio superior que puede ser el resultado de una infección viral o mixta. Entre sus síntomas se incluyen secreción y congestión nasal y estornudos.

EN: common cold

residuos de cultivos

DF: Toda materia orgánica que queda en el suelo después de cosechar un cultivo, como por ejemplo hojas, tallos, raíces, cáscaras, etc.

EN: crop residues

residuos de fibras en el algodón

DF: Fragmentos de la cáscara de la semilla de algodón que se muelen o desprenden durante el desmotado y aparecen en las fibras como contaminantes de la producción de hilo.

EN: cotton gin trash

residuos de mina

DF: Tierra y roca excavadas de una mina.

EN: mine spoil

residuos de oleaginosas

DF: El subproducto sólido o residuo obtenido después de la extracción de aceite de oleaginosas.

EN: oilseed cakes

residuos mineros

DF: Material separado como desecho o tratado separadamente como de inferior calidad o valor. Arena, grava y guijarros que pasan a través de compuertas en la explotación de placeres. Material de desecho que resulta del lavado, la concentración o el tratamiento de minerales molidos. Residuos de la extracción de la mayor parte del mineral más valioso.

EN: mine tailings

residuos no comestibles

DF: Subproductos de animales provenientes principalmente de plantas de procesamiento de animales y aves de corral, como por ejemplo sangre, huesos, plumas y vísceras.

EN: inedible offal

residuos verdes

DF: Porción vegetal del flujo de residuos proveniente de varias fuentes que incluyen desechos domésticos, de locales comerciales y de operaciones municipales.

EN: green waste

resiliencia ecológica

DF: Nivel de perturbación que un ecosistema puede resistir sin

cruzar un umbral a una situación con una estructura o productos diferentes. Depende de la dinámica ecológica y de la capacidad organizativa e institucional para comprender y manejar dicha dinámica y responder a ella.

EN: ecological resilience

resina copal

DF: Resina diterpenoide subfosilizada, lustrosa e inmadura que no está polimerizada o no tiene la edad suficiente como para volverse ámbar.

EN: copal resin

resinas

DF: Resina sólida, semisólida o seudosólida: material orgánico cuyo peso molecular es indefinido y a menudo alto. Tiende a fluir cuando es sometida a estrés. Suele presentar un intervalo de ablandamiento o fusión y fracturas concoideas.

(2) Resina líquida: líquido polimérico orgánico que, cuando está listo para ser utilizado, se convierte en una resina.

EN: resins

resinas alquídicas

DF: Resinas sintéticas de poliéster utilizadas en pinturas, adhesivos y barnices.

EN: alkyd resins

resistencia a herbicidas

DF: La habilidad de una planta para sobrevivir, crecer y completar su ciclo de vida normal después de ser expuesta a una a tasa de aplicación típicamente usada en sistemas de agricultura. La resistencia puede ser debida a procesos naturales o por ingeniería genética.

EN: herbicide resistance

resistencia a la compresión

DF: Máxima compresión que un material puede resistir antes de fracturarse.

EN: compression strength

resistencia a la enfermedad

DF: Descripción de cualquier organismo que tiene una susceptibilidad baja o posee la capacidad de resistir una enfermedad causada por agentes de contagio (por ejemplo, virus, bacterias, hongos) o por nematodos parásitos, protozoos y helmintiasis.

EN: disease resistance

resistencia a la radiación

DF: Habilidad de un organismo, especialmente un organismo patógeno, para soportar la radiación sin sufrir la muerte, heridas graves o efectos adversos.

EN: radiation resistance

resistencia a la tensión

DF: Tensión máxima que puede soportar un material sometido a una carga de estiramiento sin romperse.

EN: tensile strength

resistencia a la torsión

DF: Resistencia de un material a la deformación cuando un extremo del material es torcido en un sentido y el otro extremo se mantiene sin movimiento o se tuerce en el sentido opuesto.

EN: torsional strength

resistencia a las plagas

DF: Resistencia o tolerancia de un huésped a una plaga.

EN: pest resistance

resistencia a los insecticidas

DF: Desarrollo o selección de rasgos hereditarios (genes) de una población de insectos que permite a los individuos expresar el rasgo de supervivencia ante ciertos niveles de un insecticida (agente de control biológico o químico) que debilitaría o mataría a esta especie de insecto. La presencia de estos insectos resistentes le resta utilidad al insecticida en el manejo de poblaciones de plagas.

EN: insecticide resistance

resistencia a los insectos

DF: Resistencia o tolerancia de un huésped a los insectos.

EN: insect resistance

resistencia adquirida

DF: Mecanismo de resistencia de una planta inducido por microorganismos o inductores abióticos que desempeñan una función de defensa duradera contra un amplio espectro de microorganismos.

EN: systemic acquired resistance

resistencia al cizallamiento

DF: Tensión máxima de cizallamiento que puede soportar un material antes de su ruptura. Es la resistencia última de un material sometido a carga de cizallamiento.

EN: shear strength

resistencia al fuego

DF: Propiedad de un material o de una ensambladura de resistir el fuego o de brindar protección contra él. Aplicada a elementos de construcción, se caracteriza por la capacidad de contener el fuego o de continuar realizando una determinada función estructural, o ambas.

EN: fire resistance

resistencia biológica

DF: Habilidad natural o genética de un organismo para evitar o repeler ataques de agentes bióticos (patógenos, plagas, parásitos, etc.) o de resistir los efectos de agentes abióticos (productos químicos, plaguicidas, sal, viento, metales pesados, etc.).

EN: biological resistance

resistencia conductual

DF: Respuesta conductual de una plaga a los agentes de control que le permite evitar ser dañada por el agente de control.

EN: behavioral resistance

resistencia de la madera

DF: (1) La habilidad de un miembro para sostener una tensión sin fallar. (2) En un modo específico de prueba, la máxima tensión sostenida por un miembro cargado hasta fallar.

EN: wood strength

resistencia genética

DF: Cantidad relativa de cualidades hereditarias de un organismo que reduce el grado de daño al organismo causado por plagas, patógenos, heridas u otros agentes dañinos.

EN: genetic resistance

resistencia horizontal

DF: Resistencia del huésped que funciona igualmente para todas las especies de una plaga, peste o patógeno.

EN: horizontal resistance

resistencia vertical

DF: Resistencia de un huésped que es operacional contra una o más razas de un patógeno o plaga.

EN: vertical resistance

resistina

DF: 12-kDa cisteína-rica hormona polipeptídica secretada por las células grasas en el tejido adiposo. Es el miembro fundador de la resistina-como molécula (RELM) de la familia hormonal. La resistina suprime la capacidad de la insulina para estimular la captación de glucosa celular.

EN: resistin

resorción ósea

DF: Pérdida de hueso debida a actividad osteoláctica.

EN: bone resorption

respiración del ecosistema

DF: Respiración total de todos los organismos que viven en un ecosistema determinado.

EN: ecosystem respiration

responsabilidad del productor

DF: Política que exige a los fabricantes responsabilizarse de

los programas de diseño, gestión y financiamiento, a fin de mejorar la administración del ciclo de vida útil/posconsumo de su producto y su embalaje correspondiente.

EN: producer responsibility

responsabilidad social

DF: Principio ético que orienta la toma de decisiones de un individuo o grupo hacia acciones que causan un impacto positivo en la sociedad.

EN: social responsibility

responsabilidad social corporativa

DF: Principio donde los negocios tienen la responsabilidad de tomar decisiones que afecten favorablemente el impacto del desarrollo social, económico y ambiental de la sociedad.

EN: corporate social responsibility

respuesta a la dosis

DF: Relación entre la cantidad de exposición (dosis) a una sustancia y los consiguientes cambios en la función fisiológica o en la salud (respuesta).

EN: dose response

respuesta al choque por frío

DF: Conjunto de respuestas que tiene lugar cuando un organismo es expuesto al frío extremo. En los humanos una baja en la temperatura de la piel provoca jadeo, hipertensión e hiperventilación.

EN: cold shock response

respuesta al estrés por calor

DF: Grupo de respuestas que tienen lugar cuando un organismo es expuesto al calor excesivo, entre las que se incluyen la síntesis de nuevas proteínas y la regulación de otras.

EN: heat shock response

respuesta de proteína mal plegada

DF: Respuesta celular a los daños del medio ambiente que causan alteraciones en el plegamiento de proteínas y/o acumulación de la proteína defectuosa doblada en el retículo endoplásmico. Se trata de un grupo de cascadas de regulación que se activan como respuesta a la alteración de los niveles de calcio y / o el estado redox del retículo endoplásmico. Activación persistente de la respuesta de la proteína mal plegada conduce a la inducción de la apoptosis.

EN: unfolded protein response

respuesta de selección

DF: La respuesta de selección es una medición del progreso hecho por la selección, que es, específicamente, la diferencia entre los valores promedios de la progenie de una generación y el la media de la siguiente generación.

EN: selection response

respuesta hipersensible

DF: Reacción específica de una planta ante patógenos invasores, parásitos o plagas, mediante la producción de bioquímicos (por ejemplo, compuestos fenólicos, fitoalexinas, etc.) para evitar la propagación del organismo invasor. Se caracteriza por necrosis y muerte celular.

EN: hypersensitive response

respuesta SOS (genética)

DF: Mecanismo sensible al error o conjunto de funciones para la reparación de ADN microbiano dañado. Las funciones SOS (concepto que se cree es derivado de la señal internacional de auxilio) intervienen en la reparación del ADN y en la mutagénesis, en la inhibición de la división celular, en la recuperación de las condiciones fisiológicas normales tras la reparación del ADN y, posiblemente en la muerte celular cuando el daño del ADN es grande.

EN: SOS response (genetics)

restauración de bosques

DF: Proceso de retorno de los bosques degradados a su estructura original, productividad, integridad ecológica y diversidad de especies.

EN: forest restoration

restauración de tierras

DF: Restablecimiento y desarrollo de una cubierta vegetal, que puede tener lugar en forma natural mediante los procesos reproductivos de la flora o, de manera artificial, por medio de la acción directa del ser humano, como por ejemplo, la repoblación forestal y el resemillado de pastos.

EN: land restoration

restos de corta

DF: Residuos que quedan luego del corte de rollizos, la poda, el raleo o el desbroce. Incluye trozas, astillas, cortezas, muñones y árboles pequeños quebrados o desbroce.

EN: slash

restricción dietética

DF: Restricción voluntaria de la ingesta de nutrientes, alimentos u opciones alimentarias por parte de seres humanos en situaciones experimentales y no experimentales.

EN: dietary restriction

resultado de la gestación

DF: Resultados de la concepción y de la gestación (embarazo, preñez) posterior, incluyendo nacidos vivos, nacidos muertos, aborto espontáneo y aborto inducido.

EN: pregnancy outcome

reticulación

DF: Átomo o grupo que conecta moléculas adyacentes, formando una estructura molecular compleja.

EN: crosslinking

retículo endoplásmico áspero

DF: Tipo de retículo endoplásmico (RE) donde hay polirribosomas en superficie citoplásmica de las membranas de los RE. Esta forma de RE es muy prominente en células especializadas en secreción de proteínas y su función principal es segregar proteínas destinadas a la exportación o a la utilización intracelular.

EN: rough endoplasmic reticulum

retículo endoplásmico liso

DF: Tipo de retículo endoplásmico carente de ribosomas asociados en la superficie de la membrana. Presenta una amplia gama de funciones metabólicas especializadas, que incluyen el suministro de enzimas para la síntesis de esteroides, la detoxificación, y la degradación del glicógeno. En las células de los músculos, el retículo endoplásmico liso recibe el nombre de retículo sarcoplásmico.

EN: smooth endoplasmic reticulum

retículo sarcoplásmico

DF: Red de túbulos y sacos en el citoplasma de los músculos del esqueleto que ayudan en la contracción y relajación del músculo soltando y guardando iones de calcio.

EN: sarcoplasmic reticulum

reticulocitos

DF: Eritrocitos inmaduros. En los seres humanos, estos son células eritroides que apenas han sufrido la extrusión de su núcleo celular. Aún contienen algunas organelas que gradualmente disminuyen en número mientras las células maduran.

EN: reticulocytes

reticuloendoteliosis

DF: Hiperplasia del tejido reticuloendotelial en cualquier órgano o tejido.

EN: reticuloendotheliosis

retina

DF: Membrana del ojo, constituida por diez capas de tejido nervioso. Junto con el nervio óptico, recibe imágenes de objetos externos y transmite impulsos visuales al cerebro. Su superficie externa está en contacto con la coroides, mientras que la superficie interna toca el cuerpo vítreo. La capa superior tiene pigmento, en cambio, las nueve capas

internas son transparentes.
EN: retina

retinopatía diabética

DF: Enfermedad de la retina producto de una complicación de la diabetes mellitus. Se caracteriza por las complicaciones microvasculares progresiva, como aneurismas, edema interretinal, y neovascularización patológica intraocular.
EN: diabetic retinopathy

retiro de tierras

DF: Proceso en el que se dejan fuera de producción tierras agrícolas.

EN: land retirement

retrocruzamiento

DF: Cruzamiento entre un híbrido y uno de sus padres.

EN: backcrossing

retroelementos

DF: Elementos que se transcriben en el ARN, tienen transcripción inversa en el ADN y luego se insertan en un sitio nuevo del genoma. Las repeticiones terminales largas (RTL) similares a la de los retrovirus están contenidas en los retrotransposones y en elementos semejantes a los retrovirus. Los retroposones, como son los elementos nucleotídicos muy entremezclados y los elementos nucleotídicos poco entremezclados no contienen RTL.

EN: retrotransposons

retrogradación

DF: Proceso de cambios físicos y químicos en soluciones acuosas o geles producidos por el envejecimiento, lo cual da como resultado formas moleculares más simples.

EN: retrogradation

reversion sexual

DF: Cambio en la identidad de género de un organismo de un sexo al otro debido a sus antecedentes biológicos o a acontecimientos ambientales, como la dependencia de la temperatura, o a la intervención quirúrgica y farmacológica.

EN: sex reversal

revestimiento

DF: Cubierta que se coloca en la superficie de un material y que normalmente se fija a este.

EN: cladding

revisión sistemática

DF: Forma de revisión bibliográfica estructurada que se ocupa de una pregunta que se formula para ser respondida por el análisis de pruebas, e involucra medios objetivos de

búsqueda en la literatura, la aplicación de determinados criterios de inclusión y exclusión, la revisión crítica de la literatura relevante, y la extracción y síntesis de los datos con base a pruebas para formular conclusiones.

EN: systematic review

rheología

DF: Rama de la física que se encarga de la deformación y flujo de la materia, y estudia especialmente las propiedades de la materia que determinan su comportamiento cuando se ejerce una fuerza mecánica sobre ella.

EN: rheology

ribozimas

DF: ARN con actividad catalítica. La secuencia del ARN catalítico se dobla para formar una superficie compleja que puede funcionar como una enzima en reacciones con ella misma y otras moléculas. Puede funcionar incluso en ausencia de proteínas. El ARN catalítico puede actuar en numerosos tipos de ARN; sin embargo, el alcance de esta enzima no se limita a un tipo particular de sustrato.

EN: ribozymes

Rickettsia

DF: Género de bacterias que causa tifoidea en seres humanos.

EN: Rickettsia

riego a manta

DF: Sistema de irrigación para terrenos inclinados en el que se construyen diques paralelos y el área intermedia se inunda.

EN: border irrigation

riego por inundación

DF: Sistema de irrigación en el que un suelo se inunda a una profundidad de algunos centímetros.

EN: flood irrigation

riego por sumersión

DF: Sistema de irrigación en el que un huerto se divide en fosas que se llenan con agua.

EN: basin irrigation

riego por surcos

DF: Método de irrigación de superficie en el que el agua se hace correr por pequeñas zanjas o surcos, generalmente a corta distancia unos de otros entre filas de cultivos o grupos de filas.

EN: furrow irrigation

riesgo

DF: La probabilidad de que un evento adverso se produzca, incluyendo medidas de la probabilidad de un resultado desfavorable.

EN: risk

riesgo aceptable

DF: El nivel de riesgo tolerado dependiendo de una variedad de factores sociales, económicos, científicos y otros, así como cualquier beneficio percibido.

EN: acceptable risk

riesgo acumulado

DF: El riesgo combinado de la exposición agregada a los múltiples agentes o factores de estrés.

EN: cumulative risk

riesgo relativo

DF: Medida de la diferencia en riesgo entre dos grupos, comúnmente expresados como una relación.

EN: relative risk

riesgos ambientales

DF: Propiedades físicas, químicas, biológicas o agentes mecánicos capaces de causar un daño al medio ambiente, o una situación o un evento con el potencial para un impacto ambiental adverso.

EN: environmental hazards

riesgos biológicos

DF: Un organismo, o sustancia derivada de un organismo, que constituye una amenaza para la salud humana o animal. Esto puede incluir los desechos médicos, las muestras de un microorganismo, un virus o una toxina (de una fuente biológica) que puede afectar la salud humana.

EN: biological hazards

riesgos para la salud

DF: Agente biológico, químico, físico o condición con el potencial de producir efectos adversos para la salud.

EN: health hazards

riesgos químicos

DF: Cualquier sustancia química manufacturada, usada, transportada, o almacenada que pueden causar la muerte o lesiones mediante las propiedades tóxicas de los materiales.

EN: chemical hazards

rifamicinas

DF: Grupo de agentes antibacterianos caracterizado por un grupo cromóforo de naftohidroquinona, atravesado por un puente alifático no encontrado previamente en otros agentes antibacterianos conocidos. Ellos han sido aislados a partir de caldos fermentados de *Streptomyces mediterranei*.

EN: rifamycins

rifampicina

DF: Antibiótico semisintético producido a partir de *Streptomyces mediterranei*. Tiene un amplio espectro

antibacteriano, incluyendo la actividad contra diversas formas de Mycobacterium. En organismos susceptibles, éste inhibe la actividad del ADN dependiente de la ARN polimerasa mediante la formación de un complejo estable con la enzima. Por lo tanto, suprime la iniciación de la síntesis de ARN. La rifampicina es bactericida y actúa sobre ambos organismos intracelulares y extracelulares.

EN: rifampicin

Rift Valley fever virus

DF: Una especie de virus transmitido por mosquitos, del género Phlebovirus y miembro del grupo "sandfly fever" que puede ser encontrado en Africa oriental, central y meridional, produciendo masivas hepatitis, abortos y muerte en ovejas, cabras, vacas y otros animales. También ha causado enfermedades en humanos.

EN: Rift Valley fever virus

rinoscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se realiza en la cavidad nasal por medio de un endoscopio.

EN: rhinoscopy

rinotraqueitis infecciosa bovina

DF: Infección por herpesvirus del ganado bovino que se caracteriza por inflamación y necrosis de las membranas mucosas del sistema respiratorio superior.

EN: infectious bovine rhinotracheitis

ritmo circadiano

DF: Periodicidad en ciclos de veinticuatro horas de procesos o actividades biológicas, tales como la sensibilidad a los fármacos o estímulos ambientales o fisiológicos.

EN: circadian rhythm

ritmo ultradiano

DF: Ritmo biológico que ocurre más de una vez al día.

EN: ultradian rhythm

rizomanía

DF: Desarrollo anormal de las raíces de algunas plantas, observado especialmente en la remolacha, en la que es causado por el virus de la rizomanía de la remolacha (BNYVV).

EN: rhizomania

rizoplano

DF: Microambiente en la superficie de una raíz.

EN: rhizoplane

rizosfera

DF: Suelo alrededor de las raíces vegetales y en el cual éstas influyen directamente.

EN: rhizosphere

roca madre

DF: Roca a partir de la cual los materiales originarios de los suelos son formados.

EN: parent rock

rocas ígneas

DF: Rocas formadas como resultado de la solidificación del magma fundido.

EN: igneous rocks

rocas metamórficas

DF: Roca cristalina metamórfica que presenta una estructura foliada, divisible por planos casi paralelos.

EN: metamorphic rocks

rocas sedimentarias

DF: Rocas formadas por depósitos de sedimentos -de fragmentos de otras rocas transportados desde su fuente y depositados por el agua, como el esquisto y la arenisca- o por la precipitación de la solución o la fijación realizada por los organismos, como por ejemplo, la sal gema, el yeso y la piedra caliza.

EN: sedimentary rocks

rocas volcánicas

DF: Rocas formadas por la solidificación de materiales fundidos que han sido comprimidos sobre la superficie del suelo.

EN: volcanic rocks

rodiales

DF: Una comunidad de árboles de bosques, los cuales son generalmente uniformes en composición, tamaño, edad o condición de especies y son manejados como una sola unidad.

EN: forest stands

rodiales multietáneos

DF: Una clase de bosque o población compuesta por árboles entremezclados o grupos de árboles que difieren marcadamente en edad. Comparación de poblaciones de la misma edad.

EN: uneven-aged stands

rodenticidas

DF: Los plaguicidas que se utilizan para el control de ratones y otros roedores.

EN: rodenticides

rodopsina

DF: Pigmento de color rojo púrpura, sensible a la luz, que se encuentra en los bastoncillos retinianos de la mayoría de los vertebrados. Constituye un complejo compuesto por una molécula de opsina y una molécula de 11-cis retinal

(retinaldehído). Presenta una onda de absorción máxima de aproximadamente 500 nm.

EN: rhodopsin

rojo congo

DF: Sal de sodio de ácido bencidina diazo-bis-1-naftilamina-4-sulfónico, un colorante diazoico que es rojo en una disolución alcalina y azul en una disolución ácida y que es utilizado especialmente como indicador y colorante biológico.

EN: Congo red

rompevientos

DF: Plantaciones lineales de árboles y arbustos diseñadas para mejorar la producción de cultivos, proteger a las personas y el ganado y beneficiar la conservación del suelo y el agua.

EN: windbreaks

Ronda Uruguay

DF: Ronda de negociaciones comerciales multilaterales realizada bajo el Acuerdo General sobre Aranceles Aduaneros y Comercio (GATT) que comenzó en 1986 y culminó en 1994 con la creación de la Organización Mundial del Comercio.

EN: Uruguay Round

roptría

DF: Orgánulo especializado de secreción, con forma de maza, que se encuentra en las fases móviles de algunos parásitos protozoarios (apicomplejos). Se localiza cerca del extremo apical de los protozoos y desempeña una función importante en la invasión huésped-célula.

EN: rhoptry

rosa de bengala

DF: Compuesto rosa azulado brillante que es utilizado como tinte, colorante biológico y herramienta de diagnóstico.

EN: rose bengal

rotación de cultivos

DF: Sistema de cultivo en el que diferentes productos se plantan en temporadas de cultivo consecutivas para mantener la fertilidad del suelo.

EN: crop rotation

rotores moleculares

DF: Grupo de moléculas fluorescentes que puede experimentar un movimiento rotatorio intramolecular luego de la fotoexcitación.

EN: molecular rotors

Rous sarcoma virus

DF: Grupo de alpharetroviruses (Alpharetrovirus) produciendo sarcomas y otros tipos de tumores en pollos y otras aves de

corral, y además en pichones, patos y en ratas.
EN: Rous sarcoma virus

roxitromicina

DF: Derivado semisintético de la eritromicina. Se concentra por fagocitos humanos y es bioactiva intracelularmente. Mientras que el fármaco es activo contra un amplio espectro de patógenos y particularmente eficaz en el tratamiento de infecciones del tracto respiratorio y genitales.

EN: roxithromycin

rumiantes

DF: Mamíferos que tienen cuatro estómagos y cascos con dedos pares.

EN: ruminants

S

sabanas

DF: Bioma tropical o subtropical que consiste principalmente en pastos gruesos con arbustos y árboles dispersos, generado por estaciones húmeda y seca marcadas; con frecuencia es una zona de transición entre un pastizal y una formación boscosa.

EN: savannas

sagú

DF: Almidón pulverizado derivado de palmas sagú (y otras especies de palma tropicales) y usado en alimentos y como endurecedor textil. La fécula de sagú es similar a la tapioca.

EN: sago

Sahel

DF: Cordón de secano que se extiende a lo ancho de África y constituye la zona de transición entre el Desierto del Sahara en el norte y los bosques tropicales en el sur.

EN: Sahel

salas de ordeño con estructura de espina de pescado

DF: Salas de ordeño elevadas y en forma de zigzag que permiten ordeñar varias vacas en grupo de una vez a través de un sistema de cañerías de ordeño.

EN: herringbone milking parlors

salazón

DF: Tratamiento de un alimento o material empapándolo en una solución que contiene grandes cantidades de sal o está saturada con alguna sal, especialmente cloruro de sodio.

EN: brining

salinidad del suelo

DF: Cantidad de sales solubles en un suelo determinado.

EN: soil salinity

salmonelosis

DF: Infecciones producidas por bacterias del género Salmonella.

EN: salmonellosis

salmones jóvenes

DF: Peces salmónidos adolescentes que han perdido sus marcas juveniles y que han desarrollado un color plateado en su cuerpo. Los salmones jóvenes están fisiológicamente adaptados al ambiente marino y están listos para emprender la migración a aguas saladas.

EN: smolts

salpingitis

DF: Inflamación de los oviductos (trompas de falopio).

EN: salpingitis

salsa de pescado

DF: Aliño o condimento salado y penetrante fabricado con anchoas u otros pescados fermentados que se usa en la cocina del Sudeste Asiático.

EN: fish sauce

saltamontes

DF: Insectos herbívoros de la especie Ortóptera.

Especie de importancia económica, ya que las plagas de las plantas tradicionalmente pertenecen a la familia Acrididae.

EN: grasshoppers

salud ambiental

DF: Rama de la salud pública que se ocupa del control de factores ambientales que pueden afectar la salud como la reducción de peligros biológicos, químicos y físicos en el ambiente.

EN: environmental health

salud de la mujer

DF: Concepto que abarca el estado físico y mental de las mujeres.

EN: women's health

salud pública

DF: Rama de la medicina que se ocupa de la prevención y el control de la enfermedad y la discapacidad, y la promoción de la salud física y mental de la población a nivel internacional, nacional, estatal o municipal.

EN: public health

salud y seguridad de la agricultura

DF: La promoción de un ambiente seguro y saludable para mantener el bienestar físico y mental de los humanos involucrados en actividades de agricultura.

EN: agricultural health and safety

salud y seguridad ocupacionales

DF: La promoción de un medio ambiente seguro y saludable para mantener el bienestar físico y mental entre los humanos en el lugar de trabajo.

EN: occupational health and safety

Samoa

DF: Grupo de islas del suroeste del Océano Pacífico que se divide en Samoa Americana (administrada por el Ministerio del Interior de los Estados Unidos) y Samoa Occidental (país independiente).

EN: Samoa

saneamiento

DF: Desarrollo y aplicación de medidas diseñadas para promover la salud y prevenir enfermedades.

EN: sanitation

sanitizado (proceso)

DF: Limpiar y dejar sin bacterias.

EN: sanitizing

saponinas

DF: Glicósidos de sapogeninas. Un tipo de glicósido ampliamente distribuido en las plantas.

Cada uno consta de una sapogenina como la parte de aglicona y un azúcar. La sapogenina puede ser un esteroide o un triterpeno, y el azúcar puede ser glucosa, galactosa, una pentosa o una metilpentosa. Las sapogeninas son venenos para las formas de vidas más simples y son potentes hemolíticos cuando se inyectan en la corriente sanguínea capaces de disolver los glóbulos rojos de la sangre incluso en diluciones muy altas.

EN: saponins

sarampión

DF: Enfermedad infecciosa muy contagiosa causada por Morbillivirus, común entre los niños, pero también observada en no inmunes de cualquier edad; el virus entra en sus vías respiratorias a través de núcleos de gotas y se multiplica en las células epiteliales, extendiéndose por todo el sistema fagocítico mononuclear.

EN: measles

sarcopenia

DF: Reducción progresiva de la masa muscular a causa del envejecimiento, la cual da como resultado una disminución de la capacidad funcional de los músculos.

EN: sarcopenia

satélite de ARN

DF: Moléculas de ARN que actúan como parásitos moleculares de ciertos virus ARN de

plantas.

EN: satellite RNA

saturación de base

DF: Proporción de la cantidad de bases intercambiable y la capacidad de intercambio de cationes.

EN: base saturation

saturación de fibra

DF: El punto de saturación de fibra es la etapa en el secado o mojado de madera en la que las paredes celulares están saturadas y las cavidades celulares están libres de agua. Se aplica a una célula individual o grupo de células, no a tablas completas. Usualmente se toma como aproximadamente 30% del contenido de humedad, basado en el peso de la madera secada al horno.

EN: fiber saturation

savia

DF: Líquido que circula en elementos de los vasos (xilema) o de tubos de tamiz (floema) de una planta. Se observa con frecuencia como un exudado de los tejidos vegetales rotos. Está compuesto por agua, sales, azúcares, gases y materia orgánica, entre otros.

EN: sap

savia mancha de hongos

DF: Hongos que infectan la albura de los árboles y decoloran los productos madereros, aunque no pudren la madera ni reducen su resistencia. El color de las manchas que producen depende del organismo infeccioso, el grado de humedad y la especie de la madera.

EN: sapstain fungi

sazonar

DF: Tratar, preservar o sazonar con sal común.

EN: salting

Scedosporium

DF: Género de hongo que es patogénico en animales y humanos.

EN: Scedosporium

scrapie

DF: Enfermedad fatal del sistema nervioso de ovejas y cabras, caracterizada por prurito, debilidad y falta de coordinación y de locomoción. Es originada por partículas infecciosas proteínáceas llamadas priones.

EN: scrapie

sebo

DF: Grasa obtenida del tejido adiposo de bovinos y ovinos usada en la fabricación de velas, jabón, etc. Las graduaciones están basadas en la dureza, humedad, insolubles, titer,

claridad, y contenido de ácido graso libre.
EN: tallow

secado al sol
DF: Utilización de la radiación o energía solar para eliminar la humedad.
EN: solar drying

secado por aire
DF: Secado que se realiza mediante exposición al aire, sin calor artificial.
EN: air drying

secado por congelación
DF: Evaporación del agua de un producto congelado con la ayuda de alto vacío.
EN: freeze drying

secreciones intestinales
DF: Líquidos provenientes del revestimiento epitelial de los intestinos, las glándulas exocrinas adyacentes y órganos como el hígado, los cuales son vertidos en la cavidad de los intestinos.
EN: intestinal secretions

secretina
DF: Hormona de la mucosa duodenal que activa la secreción pancreática y disminuye el nivel de azúcar en la sangre.
EN: secretin

sector primario
DF: Parte de la economía de un país o una región que hace uso directo de los recursos naturales, como la agricultura, la silvicultura, la pesca, la metalurgia, la minería y la industria de los combustibles.
EN: primary sector

sector privado
DF: Aquella parte distinta de la estructura institucional, industrial, o económica de un país que es controlada o poseída por intereses privados no gubernamentales.
EN: private sector

sector público
DF: El área de una economía nacional que es sostenida por impuestos y está bajo el control del gobierno.
EN: public sector

sector secundario
DF: Parte de la economía de un país o una región que genera productos básicos sin hacer un uso directo significativo de los recursos naturales.
EN: secondary sector

sector terciario

DF: Parte de la economía de un país o una región que produce servicios o activos que carecen de una forma tangible o almacenable.

EN: tertiary sector

sectores económicos

DF: Parte de la actividad comercial, industrial y financiera de un país o una región que es delimitada por la organización pública, corporativa y privada de los gastos o por varios tipos de productos agrícolas, de manufactura y de servicios.

EN: economic sectors

secuencia de consenso

DF: Secuencia teórica representativa de un nucleótido o de una secuencia de aminoácidos en que cada nucleótido o aminoácido es el que ocurre con mayor frecuencia en un lugar determinado adoptando las diferentes formas que se presentan en la naturaleza.

EN: consensus sequence

secuenciación de nucleótidos de alto rendimiento

DF: Técnicas de análisis de secuencias de nucleótidos que incrementan el rango, la complejidad, la sensibilidad y la precisión de los resultados mediante un aumento significativo en la escala de las operaciones y, por consiguiente, del número de nucleótidos y de las copias de cada nucleótido secuenciado. La secuenciación puede ser realizada por medio de un análisis de los productos de la síntesis o de la ligadura, la hibridación a secuencias preexistentes, etc.

EN: high-throughput nucleotide sequencing

secuencias conservadas

DF: Secuencia de aminoácidos en un polipéptido o en nucleótidos de material genético que no ha cambiado o que ha cambiado muy poco durante un período evolutivo.

EN: conserved sequences

secuencias de aminoácidos

DF: Orden en que se presentan los aminoácidos en una cadena de polipéptidos. Se denomina estructura primaria de proteínas. Es de importancia fundamental para determinar la conformación de las proteínas.

EN: amino acid sequences

secuencias de nucleótidos

DF: Secuencias de purinas y pirimidinas en ácidos nucleicos y polinucleótidos.

EN: nucleotide sequences

secuencias repetidas en tandem

DF: Copias de secuencias de ADN que se encuentran situadas una

al lado de la otra con la misma orientación (repeticiones directas en tándem) o en dirección opuesta (repeticiones invertidas en tándem).

EN: tandem repeat sequences

secuencias repetidas terminales

DF: Secuencias nucleotídicas repetidas tanto en los extremos 5' como 3' de una secuencia dada.

Por ejemplo, lo que distingue al transposón es que está flanqueado por repeticiones invertidas en cada extremo y que las repeticiones invertidas están flanqueadas por repeticiones directas. El elemento delta de los retrotransposones Ty y las RTL (repeticiones terminales largas) son ejemplos de este concepto.

EN: terminal repeat sequences

secuencias repetitivas

DF: Copias múltiples de una secuencia de nucleótidos en un genoma.

EN: repetitive sequences

secuencias repetitivas dispersas

DF: Copias de elementos transponibles dispersos a lo largo del genoma, algunas de las cuales aún se encuentran activas y suelen llamarse "genes saltarines". Existen dos clases de elementos repetitivos dispersos. Los elementos de la clase I o retroelementos, tales como los retrotransposones, los retrovirus, los elementos dispersos largos y los elementos dispersos cortos, se transponen a través de la transcripción inversa de un ARN intermedio. Los elementos de la clase II o elementos transponibles de ADN como los transposones, los elementos tn, los elementos de secuencia de inserción y los casetes génicos móviles de integrones bacterianos se transponen directamente de un sitio en el ADN a otro.

EN: interspersed repetitive sequences

sedimento lacustre

DF: Materiales depositados en agua de lagos y posteriormente expuestos mediante disminución del nivel de agua o alzamiento del terreno.

EN: lacustrine sediments

sedimento suspendido

DF: Sedimento que permanece suspendido en el agua por un tiempo considerable sin entrar en contacto con el fondo.

EN: suspended sediment

sedimentos

DF: Material sólido, mineral y orgánico, que se encuentra en suspensión, es transportado o ha sido trasladado desde su lugar de origen por el aire, el agua, la gravedad o el

hielo y ha llegado a la superficie terrestre, sobre o bajo el nivel del mar.

EN: sediments

segadoras-trilladoras

DF: Máquinas segadoras autopropulsadas o tiradas por tractor que cortan la cosecha en pie (granos pequeños, sorgo, soyas, pastos de forraje, etc.), trillan la semilla del tallo, separan las granzas, recolectan la semilla, y devuelven la paja al suelo, mientras se mueven por el campo.

EN: combine harvesters

segregación cromosómica

DF: Separación de una copia de cada cromosoma durante la mitosis.

EN: chromosome segregation

segregación transgresiva

DF: Patrón hereditario en el cual la progenie posee una característica que se sale del rango de ambos padres para tal característica.

EN: transgressive segregation

segundo crecimiento

DF: Crecimiento del bosque que ha tenido lugar naturalmente luego de una interferencia drástica en el cultivo forestal previo como por ejemplo, una tala indiscriminada, incendios graves o ataques de insectos.

EN: second growth

seguridad alimentaria postcosecha

DF: Garantizar la conveniencia de los alimentos para el consumo humano durante todos los pasos una vez que el alimento sale de la granja.

EN: postharvest food safety

seguridad de apareamiento

DF: Condición saludable de un animal para aparearse, con genitales externos normales y bien formados, sin signos de enfermedad ni otra condición discapacitante que le impida aparearse.

EN: breeding soundness

seguridad de los alimentos

DF: Acceso que tienen todas las personas y en todo momento a alimentos suficientes para llevar una vida activa sana. La seguridad de los alimentos incluye mínimamente la disponibilidad inmediata de alimentos nutritivos y saludables y la seguridad de adquirir alimentos aceptables de maneras socialmente aceptables.

EN: food security

seguridad del agua

DF: Medidas que se toman para evaluar y reducir las

consecuencias, las amenazas y las vulnerabilidades en relación con posibles ataques terroristas, planificar y ensayar respuestas a desastres naturales, emergencias e incidentes, y desarrollar nuevas tecnologías de seguridad que detecten y monitoreen contaminantes y eviten problemas de seguridad.

EN: water security

selección tándem

DF: Método de selección utilizado para mejorar varias características. La selección se realiza en torno a una característica durante un período determinado. Cuando se alcanza el nivel de mejoramiento esperado, se elige la segunda característica y así sucesivamente hasta seleccionar todas las características importantes.

EN: tandem selection

selenoproteínas

DF: La selenoproteínas son proteínas que incorporan de manera específica selenocisteína en su cadena de aminoácidos. La mayoría de las selenoproteínas son enzimas con residuos de selenocisteína siendo responsables de sus funciones catalíticas.

EN: selenoproteins

sello de calidad

DF: Etiquetas en productos que reflejan participación en la inspección voluntaria y programas de etiquetado que establecen el estándar de calidad para productos de una industria y/o localidad específica.

EN: seal of quality

sementales

DF: Progenitores machos.

EN: sires

semillas

DF: Estructura de una planta que se desarrolla desde un óvulo, compuesta por un embrión envuelto en una cubierta seminal.

EN: seeds

semillas recalcitrantes

DF: Semillas que no adquieren tolerancia a la desecación durante su desarrollo y que se desprenden con relativamente altos contenidos de humedad. Pierden rápidamente agua y viabilidad.

EN: recalcitrant seeds

semivida biológica

DF: Tiempo necesario para que el organismo elimine, generalmente mediante la excreción, la mitad de la dosis administrada de una sustancia, como por ejemplo, un medicamento.

EN: biological half-life

señales de localización nuclear

DF: Secuencias cortas, en su mayoría de aminoácidos básicos, identificadas como señales de importación nuclear de algunas proteínas. Se cree que estas secuencias interactúan con receptores específicos en el poro nuclear.

EN: nuclear localization signals

señalización autocrina

DF: Forma de comunicación en la que una hormona unida afecta la función del tipo celular producido por la hormona.

EN: autocrine signaling

señalización del calcio

DF: Mecanismos de transducción de señales por medio de los cuales la movilización del calcio al citoplasma, desde el exterior de la célula o desde sitios de almacenamiento intracelular, es activada mediante estímulos externos. Las señales de calcio suelen propagarse como ondas, oscilaciones, picos, chispas o ráfagas. El calcio actúa como un mensajero intracelular activando proteínas sensibles al calcio.

EN: calcium signaling

señalización paracrina

DF: Señalización celular en la que un factor secretado por una célula afecta otras células en el entorno local. Este término suele ser empleado para denotar la acción de los péptidos y las proteínas de señalización intercelular en las células circundantes.

EN: paracrine signaling

señalosome de la fotomorfogénesis 9 constitutiva

DF: Complejo multiproteico grande, muy conservado y eucariota compuesto por ocho subunidades (de la CSN1 a la CSN8). Interviene en la transcripción, el ciclo celular, la transducción de señales y procesos de desarrollo, entre otros.

EN: constitutive photomorphogenesis 9 signalosome

senescencia (envejecimiento)

DF: Cambios graduales irreversibles en la estructura y las funciones de un organismo que tienen lugar como resultado del paso del tiempo.

EN: senescence (aging)

senescencia celular

DF: Disminución en la capacidad celular de proliferar con el paso del tiempo. Cada célula está programada para experimentar cierto número de divisiones y, al finalizar este periodo de división, la proliferación se detiene. La célula entra en un estado quiescente y luego sufre la muerte celular mediante el proceso de apoptosis.

EN: cell senescence

seno coronario

DF: Vena corta que transporta cerca de dos tercios del flujo venoso del miocardio hasta la aurícula derecha. El seno coronario, ubicado normalmente entre la aurícula izquierda y el ventrículo izquierdo, en la superficie posterior del corazón, sirve de referencia anatómica en procedimientos cardíacos.

EN: coronary sinus

sensibilidad diagnóstica

DF: La proporción conocida de animales de referencia infectados o personas que dan positivo en una prueba de detección.

EN: diagnostic sensitivity

sensométrica

DF: Uso de métodos matemáticos o estadísticos en la ciencia sensorial y de consumo.

EN: sensometrics

sensores

DF: Dispositivo que recibe un estímulo o una señal y responde a él o ella.

EN: sensors (equipment)

sepsis (infección)

DF: Presencia de microorganismos patógenos o sus toxinas en la sangre o los tejidos.

EN: sepsis (infection)

septicemia

DF: Enfermedad general acompañada de presencia y persistencia de microorganismos patógenos o de sus toxinas en la sangre.

EN: septicemia

sericina

DF: Proteína pegajosa, rica en serina, secretada por las polillas. Por lo general, el término se refiere a la proteína goma de seda del gusano de seda, secretada en la sección media de las células de las glándulas de seda dicho gusado, *Bombyx mori*. Actúa como cemento y recubrimiento de los dos filamentos de fibroína de la hebra de seda y se disuelve fácilmente en una solución alcalina suave.

EN: sericin

serología

DF: Estudio del suero, particularmente de las reacciones antígeno-anticuerpo in vitro.

EN: serology

seropositividad VIH

DF: Desarrollo de anticuerpos neutralizantes en individuos que han sido expuestos al virus de inmunodeficiencia humana (VIH/VLTH-III/LAV).

EN: HIV seropositivity

serotina

DF: Adaptación ecológica en la que algunas semillas son retenidas en conos largos y cerrados dentro del follaje de la planta durante un período de un año o mayor y que son liberadas solo en respuesta a un factor ambiental desencadenante como un fuego incontrolado.

EN: serotiny

serotipos

DF: Subdivisión de una especie o subespecie que se distingue de otra, como las cepas, basándose en la antigenicidad.

EN: serotypes

serotonina

DF: Mensajero y regulador bioquímico, sintetizado a partir del aminoácido esencial, l-triptofano. En los humanos se encuentra principalmente en el sistema nervioso central, tracto gastrointestinal y plaquetas. La serotonina media varias funciones fisiológicas importantes, incluyendo la neurotransmisión, la movilidad gastrointestinal, la hemostasis y la integridad cardiovascular.

EN: serotonin

serpentina

DF: Mineral o roca compuesta principalmente de un silicato de magnesio hidratado. Suele tener un color verde opaco y una apariencia manchada.

EN: serpentine

serpentinita

DF: Roca formada casi totalmente de minerales de serpentina derivados de la alteración de divino y piroxeno preexistentes.

EN: serpentinite

servicio al cliente

DF: Ayuda proporcionada a los compradores de bienes o servicios, tales como entrega de información técnica, solución de reclamos, devolución de productos, etc.

EN: customer service

servicio alimentario industrial

DF: Restaurantes, lugares de comida rápida, cafés, etc. ubicados en centros de negocios para uso, principalmente, de sus empleados.

EN: industrial food service

servicio de alimentación

DF: Práctica o negocio de fabricar, transportar y servir o repartir alimentos preparados, por ejemplo en restaurantes o escuelas.

EN: food service

servicio de alimentación de transporte

DF: Servicios de alimentación (restaurantes, loncherías, coches comedor, servicio individual, etc.) proporcionado en aeroplanos, trenes, barcos, etc. para sus pasajeros.

EN: transport food service

servicio de alimentación temporal

DF: Operación que prepara alimentos en cantidades establecidas con la intención de funcionar por un período breve; por ejemplo, provisión de alimentación a trabajadores de socorro, cenas o picnics de iglesias o de la comunidad, ventas de comida casera, etc.

EN: temporary food service

servicio de control animal

DF: La prestación de servicios en un municipio por el personal autorizado para aplicar las leyes de control de animales que apoyan la seguridad pública y garantizan el bienestar de los animales salvajes y domésticos, incluyendo actividades como la investigación de incidentes de crueldad hacia los animales, las licencias de los animales, captura de animales abandonados, y control de animales molestos.

EN: animal control services

Servicio de Extensión Cooperativa de los Estados Unidos

DF: Red nacional de educación no formal, financiada por el gobierno, que reúne los recursos y actividades de educación y de investigación del Departamento de Agricultura de EEUU con universidades Land Grant en todos los estados, territorios y el Distrito de Columbia. El socio federal es el Servicio de Investigación, Educación y Extensión Cooperativa Estatal . Esta es una agrupación única de recursos Federales, Estatales y locales que focaliza las soluciones prácticas a problemas críticos que afectan la vida diaria de las personas.

EN: U.S. Cooperative Extension Service

servicios de electricidad

DF: Corporación, persona, agencia, autoridad u otra entidad legal u organismo alineado a instalaciones de distribución del suministro de energía eléctrica, principalmente para uso del público. Entre ellos se incluyen compañías de electricidad de inversionistas, servicios municipales y estatales, servicios eléctricos federales y cooperativas eléctricas rurales. Asimismo, se incluyen algunas entidades tarifarias y alineadas corporativamente a compañías que poseen instalaciones de distribución.

EN: electric utilities

servicios de salud

DF: Servicios para el diagnóstico y tratamiento de enfermedades y la preservación de la salud.

EN: health services

servicios de salud en el hogar

DF: Organizaciones comunitarias de salud y enfermería que prestan servicios múltiples coordinados al paciente en su propia casa de habitación. Estos servicios son proporcionados por enfermeros, agencias de salud a domicilio, hospitales o grupos comunitarios organizados que cuentan con personal profesional de asistencia médica.

EN: home health services

servicios ecosistémicos

DF: Beneficios que las personas y otros organismos obtienen de los ecosistemas. Por ejemplo: agua pura y aire limpio, paisajes escénicos, hábitat y diversidad de la vida silvestre.

EN: ecosystem services

servicios públicos rurales

DF: Llevar servicios públicos tales como agua, electricidad, gas, teléfono y telecomunicaciones a las comunidades rurales.

EN: rural utilities

sesgo

DF: Me parece que hay un error, pues esta definición corresponde al término anterior.

EN: bias

sesquiterpenos

DF: Terpenoidos con estructura C15.

EN: sesquiterpenoids

sestón

DF: Partículas que flotan libremente en masas de agua. Entre ellas se incluyen organismos vivos (plancton, necton) y materia no viva (detritos orgánicos, partículas del suelo) suspendidos en masas de agua.

EN: seston

seudogenes

DF: Genes que presentan estrecha semejanza a genes conocidos en diferentes loci, pero que se tornan no funcionales por adiciones o deleciones en estructura que evitan una transcripción o translación normal. Cuando faltan intrones y contienen un segmento poly-A cerca del extremo inferior (como resultado de una copia inversa del ARN nuclear procesado en el DNA de doble cadena) se les denomina genes procesados.

EN: pseudogenes

seudohermafroditismo

DF: Condición congénita en la cual una persona tiene gónadas internas (testículos u ovarios) de un sexo y

características físicas de otro sexo.
EN: pseudohermaphroditism

seudópodos

DF: Extensión dinámica de la superficie de una célula animal, rica en actina, utilizada para la locomoción o la prensión de los alimentos.
EN: pseudopodia

severidad del fuego

DF: El grado en el que un ecosistema es alterado o afectado por fuegos. La severidad del fuego es dependiente del producto de intensidad de fuego y la duración, e incorpora ambos comportamientos activos del fuego y los efectos post-fuego inmediatos en el medio ambiente.
EN: fire severity

sialome

DF: Conjunto completo de proteínas y transcritos de ARNm expresados en las glándulas salivales, especialmente las de artrópodos hematófagos como las garrapatas, las pulgas y los mosquitos.
EN: sialome

sideróforos

DF: Compuestos microbianos que secuestran y transportan el ión férrico.
EN: siderophores

Sierra Nevada (California)

DF: Una cadena de montañas de 400 millas de longitud ubicadas al este de California.
EN: Sierra Nevada (California)

sigmoidoscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se practica en la flexión sigmoidea con la ayuda de un endoscopio.
EN: sigmoidoscopy

silenciamiento genético

DF: Interrupción o supresión de la expresión de un gen a nivel de transcripción o traducción.
EN: gene silencing

silicatos magnésicos

DF: Término genérico para referirse a una variedad de compuestos que contienen silicio, oxígeno y magnesio y que pueden contener hidrógeno. Entre ellos se incluye el talco y algunas clases de asbesto.
EN: magnesium silicates

sílice

DF: Cristales transparentes insípidos que se hallan en la naturaleza, como el ágata, la amatista, la calcedonia, la

crystalita, el sílex, la arena, el cuarzo y la tridimita. El compuesto es insoluble en agua o ácidos, excepto en el ácido fluorhídrico.

EN: silica

silicona

DF: Amplia familia de polímeros organosiloxanos sintéticos que contienen una cadena repetitiva de silicio y oxígeno con grupos laterales orgánicos unidos por medio de enlaces de carbono y silicio. Con base en su estructura, se clasifican en líquidos, geles y elastómeros.

EN: silicone

silos bunker

DF: Trincheras con piso de hormigón y paredes de hormigón o de tierra, llenas y repletas con tractores y cargadores y normalmente cubiertas con una lona plástica.

EN: bunker silos

siloxanos

DF: Polímeros de silicio que contienen átomos alternos de silicio y oxígeno en estructuras moleculares lineales o cíclicas.

EN: siloxanes

silvicidas

DF: Plaguicida diseñado para eliminar plantas leñosas no deseadas.

EN: silvicides

silvicultura

DF: La ciencia, arte y práctica mediante las cuales se establecen y cultivan rodales forestales con el objeto de producir rodales con la composición, constitución y tasa de crecimiento deseadas.

EN: silviculture

silvicultura de uso múltiple

DF: Toda práctica de silvicultura que cumpla con dos o más objetivos de manejo, tales como la producción de madera y la recreación forestal.

EN: multiple use forestry

silvicultura intensiva

DF: Utilización de una amplia variedad de técnicas de manejo forestal y silvícola con el fin de maximizar la productividad de una unidad de superficie forestal.

EN: intensive forestry

silvicultura privada

DF: Operaciones forestales en tierras de propiedad privada de individuos, grupos, o corporaciones que no es propiedad de ningún ente gubernamental.

EN: private forestry

silvicultura urbana

DF: Práctica de la silvicultura en un entorno urbanizado.

EN: urban forestry

simbiosis industrial

DF: La simbiosis industrial supone el flujo de materiales y energía a través de las economías locales y regionales. Tradicionalmente, industrias independientes participan en simbiosis industriales mediante un enfoque colectivo de eficiencia de los recursos que involucra el intercambio de materiales, energía y/o subproductos.

EN: industrial symbiosis

simbiótico

DF: Un organismo que está asociado con otro de diferente especie y que participan en una relación simbiótica.

EN: symbionts

simpatomiméticos

DF: Drogas que mimetizan los efectos de la estimulación de los nervios simpáticos adrenérgicos postganglionares. Se incluyen las drogas que estimulan directamente los receptores adrenérgicos y las drogas que actúan indirectamente al provocar la liberación de los transmisores adrenérgicos.

EN: sympathomimetics

simpatria

DF: Especies o poblaciones que viven en la misma área geográfica, o habitan en áreas geográficas traslapadas o tienen una distribución geográfica común, sin cruzarse.

EN: sympatry

simplasto

DF: El compartimento intracelular de una planta, conformado por el citoplasma interconectado de células separadas, las cuales están enlazadas por plasmodesmos y en el cual el agua y las moléculas de bajo peso molecular, fluyen entre células.

EN: symplast

simportadores

DF: Transportadores de membrana que cotransportan dos o varias moléculas distintas en la misma dirección a través de una membrana. A menudo el transporte de un ion o de una molécula es contrario a su gradiente electroquímico y es "energizado" por medio del movimiento de otro ion o molécula con su gradiente electroquímico.

EN: symporters

simulación por computadora

DF: Representación calculada por computadora de un proceso,

dispositivo o concepto en forma matemática.
EN: computer simulation

simulador de vegetación forestal (SVF)
DF: Modelo de crecimiento y rendimiento de árbol individual,
independiente de la distancia.
EN: forest vegetation simulator

sinantropos
DF: Especies no domesticadas (cuervos, roedores, moscas, etc.)
que guardan estrecha relación con los humanos y se
benefician de ellos.
EN: synanthropes

sinapomorfia
DF: Rasgo o carácter morfológico que es compartido por los
descendientes evolutivos.
EN: synapomorphy

sinapsis
DF: Uniones especializadas en las cuales una neurona se
comunica con una célula diana. En las sinapsis típicas, la
terminal presináptica de una neurona libera un transmisor
químico que se almacena en vesículas sinápticas y éste se
difunde a través de una estrecha hendidura para activar a
los receptores sobre la membrana postsináptica de la célula
diana. El objetivo puede ser una dendrita, el cuerpo de la
célula o el axón de otra neurona, o una región
especializada de un músculo o célula secretoria.
EN: synapse

sinapsis inmunitaria
DF: Interfaces entre las células T y las células presentadoras
de antígenos. La organización supramolecular de las
proteínas tiene lugar en estas sinapsis, en las que
participan varios tipos de células inmunitarias. Pueden
realizar varias funciones, incluidas la activación de
linfocitos, el aumento, la puesta en equilibrio o la
interrupción de señales, o la canalización de secreciones
de citosinas.
EN: immunological synapse

sinaptogénesis
DF: Formación de la sinapsis entre neuronas en el sistema
nervioso.
EN: synaptogenesis

sinaptosomas
DF: Terminaciones nerviosas y las vesículas encerradas en su
citoplasma y el área subsináptica
anexa de la membrana de la célula postsináptica. Estos
sinaptosomas son, en gran medida,
estructuras artificiales producidas por el fraccionamiento
después de una centrifugación selectiva

de homogeneizados de tejido nervioso.

EN: synaptosomes

Sindbis virus

DF: Los tipos de especies del Alphavirus normalmente transmitidas a aves por mosquitos Culex en Egipto, Sudáfrica, India, Malasia, las Filipinas y Australia. Puede ser asociado con fiebre en humanos.

EN: Sindbis virus

sindicatos de trabajadores

DF: Asociación de trabajadores formada para realizar las negociaciones colectivas con los empleadores respecto de los beneficios de los trabajadores, tales como rentas, condiciones laborales, etc.

EN: labor unions

síndrome de Creutzfeldt-Jakob

DF: Encefalopatía transmisible de ocurrencia rara, prevalente entre las edades de 50 y 70 años. Los individuos afectados pueden presentar alteraciones del sueño, cambios de personalidad, ataxia, afasia, pérdida de visión, debilidad, atrofia muscular, mioclonia, demencia progresiva, y muerte dentro de un año de iniciada la enfermedad. Entre las características patológicas se incluye una degeneración esponjiforme cerebrocortical y cerebelar prominente y la presencia de priones.

EN: Creutzfeldt-Jakob Syndrome

síndrome de dificultad respiratoria aguda

DF: Síndrome caracterizado por una insuficiencia respiratoria progresiva que pone en riesgo la vida, en ausencia de enfermedades pulmonares conocidas, que suele presentarse luego de un trauma sistémico como una cirugía o una lesión mayor.

EN: acute respiratory distress syndrome

Síndrome de Guillain-Barré

DF: Neuritis autoinmune inflamatoria aguda causada por las células T mediadas por la respuesta inmune celular dirigida a la mielina periférica. Desmielinización producida en los nervios periféricos y las raíces nerviosas. El proceso es a menudo precedido por una infección viral o bacteriana, la cirugía, la inmunización, el linfoma, o la exposición a toxinas. Las manifestaciones clínicas comunes incluyen debilidad progresiva, pérdida de sensibilidad y pérdida de los reflejos tendinosos profundos. Debilidad de los músculos respiratorios y disfunción autonómica podría ocurrir.

EN: Guillain-Barre Syndrome

síndrome de inmunodeficiencia adquirida

DF: Defecto adquirido de la inmunidad celular asociado con infección del virus de inmunodeficiencia humana (VIH), un

recuento de linfocitos T CD4 inferior a 200 células/microlitro o inferior a 14% de linfocitos totales, y un aumento de la susceptibilidad a infecciones oportunistas y neoplasmas malignos. Las manifestaciones clínicas también incluyen emaciación (adelgazamiento) y demencia. Estos elementos reflejan los criterios de definición del SIDA según los Centros para el Control y Prevención de Enfermedades en 1993.

EN: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

síndrome de inmunodeficiencia felina adquirida

DF: Defecto adquirido de inmunidad celular que se presenta en gatos infectados con el virus de inmunodeficiencia felina (IDF) y en algunos gatos infectados con el virus de la leucemia felina (VIDF).

EN: feline acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

síndrome de ovario poliquístico

DF: Una enfermedad compleja caracterizada por infertilidad, hirsutismo; obesidad; y muchas alteraciones menstruales como oligomenorrea; amenorrea; anovulación. El síndrome de ovario poliquístico es asociado usualmente a los ovarios bilaterales agrandados repletos de folículos atréticos, no con quistes. El término "ovario poliquístico" puede ser engañoso.

EN: polycystic ovary syndrome

síndrome de pérdida reproductiva de la yegua

DF: Trastorno reproductivo en caballos caracterizado por epidemias de abortos y muerte fetal, el cual se asocia a la exposición a las larvas del gusano telarañero (*Malacosoma americanum*).

EN: mare reproductive loss syndrome

síndrome de realimentación

DF: Estado de desequilibrio metabólico causado por complicaciones que resultan de una alimentación inicial demasiado agresiva de un paciente gravemente desnutrido. Suele tener lugar en los primeros cinco días de la realimentación. Es caracterizado por trastornos hidroelectrolíticos, intolerancia a la glucosa, arritmias cardíacas y diarrea.

EN: refeeding syndrome

síndrome debilitante

DF: Cualquier afección caracterizada especialmente por adelgazamiento progresivo y debilidad.

EN: wasting syndrome

síndrome del intestino irritable

DF: Trastorno que produce síntomas crónicos o recurrentes sin una etiología bien definida. Esta condición se caracteriza por un dolor abdominal crónico o recurrente, inflamación, mucosidad en las heces y una alteración errática en la

defecación.

EN: irritable bowel syndrome

síndrome del ojo seco

DF: Sequedad corneal y conjuntival ocasionada por la producción insuficiente de lágrimas, que tiene lugar principalmente en mujeres menopáusicas y posmenopáusicas. La erosión o la queratitis filamentosa del epitelio conjuntival y corneal pueden ser causadas por estos trastornos. Además, se puede sentir la presencia de un cuerpo extraño y ardor en el ojo.

EN: dry eye syndrome

síndrome metabólico

DF: Combinación de problemas de salud que incluyen la diabetes, hiperlipidemia y obesidad, que ponen a una persona en un alto riesgo de un ataque cardíaco.

EN: metabolic syndrome

síndrome nefrótico

DF: Asociación clínica de proteinuria severa, hipoalbuminemia y edema generalizado.

EN: nephrotic syndrome

síndrome respiratorio y de la reproducción porcina

DF: Síndrome caracterizado por brotes de abortos tardíos, alto número de recién nacidos muertos y momificados o cerdos recién nacidos débiles, y por enfermedad respiratoria en cerdos jóvenes destetados y sin destetar.

EN: porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome

síndrome urémico hemolítico

DF: Síndrome de anemia hemolítica, trombocitopenia, y falla renal aguda con hallazgo patológico de microangiopatía trombótica y necrosis cortical renal.

EN: hemolytic uremic syndrome

sinergismo

DF: Acción combinada de dos o más agentes, que es mayor que la suma de las acciones de cada uno de los agentes, utilizadas separadamente.

EN: synergism

sinergismo medicamentosos

DF: Acción de un fármaco en la promoción y el mejoramiento de la eficacia de otro.

EN: drug synergism

síntesis biomimética

DF: Síntesis o proceso sintético que imita rutas bioquímicas, pertinente para tratar problemas fisiológicos mediante el uso de reactivos similares a los que se encuentran en los sistemas biológicos.

EN: biomimetic synthesis

síntesis proteica

DF: Biosíntesis de péptidos y proteínas en los ribosomas, dirigida por el ARN mensajero, mediante el RNA de transferencia que está cargado con aminoácidos proteínogénicos estándar.

EN: protein synthesis

siringomielia

DF: Cavidades longitudinales en la médula espinal, con mayor frecuencia en la región cervical, que puede extenderse por varios niveles de la columna vertebral. Las cavidades se encuentran recubiertas por tejido denso, gliógeno y podría estar asociado con tumores de la médula espinal, traumatismos y malformaciones vasculares.

EN: syringomyelia

sisomicina

DF: Antibiótico producido por *Micromonospora inyoensis*. Está estrechamente relacionado con la gentamicina C1A, uno de los componentes del complejo de gentamicina (Gentamicinas).

EN: sisomicin

sistema de coordenadas geográficas

DF: Cualquiera de los sistemas estandarizados utilizados para indicar la ubicación de los puntos de la superficie terrestre, como las coordenadas de latitud y longitud.

EN: geographic coordinate systems

Sistema de Crédito Agrícola

DF: Red nacional de cooperativas de préstamo de propiedad de los campesinos y sus beneficiarios de préstamos.

EN: Farm Credit System

sistema de demanda casi ideal

DF: Modelo de demanda de los consumidores basado en el enfoque de la forma funcional flexible, utilizado ampliamente en el campo de la economía para estudiar y analizar la conducta de los consumidores.

EN: Almost Ideal Demand System

sistema de endomembranas

DF: Membranas suspendidas ubicadas en el citoplasma eucariota.

EN: endomembrane system

sistema de línea lateral

DF: Sistema sensorial de los vertebrados acuáticos presente en los peces y los anfibios. Está compuesto por órganos sensoriales (canales y órganos huecos) que contienen neuromastos (mecanorreceptores) que detectan el desplazamiento del agua causado por objetos en movimiento.

EN: lateral line system

sistema de productos

DF: En el análisis del ciclo de vida, conjunto completo de

procesos (operaciones unitarias) a los que se somete un producto desde su producción hasta su eliminación.

EN: product system

sistema de secreción del tipo III

DF: Sistema de secreción de múltiples componentes y altamente conservado que se encuentra en muchas bacterias gram-negativas que son patógenos de plantas y animales. Este sistema transporta moléculas efectoras directamente desde el citoplasma de la superficie celular cuando el patógeno entra en contacto estrecho con la célula huésped. En términos evolutivos, se relaciona con los cilios de las bacterias.

EN: type III secretion system

sistema del renin-angiotensin

DF: Sistema compuesto de la renina, enzima convertidora de angiotensina, y angiotensina II. La renina, una enzima producida en el riñón, actúa sobre el angiotensinógeno, una alfa-2 globulina producida por el hígado, formando la angiotensina I. La enzima convertidora de angiotensina, contenida en el pulmón, actúa sobre la angiotensina I en el plasma convirtiéndola en angiotensina II, un potente vasoconstrictor. La angiotensina II produce contracción del músculo liso vascular arteriolar y renal, y tiene otras acciones indirectas mediadas a través de la corteza suprarrenal.

EN: renin-angiotensin system

sistema en primer plano del ACV

DF: Procesos que están bajo el control del tomador de decisiones, debido a los cuales el análisis de ciclo de vida (ACV) es realizado.

EN: LCA foreground system

sistema en segundo plano del ACV

DF: Procesos en los que, en el mejor de los casos, el tomador de decisiones puede ejercer cierta influencia indirecta, o no puede ejercer ninguna, para los cuales el análisis del ciclo de vida (ACV) es llevado a cabo.

EN: LCA background system

sistema libre de células

DF: Extracto celular fraccionado que mantiene una función biológica. Una fracción subcelular aislada mediante ultracentrifugación u otra técnica de separación primero se debe aislar para que un proceso se pueda estudiar sin las demás reacciones colaterales complejas que se producen en una célula. En consecuencia, el sistema libre de células es muy utilizado en biología.

EN: cell free system

Sistema Nacional de Bosques de los Estados Unidos

DF: Un sistema significativo a nivel nacional de unidades de bosques, pastizales y tierras afines de propiedad federal que consisten en bosques nacionales, llanuras nacionales, unidades compradas, áreas de tierras para utilización en proyectos, áreas de bosques experimentales, pastizales experimentales, áreas designadas a experimentación, otras áreas de terreno, áreas acuáticas, e intereses en terrenos que son administrados por el Servicio Forestal del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos o designadas para su administración a través del Servicio Forestal. También vea la sección 11 del Acta de 1974 al respecto de Planeamiento de Recursos Naturales Renovables (P.L. 93-378, 88 Stat. 476, 16 U.S.C. 1609).

EN: US National Forest System

sistema nervioso simpático

DF: División toracolumbar del sistema nervioso autónomo. Las fibras preganglionares simpáticas tienen su origen en las neuronas de la columna intermediolateral de la médula espinal y se proyectan hacia los ganglios paravertebrales y prevertebrales, que sucesivamente se dirigen hacia los órganos diana. El sistema nervioso simpático interviene en la respuesta del cuerpo a situaciones estresantes, es decir, en las reacciones de pelea o huida. Suele actuar recíprocamente al sistema parasimpático.

EN: sympathetic nervous system

sistema taungya

DF: Tipo de sistema agroforestal en el que los cultivos a corto plazo se producen en los primeros años de la plantación de especies leñosas perennes, a fin de utilizar la tierra, controlar malezas, reducir los costos de establecimiento, generar ingresos pronto y estimular el desarrollo de las especies leñosas perennes.

EN: taungya system

sistema vasomotor

DF: Sistemas neurales que actúan en el músculo liso vascular para controlar el diámetro de los vasos sanguíneos. El control nervioso principal se lleva a cabo a través del sistema nervioso simpático.

EN: vasomotor system

sistemas agroforestales multiestrato

DF: Un sistema agroforestal cuyos componentes (cultivos, árboles, arbustos, ganado, fauna y flora, etc.) ocupan distintas capas de la estructura vertical de la comunidad. Un ejemplo es la producción del café intercalado con banano ocupando el estrato más baja, sombreados por árboles frutales de tamaño medio en el estrato medio vertical, con una cubierta de árboles maderables altos en elestrato superior del dosel .

EN: multistrata agroforestry systems

sistemas agrosilvopastoriles

DF: Sistemas agrícolas que incluyen ganado, plantas leñosas perennes, pastos y cultivos alimentarios.

EN: agrosilvopastoral systems

sistemas alimentarios locales

DF: Sistemas alimentarios locales en actividades de colaboración que integran la producción, elaboración, comercialización / distribución y consumo dentro de una determinada área geográfica, lugar o comunidad. Los sistemas alimentarios locales, también puede ser caracterizados por cierto mercado y no por los mercados de los canales de distribución: los canales de mercado directo de finca incluidos los mercados de agricultores, Community Supported Agriculture (CSA), de la finca a los programas de la institución; la comunidad, los huertos familiares, y los programas de recolección.

EN: local food systems

sistemas de apareamiento

DF: Formas de transmisión de genes de una generación a otra a través de la reproducción sexual.

EN: mating systems

sistemas de árboles padre

DF: Sistema silvícola en el que el rodal es eliminado en una tala, a excepción de un pequeño número de árboles seminales que son conservados para producir semilla apropiada para la regeneración natural.

EN: seed tree systems

sistemas de circuito cerrado

DF: Sistema ecológico o industrial en el que la energía y el material se conservan.

EN: closed loop systems

sistemas de cogeneración

DF: Un sistema de conversión de energía en el cual se genera energía (electricidad) a partir de una única fuente de energía, y la energía térmica (vapor, calor residual), la cual es producida simultáneamente se captura y se utiliza como una fuente de energía auxiliar.

EN: cogeneration systems

sistemas de cultivo

DF: Patrón de productos cultivados en un terreno determinado u orden en que se cultivan los productos durante un período determinado.

EN: cropping systems

sistemas de drenaje

DF: Sistemas de surcos, zanjas, cañerías, lozas artificiales, etc. que juntan y extraen el agua desde un lugar

determinado.

EN: drainage systems

sistemas de información geográfica

DF: Un sistema de información para capturar, guardar, integrar, analizar y mostrar datos geoespaciales.

EN: geographic information systems

sistemas de posicionamiento global

DF: La tecnología que usa la posición de los satélites para suministrar la ubicación precisa de las coordenadas en la superficie terrestre.

EN: global positioning systems

sistemas de puntos de atención

DF: Servicios de laboratorio y de otros tipos prestados a pacientes en su cama, entre los que se incluyen pruebas de diagnóstico y laboratorio en las que se utiliza una entrada automatizada de información.

EN: point-of-care systems

sistemas de regeneración bajo cubierta

DF: Sistema silvicultural regular en el que se establece un nuevo rodal forestal bajo la protección de un dosal parcial de árboles.

EN: shelterwood systems

sistemas de sombra

DF: Sistema agroforestal donde los árboles en el estrato más alto proveen sombra a los cultivos del estrato más bajo quienes prefieren, ejemplo como la vainilla que crece entre especies maderables nativas.

EN: shade agroforestry systems

sistemas de suspensión

DF: Sistema de un vehículo compuesto por resortes, amortiguadores, barras de torsión, estabilizadores, etc., que sirve para amortiguar los impactos causados por los neumáticos que se desplazan sobre la superficie de la carretera.

EN: suspension systems

sistemas de tráfico controlado

DF: Práctica en la que las ruedas de los tractores, las cosechadoras y otros vehículos de labranza utilizan reiteradamente los mismos surcos en cada operación de labranza, plantación, fumigación y cosecha que en la producción de cultivos.

EN: controlled traffic systems

sistemas económicos de transición

DF: Sistema económico que va cambiando de un sistema donde el gobierno dirige y administra la producción de bienes y servicios, a un sistema donde bienes y servicios pueden ser

intercambiados en un mercado libre de intervención gubernamental.

EN: transitional economic systems

sistemas lénticos

DF: Ecosistema acuático en el que el agua está quieta y no se mueve rápidamente, como se encuentra en lagunas y pantanos. Comparar los sistemas lóticos.

EN: lentic systems

sistemas lóticos

DF: Ecosistema acuático en el que el agua está en activo movimiento, como se encuentra en los arroyos y ríos. Comparar los sistemas lénticos.

EN: lotic systems

sistemas silvícolas

DF: Cosecha y esquemas de manejo a largo plazo diseñados para optimizar el crecimiento, la regeneración, y la administración de ciertos tipos de bosques.

EN: silvicultural systems

sistemas silvopastoriles

DF: El uso combinado de terreno forestal o boscoso para la producción de madera y ganadería al permitir a los animales pastar el forraje nativo coexistente o la vegetación manejada como forraje nativo.

EN: silvopastoral systems

sitios activos

DF: Proteína o enzima que por motivos estucturales que une a otras sustancias y activa la función de las proteínas o enzimas.

EN: active sites

sitios de enlace

DF: Región en una proteína, el ADN, ARN o macromolécula por medio de la cual otras moléculas forman compuestos químicos.

EN: binding sites

sitios de unión de anticuerpos

DF: Sitios locales en la superficie de los anticuerpos que reaccionan con los sitios determinantes antigénicos (epítomos). Están formados por partes de las regiones variables de los fragmentos Fab.

EN: antibody binding sites

sitios históricos

DF: Área, sitio, estructura o lugar de referencia de especial significado para la historia, pre-historia, arquitectura o cultura de una región, localidad, comunidad o nación.

EN: historic sites

soberanía alimentaria

DF: Derecho de los agricultores, las comunidades y los países de definir sus propias políticas o sistemas alimentarios y agrícolas.

EN: food sovereignty

sobras de comida

DF: Alimentos que no se consumen, que quedan en el plato después de una comida y que suelen ser desechados.

EN: plate waste

sobreexplotación pesquera

DF: Actividades extensas de pesqueras que van más allá de la capacidad de la población de peces para recuperar la cantidad de peces en su población original. La sobreexplotación pesquera trastorna el ecosistema acuático y conduce al agotamiento de los recursos biológicos.

EN: overfishing

sobrepeso

DF: Exceso del peso corporal requerido para mantener la salud general. A menudo se define como Índice de Masa Corporal saludable a aquella que es mayor o igual a 25 pero menor a 30.

EN: overweight

sobrevivencia de agentes patógenos

DF: Parámetro utilizado en el contexto epidemiológico y que se refiere al número de microorganismos patógenos que sobreviven.

EN: pathogen survival

sobrevivientes a largo plazo del VIH

DF: Personas que han experimentado una supervivencia prolongada a la infección del VIH. Incluye todo el espectro de individuos no tratados, infectados con el VIH, que no han presentado síntomas de la enfermedad por un largo plazo y los que han sobrevivido como resultado de un tratamiento eficaz.

EN: HIV long-term survivors

socialismo

DF: Sistema económico regulado, dirigido y administrado por el gobierno en lugar de empresas privadas y el cual apoya el principio de distribución equitativa de riqueza entre individuos.

EN: socialism

sociedad comanditaria

DF: Organización comercial donde una sociedad es formada por dos o más personas y tiene uno o varios socios colectivos y uno o varios comanditarios.

EN: limited partnership

sociedad de responsabilidad limitada

DF: Sociedad formada por dos o más personas en la que a los socios se les proporciona legalmente protección total ante responsabilidades, deudas y obligaciones de la sociedad.

EN: limited liability partnership

sociedad general

DF: Sociedad comercial en la que dos o más personas son co-propietarias de un negocio con fines de lucro.

EN: general partnership

sociedades sin fines de lucro

DF: Organización comercial donde los ingresos o ganancias de la sociedad no son distribuidos entre los miembros, directores o ejecutivos de la sociedad.

EN: nonprofit corporations

sociobiología de los insectos

DF: Incluye todos los aspectos de comunicación y organización social de los insectos.

EN: insect sociobiology

socioeconomía

DF: La rama de la economía que examina la relación entre los factores económicos y la sociedad.

EN: socioeconomic

sodar

DF: Instrumento meteorológico utilizado para medir la dispersión de las ondas sonoras por la turbulencia atmosférica.

EN: sodar

soforolípidos

DF: Glicolípidos microbianos con propiedades surfactantes y bioactivas, que son producidos por la fermentación.

EN: sophorolipids

soldadura blanda

DF: Método de unión térmica de piezas metálicas por medio de una aleación no ferrosa que se derrite a una temperatura inferior a los 427 °C. La aleación fundida es levantada entre las piezas ajustadas mediante capilaridad. Cuando la aleación se enfría y endurece forma una conexión firme y hermética.

EN: soldering

soldadura por fusión

DF: Proceso de fabricación en el que dos o más trozos de material (metales, termoplásticos y madera, entre otros) forman una unión resistente mediante la aplicación de calor, presión, etc., con o sin el uso de material de relleno con la misma temperatura de fusión como material colindante.

EN: welding

sólidos de cacao

DF: El componente sin grasa de las semillas del cacao.

EN: cocoa solids

sólidos totales

DF: Materia sólida que está suspendida, disuelta, o asentada en un líquido, tal como el agua, las aguas residuales, la leche, y que permanecen luego de la evaporación y secado de una muestra.

EN: total solids

sólidos totales disueltos

DF: Porción de sólidos totales que pasa a través de un filtro y corresponde a una medida de la cantidad de material disuelto en un líquido.

EN: total dissolved solids

sólidos totales suspendidos

DF: Sólidos que flotan en la superficie o que están suspendidos en el agua u otros líquidos y que son extraíbles mediante filtrado en laboratorio.

EN: total suspended solids

solubilizado de aceite

DF: Material graso del cual se hace el jabón; subproducto del refinado de oleaginosas.

EN: soapstock

soluciones sólidas

DF: Fase cristalina única que puede variar en su composición dentro de límites finitos sin la aparición de una fase adicional.

EN: solid solutions

solvencia

DF: Capacidad de cubrir el costo o de tener medios económicos para comprar bienes y servicios.

EN: affordability

solvólisis

DF: Reacción química en la que un solvente reacciona con el soluto y se vuelve una parte del producto de la reacción, formando una sustancia nueva.

EN: solvolysis

somatotropina

DF: Proteína hormonal producida por la glándula pituitaria anterior que estimula el crecimiento de los músculos, huesos y el desarrollo mamario en animales jóvenes y aumenta la producción de leche en animales lactantes al hacer disponibles los nutrientes necesarios para la síntesis y secreción de la leche.

EN: somatotropin

sondas ARN

DF: ARN preparado usualmente por transcripción a partir de ADN clonado, el cual es complementario de un mRNA específico o ADN y que se usa generalmente para estudiar genes de virus, distribución de ARN específico en tejidos y células, integración de ADN viral a los genomas, transcripción, etc. En tanto es preferible usar las SONDAS ADN a nivel macroscópico para detectar la presencia de ADN/ARN de especies o subespecies específicas, las sondas ARN se prefieren para estudios genéticos.

EN: RNA probes

sondas de ADN

DF: ADN específico de especies o subespecies, genes conservados, cromosomas enteros o genomas completos usados en estudios de hibridación para identificar organismos, medir homologías ADN-ADN, agrupar subespecies, etc. La sonda de ADN se hibridiza con un ARNm específico, si se encuentra presente.

EN: DNA probes

sondas de oligonucleótidos

DF: Oligonucleótidos sintéticos o naturales utilizados en estudios de hibridización con el propósito de identificar y estudiar fragmentos específicos de ácidos nucleicos, ejemplo, segmentos de ADN cercanos o que están dentro de locus específicos del gen o de genes. La sonda hibridiza con un ARNm específico, si está presente.

EN: oligonucleotide probes

sonicación

DF: Aplicación de ultrasonidos de alta intensidad a los líquidos.

EN: sonication

sorbentes

DF: Material insoluble que tiene la propiedad de absorber gases o líquidos.

EN: sorbents

sorción

DF: Proceso mediante el cual un material es absorbido por otro.

EN: sorption

sostenibilidad ambiental

DF: Mantenimiento de largo plazo de los componentes y las funciones de los ecosistemas para las futuras generaciones.

EN: environmental sustainability

sostenibilidad económica

DF: Aplicación de conceptos, herramientas y modelos económicos al desarrollo sostenible de los recursos, los negocios y las comunidades.

EN: economic sustainability

sostenibilidad social

DF: Componente de sostenibilidad que incluye derechos humanos y laborales, y gobernabilidad nacional, internacional y corporativa.

EN: social sustainability

sotobosque

DF: Una cubierta de vegetación (como por ejemplo árboles jóvenes en un bosque) que está debajo del nivel superior del bosque pero que ha despejado el nivel de vegetación del suelo.

EN: understory

sous vide

DF: Cocción en bolsa de plástico.

EN: sous vide

Spodosoles

DF: Suelo forestal ácido de baja fertilidad.

EN: Spodosols

Staphylococcus aureus resistente a la meticilina

DF: Cepa de Staphylococcus aureus que no es susceptible a la acción de la meticilina. El mecanismo de resistencia suele implicar la modificación de proteínas normales o la presencia de proteínas adquiridas que se unen a la penicilina.

EN: methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus

subastas

DF: Venta pública de bienes en los que las pujas son hechas por parte de varias personas, por lo general la propiedad se va al mejor postor.

EN: auctions

subproductos

DF: Productos, incluidas sustancias químicas, producidos durante la fabricación, procesado o síntesis de algún otro producto.

EN: byproducts

subproductos animales

DF: Partes de esqueletos de ganado o aves de corral procesadas para métodos culinarios, de curado, secado u otros métodos.

EN: animal byproducts

subsidios

DF: Pago o beneficio dado para equilibrar parcialmente el costo de actividades específicas, como la fabricación, producción

o exportación de un artículo.
EN: subsidies

subsidios de exportación

DF: Compensación directa o indirecta proporcionada por los gobiernos a firmas comerciales privadas para promover las exportaciones de productos nacionales.
EN: export subsidies

subunidades de las proteínas

DF: Cadenas simples de aminoácidos que constituyen las unidades de proteínas multiméricas. Las proteínas multiméricas puede estar compuestas por subunidades idénticas o no idénticas.
EN: protein subunits

sucesión primaria

DF: Desarrollo natural de la vegetación en un área descubierta recién producida, por ejemplo, dunas de arena, torrentes de lava, riberas, que anteriormente carecían de vegetación.
EN: primary succession

sucesión secundaria

DF: Una sucesión secundaria es iniciada por la perturbación natural o artificial de una comunidad estable o clímax previamente establecida por una alteración ambiental importante, como por ejemplo, un incendio forestal, un huracán o actividades agrícolas, y que conduce a un cambio significativo en la comunidad estable.
EN: secondary succession

sucesos de la vida

DF: Acontecimientos específicos en la vida de una persona que son significativos y pueden requerir algún cambio sociológico, psicológico o físico en el patrón de vida del individuo, como el casamiento, el divorcio, el nacimiento de un hijo, una enfermedad, el desempleo, un luto, etc.
EN: life events

suelo

DF: Mezcla compleja de minerales inorgánicos (principalmente arcilla, cieno y arena), materia orgánica en descomposición, agua, aire y organismos vivos.
EN: soil

suelo reptante

DF: Suelo que baja lentamente por pendientes pronunciadas, principalmente por la influencia de la gravedad, pero también como resultado de la saturación con agua y por los procesos alternos de hielo y deshielo.
EN: soil creep

suelos ácidos

DF: Suelos con un pH inferior a 7,0.
EN: acid soils

suelos alcalinos

DF: Suelos con un pH superior a 7,0.

EN: alkaline soils

suelos aluviales

DF: Suelos que se han desarrollado con el paso del tiempo como resultado de los sedimentos depositados por las inundaciones periódicas de arroyos o ríos.

EN: alluvial soils

suelos calcáreos

DF: Suelos con carbonato cálcico libre (CaCO_3) en el perfil del suelo.

EN: calcareous soils

suelos de humus

DF: Suelo preparado a partir de materiales vegetales en descomposición.

EN: muck soils

suelos de taiga

DF: Suelos ácidos de una bioma de taiga generado por vegetación conífera que típicamente crece allí. Cuando caen las acículas de las coníferas, éstas liberan ácidos a medida que se descomponen.

EN: taiga soils

suelos de tundra

DF: Suelo húmifero negro con subsuelo congelado, característico de las regiones ártica y subártica.

EN: tundra soils

suelos fluviales

DF: Suelo que ha sido transportado por la acción del agua en riachuelos y arroyos y ríos y ha sido depositada en el canal del arroyo.

EN: fluvial soils

suelos hídricos

DF: Suelo que en la época de cultivo permanece en condiciones de saturación, inundación o encharcamiento el tiempo suficiente como para desarrollar condiciones anaeróbicas en la parte superior.

EN: hydric soils

suelos lacustre

DF: Suelos formados en o de depósitos lacustres, por ejemplo, material depositado en agua de lagos y posteriormente expuesto.

EN: lacustrine soils

suelos minerales

DF: Suelo compuesto principalmente de materia inorgánica, cuyas

propiedades son determinadas en su mayoría por ella. Suele contener menos de 20 % de materia orgánica, pero en ocasiones presenta una capa orgánica superficial de hasta 30 cm de espesor.

EN: mineral soils

suelos orgánicos

DF: Suelo que contiene un alto porcentaje (mayor al 20 o al 30 :) de materia orgánica en las capas superiores (donde se encuentran principalmente las raíces vivas).

EN: organic soils

suelos salinos

DF: Suelo no sódico que contiene suficiente sal soluble como para perjudicar el crecimiento de la mayoría de los cultivos, con un límite inferior de conductividad eléctrica del extracto de saturación (ECe) de 4 deciSiemens por metro (dS/m), equivalente a un valor de 4 mmhos/cm.

EN: saline soils

suelos sódicos

DF: Suelo no salino que contiene suficiente sodio intercambiable (Na) como para afectar la producción de cultivos y la estructura del suelo en la mayoría de condiciones de distintos suelos y plantas. La relación de absorción de sodio del extracto de saturación (RASE) es de al menos 13.

EN: sodic soils

suelos turbosos

DF: Tipo de suelo derivado de materia orgánica muerta en un área húmeda. La menor cantidad de oxígeno disponible causa como resultado una descomposición más lenta de la materia orgánica, de modo que se pueden reconocer los residuos vegetales.

EN: peat soils

suero

DF: Parte de la leche que permanece después que han sido sacadas la grasa y la caseína (cuajada). Contiene aproximadamente el 93,5 % de agua y el 6,5 % de lactosa, proteína, minerales, enzimas, vitaminas solubles en agua y restos de grasa.

EN: whey

suero de leche

DF: El suero de leche es un subproducto que resulta de batir crema para transformarla en mantequilla. El suero de leche cultivado generalmente se fabrica con leche descremada agregando un cultivo de fermento e incubando hasta que el ácido láctico alcanza aproximadamente un 0.8%.

EN: buttermilk

suero sanguíneo

DF: Parte clara y acuosa de la sangre que se separa cuando esta se coagula. Carece de factores de coagulación de la sangre como el fibrinógeno y la protrombina.

EN: blood serum

suicidio

DF: Quitarse intencionalmente la vida.

EN: suicide

sulbactam

DF: Un inhibidor de la beta-lactamasa con acción antibacteriana muy débil. El compuesto previene la destrucción de los antibióticos betalactámicos mediante la inhibición de las beta-lactamasas, ampliando su espectro de actividad. Las combinaciones de sulbactam con antibióticos beta-lactámicos se han utilizado con éxito en el tratamiento de infecciones causadas por organismos resistentes a antibióticos individuales.

EN: sulbactam

sulfacetamida

DF: Antiinfeccioso utilizado en forma tópica para tratar infecciones cutáneas y oralmente para tratar infecciones urinarias.

EN: sulfacetamide

sulfametizol

DF: Agente antibacteriano sulfatiazol.

EN: sulfamethizole

sulfasalazina

DF: Fármaco usado en el tratamiento de enfermedades intestinales inflamatorias. Por lo general se considera que su actividad radica en la liberación en el colon de su producto de descomposición metabólica, el ácido 5 aminosalicílico.

EN: sulfasalazine

sulfisoxazol

DF: Antibacteriano sulfonamida de corta duración, activo contra una amplia variedad de organismos grampositivos y gramnegativos.

EN: sulfisoxazole

sumersión

DF: Aumento en el nivel del agua en relación con la tierra, que provoca la inundación de zonas anteriormente secas. Es el resultado del hundimiento de la tierra o de un aumento neto en el nivel del mar.

EN: submergence

superantígenos

DF: Antígenos microbianos que tienen en común un efecto activador extremadamente potente

sobre las células T que poseen una región variable específica.

EN: superantigens

superávit del productor

DF: En el campo de la economía, diferencia entre el precio en que un productor vende un bien o un servicio y la cantidad que estaría dispuesto a aceptar a cambio de dicho bien o servicio.

EN: producer surplus

superconductividad

DF: Capacidad de un elemento o una aleación metálica de permitir el paso de electrones sin resistencia eléctrica y expulsar campos magnéticos por debajo de cierto umbral de temperatura denominado temperatura de transición superconductora.

EN: superconductivity

superficie de los alimentos

DF: La superficie de cualquier alimento o producto.

EN: food surfaces

superficie en acres

DF: Área de tierra medida en acres.

EN: acreage

superficies de contacto de los alimentos

DF: Superficie de un equipo o utensilio con la que normalmente tienen contacto los alimentos. También se usa para referirse a superficies de equipos o utensilios desde los cuales puedan gotear, drenar o salpicar alimentos o a una superficie que normalmente está en contacto con alimentos.

EN: food contact surfaces

superinfección

DF: Infección que tiene lugar cuando un organismo infectado con un microbio se infecta con una cepa diferente del mismo microbio. La recientemente adquirida cepa no es susceptible a los fármacos empleados originalmente para el tratamiento de la infección primaria causada por la cepa original.

EN: superinfection

supermercados

DF: Grandes tiendas que rutinariamente mantienen existencias de artículos no relacionados con la alimentación, como juguetes, ropa, amplias selecciones de artículos de cuidado de la salud/farmacia, libros y revistas, productos de jardín, mercadería, etc., además de una amplia variedad de alimentos.

EN: supermarkets

superovulación

DF: Liberación, en ocasiones inducida, de un número mayor de

óvulos de los que son normalmente liberados al mismo tiempo en una especie determinada. El término se aplica a animales y humanos.

EN: superovulation

superparasitismo

DF: Parasitismo de un huésped por más parásitos de la misma especie de los que pueden sobrevivir hasta la madurez. Puede ser causado por un evento oviposicional, o bien por oviposiciones consecutivas de la misma hembra o de hembras conespecíficas.

EN: superparasitism

superposición de mapas

DF: Lámina transparente que se adjunta a un mapa en la que la información, los colores o los símbolos son presentados de modo que cuando es colocada sobre el mapa el efecto producido es idéntico al que se lograría colocando dicha información en el mapa propiamente dicho. Mediante la combinación de varias láminas mostrar una variedad de combinaciones de datos y estratificaciones se vuelve una tarea fácil, que de otra forma no podría ser realizada.

EN: map overlay

supervisión de la nutrición

DF: Esta actividad dependiente de varias agencias del gobierno estadounidense es un mandato del Congreso estadounidense cuyo propósito es supervisar el estado nutricional y de salud de la población estadounidense.

EN: nutrition monitoring

suplementos de piensos

DF: Nutrientes u otros compuestos diseñados para mejorar el contenido y valor nutritivo de los alimentos, y / o el estado nutricional de los animales.

EN: feed supplements

suplementos ergogénicos

DF: Combinaciones de diversos medicamentos, vitaminas, minerales, aminoácidos y otros suplementos dietéticos que se suponen forman músculos y/o mejoran el desempeño atlético.

EN: ergogenic aids

supresión genética

DF: Proceso de mutación que restaura el fenotipo silvestre en un organismo que presenta un genotipo alterado por mutación. La segunda mutación "supresora" puede tener lugar en un gen distinto, en el mismo gen pero a cierta distancia del sitio de la mutación primaria o en genes extracromosómicos (herencia extracromosómica).

EN: genetic suppression

surimi

DF: Producto procesado de carne de pescado, típicamente abadejo de Alaska, y es condimentado, precocinado, y cortado de manera que se asemeja a la carne de mariscos o crustáceos. La imitación de carne de cangrejo (imitation crabmeat) es un ejemplo de surimi.

EN: surimi

sustancia P

DF: Neurotransmisor de once aminoácidos que está presente tanto en el sistema nervioso central como en el periférico. Interviene en la transmisión del dolor, provoca contracciones rápidas de la musculatura lisa gastrointestinal, y modula las respuestas inflamatorias e inmunológicas.

EN: substance P

sustancias controladas

DF: Fármacos o agentes químicos cuya elaboración, posesión o uso es regulado por el Gobierno. Entre ellos se pueden incluir los narcóticos y los medicamentos de venta con receta.

EN: controlled substances

sustitución de aminoácidos

DF: Reemplazo de uno o más aminoácidos en una proteína. Si se sustituye un aminoácido funcionalmente equivalente, la proteína puede retener su actividad natural. La sustitución también puede disminuir o eliminar la función de la proteína.

EN: amino acid substitution

sustitutos de la sal

DF: Sustancias con sabor salado que contienen una cantidad menor de cloruro de sodio que la sal de mesa o que no contienen sodio.

EN: salt substitutes

sustitutos de leche

DF: Alimentos que son usados para reemplazar la leche de vaca en la dieta humana, hecha con ingredientes no lácteos.

EN: milk substitutes

sustitutos óseos

DF: Materiales sintéticos o naturales utilizados para reemplazar huesos o tejido óseo. Entre ellos se incluyen polímeros de reemplazo de tejidos duros, el coral natural, la hidroxiapatita, el beta-fosfato tricálcico y algunos otros biomateriales. El hueso sustituye tantos materiales inertes como puedan ser incorporados en el tejido circundante o ser reemplazados gradualmente por tejido original.

EN: bone substitutes

T

tablas de rendimiento

DF: Tabla que muestra, en relación con una o varias especies en un rodal completamente provisto, el patrón de crecimiento de un rodal de árboles de la misma edad, derivado de las mediciones en intervalos regulares que abarcan su vida productiva. Incluye el diámetro a la altura del pecho (DAP) y la altura promedio, el número de tallos y los árboles en pie por unidad de superficie. También puede contener otros datos útiles.

EN: yield tables

tablas de rodales

DF: Tabla que indica el número de árboles por especie y clases de diámetro, por unidad de área de un rodal.

EN: stand tables

tablero duro

DF: Un término genérico para un panel manufacturado primordialmente de fibras lignocelulósicas conglomeradas(?) (usualmente madera), consolidadas bajo calor y presión en una prensa caliente a una densidad igual o mayor que 496 kg/metro cúbico (31 lbs/pie cúbico) a la cual se le puede añadir otros materiales durante la manufactura para mejorar ciertas propiedades.

EN: hardboard

tableros a base de madera

DF: Nombre genérico utilizado para referirse al material manufacturado con chapas, virutas, astillas, partículas o fibras de madera u otro material lignocelulósico y una resina sintética u otro pegamento.

EN: wood-based panels

tableros de fibras

DF: Un término genérico amplio que incluye material en planchas de densidades variadas manufacturados de fibras de madera (u otra fibra vegetal) refinadas o parcialmente refinadas. Agentes adherentes y otros materiales pueden ser añadidos para aumentar la fuerza, resistencia a la humedad, fuego, o deterioro, o para mejorar alguna otra propiedad.

EN: fiberboards

tableros de hojuelas

DF: Producto de tablero particulado hecho de hojuelas en forma de disco. Usualmente es manufacturado para poseer propiedades iguales en todas las direcciones paralelas al plano del tablero.

EN: waferboards

tableros de partículas

DF: Productos de panel estructural hechos de fragmentos de

madera, como chips o virutas, que son mecánicamente presionados hasta forma de láminas y unidos con resina bajo presión y calor.

EN: particleboards

tableros de virutas

DF: Tablero particulado hecho de hojuelas de madera.

EN: flakeboards

tacrolimo

DF: Macrólido de actividad inmunosupresora aislado del cultivo de una cepa de *Streptomyces tsukubaensis* que tiene una fuerte actividad inmunosupresora in vivo y previene la activación de los linfocitos T en respuesta a la estimulación antigénica o mitogénica in vitro.

EN: tacrolimus

taiga

DF: Taiga es una región biogeográfica subártica húmeda del norte de Asia, Europa y Norteamérica. Se caracteriza por coníferas perennes que crecen con plantas de cobertura como líquenes y musgos, aunque también hay algunos árboles de hoja ancha (álamo temblón, abedul, sauce) adaptados al clima frío. La taiga se encuentra exactamente al sur de la tundra.

EN: taiga

tala

DF: Corta de una masa de árboles por el pie. El término "tala" no es sinónimo de explotación forestal ni de aprovechamiento de los bosques, que son términos que incluyen la extracción de los árboles talados y el procesamiento inicial de la madera previo a dicha extracción.

EN: felling

tala permisible

DF: Volumen de árboles maderables que puede ser talado de acuerdo con planes de gestión específicos por un periodo dado.

EN: allowable cut

tálamo

DF: Cuerpos pares que contienen principalmente sustancia gris y que forman parte de la pared lateral del tercer ventrículo del cerebro. El tálamo representa la porción mayor del diencefalo y normalmente está dividido en agregados celulares conocidos como grupos nucleares.

EN: thalamus

talco

DF: Silicato de magnesio hidratado nativo finamente pulverizado, utilizado como polvo secante solo o combinado con almidón o ácido bórico en preparados y productos de

tocador. Constituye también un excipiente y relleno de píldoras, pastillas y moldes para pastillas.

EN: talc

talo

DF: Tejido vegetativo indiferenciado que se encuentra en algunas algas, hongos, hepáticas y líquenes, característico de los organismos anteriormente clasificados como thallophytes; usualmente un talo nombra el cuerpo entero de la planta.

EN: thallus

tamaño de nidada

DF: El número de huevos (óvulos) puestos por una hembra en un sólo evento de poner huevos.

EN: clutch size

tampones ribereños

DF: Árboles, arbustos y otros tipos de vegetación ubicados a la orilla de ríos, corrientes y otras vías fluviales que filtran la contaminación, evitan la erosión y proporcionan hábitats de vida silvestre.

EN: riparian buffers

tangelos

DF: Fruto del híbrido de la toronja o pomelo (*Citrus paradisi*) y el tangerino o mandarina (*Citrus reticulata*).

EN: tangelos

tangors

DF: Frutos del híbrido de la naranja dulce (*Citrus sinensis*) y la mandarina (*Citrus reticulata*).

EN: tangors

taquicardia

DF: Latido del corazón anormalmente rápido, a menudo con un ritmo cardiaco por encima de los 100 latidos por minuto en los adultos. Cuando es acompañado por una alteración en la despolarización cardiaca (arritmia cardiaca), es denominado taquiarritmia.

EN: tachycardia

taquipnea

DF: Respiración anormalmente rápida.

EN: tachypnea

tarifas obligatorias

DF: La tarifa nacional más favorecida resultante de las negociaciones del Acuerdo general sobre Tarifas y Comercio (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - GATT) incorporada como componente integral del programa de concesiones; compromiso de no elevar las tarifas por sobre un nivel especificado.

EN: bound tariffs

tarso (hueso)

DF: Hueso(s) que compone(n) la articulación del tobillo.

EN: tarsus (bone)

tarso (región del tobillo)

DF: Región distal de la pata (en los artrópodos), y la región proximal del pie que involucra la región del tobillo (en vertebrados). Compare con tarso (hueso).

EN: tarsus (ankle region)

tartrazina

DF: Colorante azoico, aniónico e hidrófilo de color amarillo-anaranjado que se usa en telas, alimentos, cosméticos y como colorante biológico.

EN: tartrazine

tasa de ataque secundario

DF: Medida de la frecuencia de nuevos casos de enfermedad entre contactos de casos conocidos.

EN: secondary attack rate

tasa de cambio

DF: Valor al que una moneda se convierte a otra. Las tasas de cambio nominales corresponden al valor vigente de la moneda extranjera expresado en términos de dólares estadounidenses.

EN: currency exchange rate

tasa de concepción

DF: Porcentaje de apareamientos que dan lugar a la exitosa fusión del óvulo y el espermatozoide para producir un cigoto. Término que puede ser utilizado para describir personas, grupos o poblaciones que comparten una característica.

EN: conception rate

tasa de crecimiento específico

DF: Medida cuantitativa del aumento en la masa celular por unidad de tiempo.

EN: specific growth rate

tasa de descuento

DF: Porcentaje utilizado para ajustar una previsión de gastos para justificar el valor temporal del dinero o los costos de oportunidad. Puede basarse en el costo de capital de la utilidad.

EN: discount rate

tasa de evaporación

DF: En términos hidrológicos, la cantidad de agua, expresada en términos de profundidad de agua líquida, que se evapora de una superficie dada por unidad de tiempo. Se suele expresar en pulgadas de profundidad, por día, mes o año.

EN: evaporation rate

tasa de filtración glomerular

DF: Volumen de agua que se filtra del plasma a través de las paredes capilares glomerulares hacia las cápsulas de Bowman por unidad de tiempo. Se considera equivalente a la depuración de la inulina.

EN: glomerular filtration rate

tasa de partos en ganado bovino

DF: Número de vacas que paren dividido por el número de vacas acopladas, por lo general relacionados con el hato y no el número de apareamientos de un individuo.

EN: calving rate

tasa de partos en ganado caprino

DF: Número cabritos, dividido por el número estimado, en cuanto a la manada y no al número de apareamientos de un individuo.

EN: kidding rate

tasa de partos en ganado ovino

DF: Número de ovejas que el cordero pare, dividido por el número de ovejas acopladas, por lo general relacionados con el rebaño y no el número de apareamientos de un individuo.

EN: lambing rate

tasa de partos en ganado porcino

DF: Número de cerdas que paren dividido por el número de cerdas acoplado, por lo general relacionados con la piara y no el número de apareamientos de un individuo.

EN: farrowing rate

tasa de reemplazo

DF: El número de animales requerido para reemplazar los animales que han dejado la manada durante un periodo definido (normalmente 12 meses), expresado como un porcentaje del tamaño promedio de la manada durante el mismo período.

EN: herd replacement rate

tasa metabólica basal

DF: Energía requerida para mantener el metabolismo basal.

EN: basal metabolic rate

taxis (fisiología)

DF: El movimiento inducible de los animales y otros organismos con motilidad, en la dirección relacionada con el estímulo, como el movimiento del protozoo flagelado, Euglena, a la luz, en fototaxis positiva.

EN: taxis (physiology)

taxonomía

DF: Ciencia de la clasificación de los organismos; ordenamiento de los organismos en grupos sistemáticos tales como

especie, género, familia y orden.
EN: taxonomy

taxonomía de suelos
DF: Clasificación de tipos de suelos según sus propiedades,
organizado en niveles jerárquicos.
EN: soil taxonomy

Taxus media
DF: Un híbrido interespecífico entre *Taxus baccata* x *Taxus cuspidata*.
EN: *Taxus media*

té blanco
DF: Té hecho de las hojas y las yemas secas de la planta
Camellia sinensis.
EN: white tea

técnica de clampeo de la glucosa
DF: Mantenimiento de un nivel constante de glucosa en la sangre
mediante la perfusión o la infusión con glucosa o insulina.
Es utilizada para estudiar índices metabólicos, como por
ejemplo, en el metabolismo de la glucosa, lípidos y
aminoácidos, en concentraciones constantes de glucosa.
EN: glucose clamp technique

técnica de doble híbrido
DF: Técnicas de selección usada para identificar los genes que
codifican las proteínas interactivas. Se usan variantes
para evaluar la interacción compleja entre las proteínas y
otras moléculas.
EN: two hybrid system techniques

técnica de Northern blot
DF: Detección del ARN que ha sido separado electroforéticamente
e inmovilizado mediante secado en papel de nitrocelulosa u
otro tipo de papel o membrana de nylon.
EN: Northern blotting

técnica de patch-clamp
DF: Técnica electrofisiológica empleada para estudiar células,
membranas celulares y, ocasionalmente, orgánulos aislados.
Todos los métodos de patch-clamp dependen de un sello muy
resistente colocado entre una micropipeta y una membrana,
el cual suele ser obtenido mediante una ligera succión.
Entre las cuatro variantes más comunes se incluyen los
pinzamientos plano, de célula adherida, al revés (de
adentro hacia afuera) y de toda la célula. Los métodos de
patch-clamp se emplean comúnmente para el pinzamiento de
voltaje, es decir, para controlar el voltaje a través de la
membrana y medir el flujo de corriente; sin embargo,
también se usan métodos de pinzamiento de corriente, en los
que se controla la corriente y se mide el voltaje.
EN: patch-clamp technique

técnica de Southern blot

DF: Método (inicialmente desarrollado por E.M. Southern) para detectar ADN que ha sido separado electroforéticamente e inmovilizado mediante secado en papel de nitrocelulosa u otro tipo de papel o membrana de nylon.

EN: Southern blotting

técnica del insecto estéril

DF: Método de control de insectos, utilizando dosis esterilizadoras de radiación, a través del cual se liberan enormes cantidades de insectos estériles (generalmente machos) al medio para competir con poblaciones en estado salvaje por parejas de apareamiento.

EN: sterile insect technique

tecnología

DF: La aplicación del conocimiento científico para propósitos prácticos en cualquier campo. Incluye métodos, técnicas e instrumentación.

EN: technology

tecnología alimentaria

DF: Aplicación de la ciencia alimentaria para la preservación, el procesamiento y la preparación de alimentos y para su empaque, almacenamiento y transporte.

EN: food technology

tecnología de biofloc

DF: Uso de agregados de bacterias, algas o protozoos que se mantienen unidos en una matriz, junto con material particulado orgánico, a fin de mejorar la calidad del agua, el tratamiento de desechos y la prevención de enfermedades en los sistemas de acuicultura intensiva. El consumo de bioflocs también proporciona valor nutricional a las especies cultivadas.

EN: biofloc technology

tecnología de empuje directo

DF: Categoría de equipo que introduce barras de acero en el suelo para tomar muestras rápidas y recolectar datos de suelos y sedimentos no consolidados. Existe una enorme variedad de accesorios que se colocan en un extremo de las barras para recolectar muestras y datos geofísicos.

EN: direct push technology

tecnología de información

DF: Cualquier equipo o sistema interconectado que es usado en la adquisición automática, almacenamiento, manipulación, movimiento, control, despliegue, intercambio, transmisión, enrutamiento o recepción de datos o información, incluyendo computadoras, equipo auxiliar, software de sistema, servicios de apoyo, y recursos relacionados.

EN: information technology

tecnología de la madera

DF: Conocimiento de la estructura, propiedades y características del procesamiento de la madera y de la aplicación de este conocimiento en los procesos industriales, incluyendo la utilización de la madera y el diseño, la producción y la elaboración de los productos de la madera.

EN: wood technology

tecnología de micromatriz

DF: Una nueva forma de estudiar cómo interactúan entre sí un gran número de genes y cómo las redes regulatorias de la célula controlan enormes baterías de genes simultáneamente. Esta técnica crea las micromatrices utilizando un robot para aplicar, con alta precisión, gotas minúsculas que contienen ADN de genes sobre un portaobjetos. Luego los investigadores ponen etiquetas fluorescentes al ADN de la célula que están estudiando y dejan que se hibridice con ADN complementario en el portaobjetos. Después ponen las placas en un microscopio computarizado que mide la intensidad de cada punto fluorescente; la intensidad revela la cantidad de fragmentos específicos de ADN presentes, que es un indicador de la actividad de un gen específico.

EN: microarray technology

tecnología geoespacial

DF: Herramientas tecnológicas aplicadas a la adquisición, manejo, interpretación, integración, despliegue y análisis de datos geoespaciales.

EN: geospatial technology

tecnología marginal

DF: Tecnología o combinación de tecnologías que es puesta en funcionamiento o fuera de servicio debido a cambios en la demanda.

EN: marginal technology

tecnología medioambiental

DF: La aplicación de dispositivos, materiales o técnicas para manejar las condiciones ambientales.

EN: environmental technology

tecnología móvil

DF: Tecnología que permite la comunicación entre dos aparatos que no están conectados por cables y que se basa en la transmisión y recepción de mensajes o señales por medio de ondas electromagnéticas.

EN: wireless technology

tecnología sostenible

DF: Tecnologías enfocadas en los principios de sostenibilidad: la conservación de recursos, la reutilización, el reciclaje y la eficiencia energética, minimizando el impacto

ambiental y reducción de la contaminación.
EN: sustainable technology

tecnología tradicional

DF: Técnicas que utilizan métodos tradicionales indígenas que son usualmente de origen étnico/cultural. Incluye métodos practicados como comercio o artesanía, frecuentemente producidos en cantidades limitadas.

EN: traditional technology

tecnologías de asistencia

DF: Sistemas y dispositivos diseñados para discapacitados que los ayudan durante sus actividades diarias.

EN: assistive technologies

tecnologías de reproducción asistidas

DF: Técnicas utilizadas para aumentar la fertilidad y lograr el embarazo.

EN: assisted reproductive technologies

tectónica

DF: Rama de la geología que trata de la amplia arquitectura de la parte superior de la corteza terrestre, esto es, la constitución regional de sus características estructurales o deformativas, un estudio de sus relaciones mutuas, origen y evolución histórica.

EN: tectonics

tegmen

DF: Recubrimiento delgado interno de algunas semillas.

EN: tegmen

teileriasis

DF: Infección de bovinos, carneros o chivos con del género Theileria. Esta infección produce una condición febril aguda o crónica.

EN: theileriosis

tejados verdes

DF: Estructura especial de tejado para un edificio que está parcial o completamente cubierta en vegetación. Los tejados verdes pueden reducir la escorrentía, mejorar la calidad del aire y del agua, proveer conservación de energía y mejorar la estética.

EN: green roofs

tejido fibroso

DF: Un tejido conectivo vascular formado en la superficie de cicatrización de una herida, úlcera, o tejido inflamado. Consiste de nuevos capilares y un infiltrado que contiene células linfoides, macrófagos y células plasmáticas.

EN: granulation tissue

telaciasis

DF: Infestación con nematodos parásitos del género *Thelazia*.
EN: thelaziasis

teledetección

DF: La práctica de obtener información de la superficie de la tierra y de los detalles de las aguas desde imágenes obtenidas en puntos estratégicos a distancia. Incluye fotografía aérea, imágenes satelitales y métodos sensores de radar.

EN: remote sensing

telemetría

DF: La transmisión y recepción de datos a través de cadenas de comunicación de larga distancia.

EN: telemetry

teleomorfos

DF: La forma sexual de un hongo.

EN: teleomorphs

telescopios

DF: Instrumentos utilizados para observar objetos lejanos.

EN: telescopes

telitoquia

DF: Producción partenogenética de hembras a partir de huevos no fertilizados.

EN: thelytoky

temperatura ambiente

DF: Temperatura del medio circundante.

EN: ambient temperature

temperatura de gelatinización

DF: Umbral de temperatura en el que se observa la formación de gel durante el procesamiento. Este término puede ser aplicado a la temperatura a la que el almidón de un grano de arroz empieza a dilatarse a medida que el agua es absorbida, la cual determina el tiempo de cocción.

EN: gelatinization temperature

templado (proceso)

DF: Una técnica de calentamiento y rápido enfriamiento que se usa para cambiar la calidad de un material. Estos cambios pueden incluir sabor, textura, y/o propiedades mecánicas tal como la fuerza.

EN: tempering

templar

DF: Calentar seguido de un enfriado lento.

EN: annealing

tendones

DF: Bandas o cordones fibrosos de tejido conjuntivo en los

extremos de las fibras musculares que sirven para ligar los músculos a los huesos y otras estructuras.

EN: tendons

tenencia de tierra

DF: Posesión de tierras y los derechos que esta supone, incluidas todas las formas de tenencia, desde un título de pleno dominio, que abarca todos los derechos posibles dentro de las limitaciones generales impuestas por el Gobierno, hasta las diversas formas de tenencia o posesión de tierras que son propiedad de otro.

EN: land tenure

tensión de la superficie

DF: La fuerza de estiramiento requerida para formar una película en un líquido; la fuerza tiende a minimizar el área de la superficie.

EN: surface tension

terapia de reemplazo hormonal

DF: Uso terapéutico de hormonas para reducir los efectos del déficit hormonal.

EN: hormone replacement therapy

terapia de sustitución de estrógenos

DF: Uso de agentes hormonales con actividad similar a la del estrógeno en mujeres posmenopáusicas o en otras que presentan deficiencia de estrógeno, el cual está dirigido a aliviar los efectos de la deficiencia hormonal, tales como síntomas vasomotores, la dispareunia y el desarrollo progresivo de la osteoporosis. Puede incluir también el uso de agentes progestacionales en una terapia combinada.

EN: estrogen replacement therapy

terapia dietética

DF: Una modificación prescrita de la ingesta de nutrientes, para tratar una condición médica.

EN: diet therapy

terapia ocupacional

DF: Tratamiento especializado que ayuda a los individuos a lograr la independencia en todos los aspectos de su vida. Contribuye a desarrollar las capacidades requeridas para una vida independiente.

EN: occupational therapy

teratocitos

DF: Células que se ha originado a partir de parasitoides y son liberadas dentro de la cavidad del cuerpo del huésped cuando el parasitoide eclosiona.

EN: teratocytes

teratogenicidad

DF: Capacidad de causar malformaciones, anormalidades u otros

defectos físicos en el desarrollo del embrión y del feto.
EN: teratogenicity

teratógenos

DF: Sustancia química que produce defectos estructurales que afectan el desarrollo de un organismo.

EN: teratogens

tereftalatos de polietileno

DF: Polímeros de poliéster formados a partir de ácido tereftálico o sus ésteres y etilenglicol. Con ellos se puede elaborar cintas y películas o producir fibras que son presionadas para formar mallas o son entrelazadas para confeccionar telas.

EN: polyethylene terephthalates

terminación

DF: Hacer subir de peso un animal para llevarlo al mercado o al matadero.

EN: finishing

terminaciones nerviosas

DF: Terminaciones especializadas de las neuronas periféricas.

EN: nerve endings

termistores

DF: Dispositivos de electrones que utilizan el cambio de resistividad dependiente de la temperatura de un semiconductor.

EN: thermistors

termoplásticos

DF: Polímero que se suaviza o se derrite al calentarse y se endurece nuevamente cuando se enfría. Las cadenas de polímeros termoplásticos no están entrecruzados.

EN: thermoplastics

termosfera

DF: Capa más grande de la atmósfera terrestre, que se sitúa entre la mesosfera y la exosfera.

EN: thermosphere

terneros

DF: Los mamíferos jóvenes que no han alcanzado la madurez sexual, por lo general se refiere al ganado doméstico, los búfalos y los bovinos, pero también a los elefantes, camellos, alces, jirafas, ballenas, focas y otras especies.

EN: calves

terneros de cebadero

DF: Terneros alimentados (normalmente sólo con leche) para faena temprana, normalmente cuando tienen menos de 4 meses y pesan menos de 350 libras [159 Kg.].

EN: veal calves

terpenoidos

DF: Productos naturales y compuestos asociados, derivados formalmente a partir de unidades de isopreno. Contienen oxígeno en diversos grupos funcionales.

EN: terpenoids

terrazas

DF: Geoformas naturales o hechas por el hombre que se extienden en sentido perpendicular a la pendiente y van bordeadas en un lado por una pendiente ascendente pronunciada y en el otro lado por una pendiente descendente pronunciada.

EN: terraces

terreno agrícola

DF: Tierra utilizada principalmente en la producción agrícola. Las categorías de "terreno agrícola" son: tierras de cultivo y pastos; huertas; arboledas; viñedos; arbustos frutales; zonas hortícolas como los viveros; y operaciones de alimentación, entre otras.

EN: agricultural land

terreno valdío

DF: Tierras no ocupadas por cultivos, pastos ni establecimientos urbanos, residenciales, industriales o de transporte. Tierras a lo largo de las cuales los humanos no han extendido un dominio completo ni permanente con sus excavadoras, arados y asfaltadoras.

EN: wildland

territorialidad

DF: Comportamiento mediante el cual un organismo reclama un área y la defiende de otros miembros de su propia especie.

EN: territoriality

Territorio de la Isla de Navidad

DF: Una isla en el Océano Indico, ubicada en la latitud 10 30 S y longitud 105 40 E, la cual es territorio de Australia.

EN: Territory of Christmas Island

test de complementación genética

DF: Test utilizado para determinar si se producirá complementación (compensación en forma de dominancia) en una célula con un fenotipo mutante determinado cuando otro genoma mutante, con igual codificación que el fenotipo mutante, se introduce en una célula.

EN: genetic complementation test

testa

DF: Cobertura externa de la semilla, derivada del tegumento.

EN: testa

tests de hemaglutinación

DF: Pruebas que miden ciertos antígenos, anticuerpos o virus,

usando su habilidad para aglutinarse en la superficie de ciertos eritrocitos.

EN: hemagglutination tests

tétanos

DF: Enfermedad causada por la tetanospasmina, potente toxina proteica producida por el *Clostridium tetani*. El tétanos usualmente ocurre luego de una herida aguda, como una herida punzante o laceración. El tétanos generalizado, la forma más común, se caracteriza por contracciones musculares tetánicas e hiperreflexia. El tétanos localizado se presenta como una condición ligera con manifestaciones restringidas a músculos cercanos a la herida. Puede progresar hacia la forma generalizada.

EN: tetanus

tetraciclina

DF: Antibiótico naftaceno que inhibe la unión del amino acil ARN transferasa durante la síntesis de proteínas.

EN: tetracycline

tetraciclinas

DF: Derivados estrechamente congéneres del naftacenocarboxamida policíclica.

EN: tetracyclines

tetrahidronaftalenos

DF: Compuestos 1,2,3,4-tetrahidronaftalenos parcialmente saturados.

EN: tetrahydronaphthalenes

tetraploidia

DF: Célula, tejido u organismo que presenta cuatro grupos de cromosomas.

EN: tetraploidy

tetrasómicos

DF: Calidad de poseer un conjunto diploide de cromosomas con dos cromosomas homólogos adicionales, e.g. $2N+2$.

EN: tetrasomics

textura del suelo

DF: Proporciones relativas de los tres tamaños de partículas individuales (arena, cieno y arcilla) en el suelo.

EN: soil texture

The Nature Conservancy

DF: Organización internacional de conservación de la naturaleza que compra terrenos para preservar plantas, animales y comunidades naturales.

EN: The Nature Conservancy

Thlaspi arvense

DF: Una especie de maleza nociva en muchos Estados de los EE.UU.
EN: *Thlaspi arvense*

tianfenicol

DF: Metilsulfonil análogo del cloranfenicol. Es un agente antibiótico e inmunosupresor.
EN: thiamphenicol

ticarcilina

DF: Antibiótico derivado de la penicilina, similar a la carbenicilina en acción.
EN: ticarcillin

tiempo de caída

DF: Método para determinar el efecto de la actividad de alfa amilasa durante el proceso de horneado.
EN: falling number

tiempo de vida

DF: Tiempo durante el cual un producto o material puede ser almacenado manteniendo la calidad conveniente para su uso o consumo.
EN: shelf life

tiempo meteorológico

DF: Estado de la atmósfera en un momento y un lugar determinados, con respecto a factores como la temperatura del aire, la humedad, el viento, la precipitación, la nubosidad, etc.
EN: weather

tienamicinas

DF: Antibióticos betalactámicos que difieren de las penicilinas en que un carbono reemplaza al átomo de azufre de la tiazolidina, por lo que este último se convierte en el primer átomo en la cadena lateral. Son químicamente inestables; sin embargo, son de muy amplio espectro antibacteriano. Se propone su uso y el de sus derivados más estables en combinación con inhibidores enzimáticos.
EN: thienamycin

tienda de comestibles

DF: Lugares que venden artículos comestibles y también algunos no comestibles en pequeñas cantidades, como por ejemplo productos de limpieza, de papel, etc.
EN: grocery stores

tierra

DF: Conjunto completo de propiedades de la superficie y de las zonas próximas a esta de las porciones sólidas de la superficie de la Tierra que son significativas para el ser humano. Las masas de agua que se hallan dentro de las masas continentales están incluidas junto con la tierra en algunos sistemas de clasificación de tierras.

EN: land

tierra de cultivo

DF: Tierra utilizada principalmente en la producción de plantas cultivadas y que crecen muy juntas, adaptadas para su cosecha, ya sea solas o con césped, y campos abiertos a los que recientemente se les dio dicho uso. En algunos estados a la tierra empleada en el cultivo de árboles frutales o de nueces, uvas, etc. se le denomina huerto de árboles frutales o viñedo, en lugar de "tierra de cultivo".

EN: cropland

tierra negra

DF: Un suelo fértil muy oscura de alto contenido de carbón, como se encuentra en la cuenca del Amazonas.

EN: terra preta

tierras áridas

DF: Tierra estéril, desértica o semidesértica que habitualmente es seca y tiene menos de 25 centímetros de precipitación anual.

EN: arid lands

tierras bajas

DF: En geografía física, una extensión amplia de tierra que es baja en relación al área circundante.

EN: lowlands

tierras de pasto

DF: Tierra en la que la comunidad de plantas climax está compuesta predominantemente por gramíneas, césped, herbáceas, o arbustos. Incluye las tierras reforestadas natural o artificialmente, cuando el manejo de rutina de que la vegetación es hecho principalmente a través de la manipulación del pastoreo. Las tierras de pastoreo incluyen pastizales naturales, sabanas, matorrales, la mayoría de los desiertos, tundras, comunidades alpinas, pantanos costeros y praderas húmedas.

EN: rangelands

tierras de pastoreo

DF: Término colectivo utilizado por NRCS para pastizales, praderas, pastos forestales de la tierra, los pastos nativos y naturalizados, tierras altas, tierras de cultivo y pastoreo. Aunque el pastoreo es en general de uso predominante, el término es usado independiente del uso. (2) Tierras utilizadas principalmente para la producción de plantas forrajeras mantenidas o manipuladas principalmente a través del manejo de pastoreo. Incluye todas las tierras que tienen pastos cosechables sin referencia a tenencia de la tierra, otros usos de la tierra, gestión, o prácticas de tratamiento.

EN: grazing lands

tierras húmedas estacionales

DF: Humedales efímeros formados durante la época más húmeda del año, que luego se secan y desaparecen con la variación estacional. Estos humedales estacionales son importantes para los ciclos de vida anfibia y como fuente de alimento y agua para la vida silvestre.

EN: seasonal wetlands

tierras públicas

DF: Tierra cuyo título y control recae en un gobierno federal, estatal, regional, municipal o de un condado.

EN: public lands

tierras ribereñas

DF: Tierras aledañas a ríos y arroyos y que están sujetas a erosión por acción del agua.

EN: riparian soils

tierras tribales

DF: Tierras poseídas o que tradicionalmente han pertenecido a un grupo de familias, clanes o generaciones.

EN: tribal lands

tifus

DF: Enfermedad aguda infecciosa caracterizada por fiebre alta, erupciones en la piel, y dolor de cabeza severo. La forma clásica del tifus, causada por *Rickettsia prowazekii*, es transmitida de persona a persona por los piojos *Pediculus humanus corporis*. Una forma clínica similar es causada por *Rickettsia typhi* y es transmitida de las ratas a los seres humanos o por la pulga de la rata, *Xenopsylla cheopis*. Un tercer tipo es causado por *Orientia tsutsugamushi* y es transmitido por la mordedura de un ácaro infectado. Se encuentra exclusivamente en el sureste de Asia, en la India, el norte de Australia, y las islas adyacentes.

EN: typhus

tifus de las malezas

DF: Enfermedad infecciosa aguda causada por *Orientia tsutsugamushi*.

EN: scrub typhus

tifus murino

DF: Enfermedad infecciosa clínicamente similar a la epidemia de tifus transmitida por piojos. Es causada por *Rickettsia typhi*, la cual se transmite al hombre por la pulga de la rata, *Xenopsylla cheopis*.

EN: murine typhus

tigmotaxis

DF: Movimiento inducido en organismos móviles en respuesta a un toque o al contacto físico.

EN: thigmotaxis

tigmotropismo

DF: Movimiento inducido en organismos sésiles, en respuesta a estímulos producidos por el tacto o el contacto, tal como el que se observa en hojas o zarcillos de las plantas.

EN: thigmotropism

tilacoides

DF: Cisternas membranosas de los cloroplastos que contienen los pigmentos de la fotosíntesis, los centros de reacción y la cadena de transporte electrónico.

EN: thylakoids

tiloses

DF: Masas de células parenquimatosas que asemejan algo así como espuma en los poros de algunas maderas duras, notablemente los robles blancos (*Quercus alba*) y *Robinia pseudoacacia*. Las tiloses se forman por la extensión de la pared celular de células vivientes rodeando los vasos de las maderas duras.

EN: tyloses

tilosina

DF: Antibiótico macrólido obtenido a partir de cultivos de *Streptomyces fradiae*. El fármaco es eficaz contra muchos microorganismos en animales pero no en los seres humanos.

EN: tylosin

timoma

DF: Neoplasia que se origina en el tejido tímico, por lo común benigno y con frecuencia capsulado; ocasionalmente invasor, pero las metástasis son extremadamente poco comunes. Es cualquier tipo de células epiteliales tímicas y linfocitos, que en general son abundantes y probablemente no neoplásicos.

EN: thymoma

Timor

DF: Isla del Pacífico Occidental dividida entre Indonesia y Timor Oriental (independiente desde 2002, antiguamente parte de Indonesia).

EN: Timor

Tinamiformes

DF: Orden de aves que habitan en el suelo y que están relacionadas con las aves corredoras (rápidas) distribuidas en América Central y América del Sur.

EN: Tinamiformes

tioacidólisis

DF: Degradación química catalizada por ácidos, tal como la que se realiza en la despolimerización de la lignina.

EN: thioacidolysis

tiólisis

DF: Proceso de división de un enlace químico por medio de la adición de un tiol (R-SH).

EN: thiolysis

tiorredoxinas

DF: Enzimas que catalizan la reducción de enlaces disulfuro de otras proteínas y, por consiguiente, regulan su actividad y otras reacciones de oxidación y reducción.

EN: thioredoxins

tiorredoxinas de cloroplastos

DF: Proteínas de tiorredoxina que se hallan principalmente en los cloroplastos.

EN: chloroplast thioredoxins

tiostreptona

DF: Uno de los péptidos cíclicos de Streptomyces que es activo frente a bacterias gram-positivas. En medicina veterinaria, se ha utilizado en la mastitis causada por organismos gram-negativos y en trastornos dermatológicos.

EN: thiostrepton

tipificación de secuencias multilocus

DF: Secuenciación directa de nucleótidos de fragmentos de múltiples genes constitutivos, dirigida al análisis filogenético, la identificación de organismos y la tipificación de especies, cepas, serotipos u otro nivel filogenético distinguible.

EN: multilocus sequence typing

tipos de bosques

DF: Bosques naturales que se caracterizan por sus especies dominantes.

EN: forest types

tipos de vegetación

DF: Comunidad vegetal con características que la distinguen.

EN: vegetation types

tirocidina

DF: Una mezcla de antibiótico producido por Bacillus brevis el cual se puede separar en tres componentes, tyrocidines A, B y C. Tirotricina es el constituyente principal (40-60 por ciento) y gramicidina en 10-20 por ciento de material activo. Es un agente antimicrobiano tópico, muy tóxico parenteralmente.

EN: tyrocidine

tizón de la espiga

DF: Síntomas cloróticos que afectan la inflorescencia de los cultivos de cereales.

EN: head blight

toba

DF: Roca compuesta por los tipos más finos de detrito volcánico, que suelen ser fusionados mediante calor.

EN: tuff

tobramicina

DF: Antibiótico aminoglucósido de amplio espectro, producido por *Streptomyces tenebrarius*. Es eficaz contra bacterias gram-negativas, especialmente especies de *Pseudomonas*. Este es un componente 10% del complejo antibiótico, nebramicina, producido por la misma especie.

EN: tobramycin

tolerancia a la sal

DF: Habilidad de un organismo para resistir los efectos adversos del exceso de sales solubles en un ambiente.

EN: salt tolerance

toma de decisiones multicriterio

DF: Proceso por el cual la información de múltiples alternativas en conflicto se analiza con el fin de hacer una mejor elección de la acción.

EN: multi-criteria decision making

tomas de fuerza

DF: Mecanismo en un tractor que permite utilizar la fuerza del motor para operar herramientas conectadas a él, tales como una bomba o una sierra.

EN: power take-offs

tombocitopenia

DF: Disminución en el número de plaquetas sanguíneas.

EN: thrombocytopenia

tomografía

DF: Métodos de imagenología que producen imágenes nítidas de objetos localizados en un plano seleccionado e imágenes borrosas ubicadas sobre o debajo del plano.

EN: tomography

tomografía por emisión de positrones

DF: Una técnica de imagen que utiliza compuestos marcados con corta duración emisores de positrones radionucleidos (como el carbono-11, el nitrógeno-13, oxígeno-15 y el flúor-18) con el objetivo de medir el metabolismo celular. Es útil en el estudio de tejidos blandos, como el cáncer, sistema cardiovascular y cerebral.

EN: positron-emission tomography

tonoplasto

DF: Membrana citoplásmica semipermeable que rodea la vacuola en una célula vegetal.

EN: tonoplast

topes de conservación

DF: Franjas u otras áreas con árboles o pastos que ayudan a controlar los contaminantes, la erosión y otros problemas ambientales.

EN: conservation buffers

topiary

DF: Plantas que han sido podadas o cortadas en formas decorativas.

EN: topiary

topografía

DF: Configuración de una superficie, que incluye su relieve, elevación y la posición de sus características naturales o artificiales. Características físicas o naturales de un objeto o entidad y sus relaciones estructurales.

EN: topography

topología

DF: Estudio de las matemáticas del espacio tridimensional.

EN: topology

toracosopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se lleva a cabo en la cavidad pleural mediante un endoscopio.

EN: thoracoscopy

toros

DF: Ganado macho adulto.

EN: bulls

torque

DF: Fuerza de torsión o giro.

EN: torque

torrefacción

DF: Tratamiento térmico para eliminar la humedad y volatilidad, especialmente bajo condiciones anaeróbicas. Esta tecnología se utiliza para mejorar las propiedades de la biomasa para su utilización como combustible.

EN: torrefaction

torta de biscocho

DF: Un biscocho liviano y suave que generalmente se hace sin materia grasa ni manteca agregada y se hace subir sólo con huevos.

EN: sponge cakes

torta de filtración

DF: Residuo sólido o semisólido que es depositado en un filtro luego de la filtración de un fluido.

EN: filter cake

tortas de ángel

DF: Pastel esponjoso ligero elaborado con harina, claras de huevo, azúcar y otros ingredientes. Las claras de huevo y el azúcar se baten a punto de nieve. A esta mezcla se le puede agregar crémor tártaro como agente espumante. Luego, se añade poco a poco la harina, se mezcla y se vacía en un molde para hornearlo.

EN: angel food cakes

tos ferina

DF: Es una infección respiratoria causada por Bordetella pertussis y se caracteriza por tos paroxística que termina con una dificultad en la inhalación.

EN: whooping cough

toscas

DF: Capa de suelo endurecida del horizonte A inferior o del horizonte B, producida por la cementación de partículas del suelo con materia orgánica o con materiales como sílice o carbonato cálcico. Su dureza no es modificada en forma apreciable mediante cambios en el contenido de humedad y ninguna de las partes de la capa dura se desintegra en el agua.

EN: hardpans

Totiviridae

DF: La familia Totiviridae incluye un amplio grupo de virus caracterizados por partículas isométricas, con un diámetro de ~40 nm, que contienen una codificación de un genoma de ARNdc no segmentado de una proteína cápsida y una ARN polimerasa dependiente de ARN (RdRP). Las especies aceptadas que constituyen esta familia infectan persistentemente a protozoos u hongos.

EN: Totiviridae

toxemia

DF: Intoxicación generalizada producida por toxinas y otras sustancias elaboradas por un agente infeccioso.

EN: toxemia

toxicidad aguda

DF: Reacción adversa inmediata o de corto plazo de un organismo a una sola exposición a una sustancia química.

EN: acute toxicity

toxicidad crónica

DF: Reacción adversa de un organismo a una exposición continua o repetida en un largo período de tiempo a una sustancia química.

EN: chronic toxicity

toxicidad del desarrollo

DF: Efectos adversos de sustancias tóxicas, incluyendo crecimiento, morfología o función fisiológica anormales en

un organismo en desarrollo.
EN: developmental toxicity

toxicogenómica

DF: Estudio de los conocimientos genéticos actuales, y generación de nuevos datos genéticos, dirigidos a comprender y, por consiguiente, a evitar el problema de la toxicidad en los fármacos y los efectos adversos de las sustancias tóxicas en el medioambiente.

EN: toxicogenomics

toxicoinfecciones

DF: Una enfermedad transmitida por alimentos causada por la ingestión de las bacterias que producen toxinas en el tracto digestivo.

EN: toxicoinfections

toxicología

DF: Estudio de las interacciones nocivas que tienen lugar entre agentes químicos, físicos o biológicos y los sistemas biológicos.

EN: toxicology

toxicología reproductiva

DF: Estudio de los efectos adversos de las sustancias en los sistemas neuroendocrinos y reproductivos del embrión, el feto, el neonato, los mamíferos prepúberes y los adultos.

EN: reproductive toxicology

toxina botulínica

DF: Proteínas tóxicas producidas por la especie *Clostridium botulinum*.

EN: botulinum toxin

toxina pertussis

DF: Uno de los factores de virulencia producidos por *Bordetella pertussis*. Es una proteína multimérica compuesta por cinco subunidades S1-S5. S1 contiene mono actividad transferasa ADPribosa.

EN: pertussis toxin

toxina similar a la Shiga 1

DF: Toxina producida por ciertas cepas patógenas de la bacteria *Escherichia coli*, tales como la *Escherichia coli* O157. Guarda una estrecha relación con la toxina de Shiga, producida por la bacteria *Shigella dysenteriae*.

EN: Shiga-like toxin 1

toxina similar a la Shiga 2

DF: Toxina producida por ciertas cepas patógenas de la bacteria *Escherichia coli*, tales como la *Escherichia coli* O157. Comparte de 50 a 60% de homología con la toxina Shiga y la toxina Shiga 1.

EN: Shiga-like toxin 2

toxinas

DF: Venenos producidos por ciertos microorganismos, plantas o animales y que a menudo son proteínas.

EN: toxins

toxinas bacterianas

DF: Toxinas o sustancias venenosas producidas por bacterias.

EN: bacterial toxins

toxinas cianobacterianas

DF: Toxinas o sustancias venenosas producidas por cianobacterias, especialmente por cianobacterias de crecimiento masivo.

EN: cyanobacterial toxins

toxóides

DF: Preparaciones de organismos patogénicos o de sus derivados hechos no tóxicos y que se usan para la profilaxis inmunológica activa. Incluyen toxinas desactivadas.

EN: toxoids

trabajador agrícola

DF: Un individuo o grupo que controlan el manejo diario y toma de decisiones en operaciones agrícolas.

EN: farm operators

trabajadores de salud de la comunidad

DF: Personas capacitadas para brindar asistencia al personal profesional de los servicios de salud en cuanto a la comunicación con los residentes sobre sus necesidades y la disponibilidad de dichos servicios en la comunidad.

EN: community health workers

trabajadores migrantes

DF: Gente que migra de una a otra sección del mismo país o migra del otro país para encontrar trabajo remunerado.

EN: migrant workers

trabajo a distancia

DF: Uso del computador (ordenador) y las tecnologías de telecomunicación para permitir a los empleados realizar parte del trabajo o todo el trabajo en el hogar.

EN: telecommuting

trabajo agrícola

DF: Gente asalariada, empleada por un trabajador agrícola para asistir en el trabajo agropecuario, incluyendo el trabajo regular, estacional, local, migratorio, a tiempo completo o parcial.

EN: farm labor

trabajo de parto

DF: Contracción del útero repetitiva que tiene lugar durante el

parto y está asociada a la dilatación progresiva del cuello uterino (cervix uteri). Un parto exitoso da como resultado la expulsión del feto y la placenta. El trabajo de parto puede ser espontáneo o inducido.

EN: obstetric labor

trabajo en madera

DF: Actividad que consiste en hacer objetos de madera; por ejemplo, muebles.

EN: woodworking

transactivación

DF: Ritmo incrementado de expresión del gen dirigido por proteínas virales o celulares. Estos factores reguladores (productos génicos difundibles) actúan en trans -- es decir, actúan sobre moléculas homólogas o heterólogas de ADN. (Los factores de acción cis actúan sólo sobre moléculas homólgas).

EN: transcriptional activation

transactivadores

DF: Productos génicos difusibles que actúan en moléculas homólogas o heterólogas de ADN viral o celular para regular la expresión de proteínas.

EN: transactivators

transcripción (genética)

DF: Biosíntesis del ARN dirigida por un patrón de ADN.

EN: transcription (genetics)

transcripción reversa

DF: Biosíntesis del ADN a partir del modelo de ARN.

EN: reverse transcription

transcriptoma

DF: Conjunto total de moléculas de ARNm de un organismo. El transcriptoma puede variar dependiendo de la condición y del ambiente del organismo.

EN: transcriptome

transcriptómica

DF: Rama de la genética que estudia los organismos en términos de su transcriptoma, es decir, de su conjunto total de moléculas de ARNm.

EN: transcriptomics

transducción de señal

DF: Transferencia intracelular de información (activación/inhibición biológica) que tiene lugar a través de una vía de señales. En cada sistema de transducción de señales una señal de activación/inhibición de una molécula biológicamente activa (hormona, neurotransmisor) es mediada por la unión de un receptor/enzima a un segundo mensajero o

a un canal iónico. Desempeña una función importante en la activación de funciones celulares y la diferenciación y la proliferación celular.

EN: signal transduction

transducción genética

DF: Transferencia de ADN bacteriano por fagos de la bacteria infectada en la que se origina el ADN hacia otra bacteria.

EN: genetic transduction

transfección

DF: Incorporación de ADN externo en células cultivadas, generalmente células eucarióticas, mediante la exposición a ADN desnudo. Es análoga a la transformación bacteriana. También es posible la transfección de bacterias a través del ADN del bacteriofago.

EN: transfection

transferencia de embriones

DF: Transferencia de embriones de mamíferos desde un ambiente in vivo o in vitro a un huésped adecuado para mejorar el embarazo o la preñez, o el término de la gestación en seres humanos o animales.

EN: embryo transfer

transferencia de genes

DF: Introducción de genes funcionales (generalmente clonados) en células y organismos mediante diversas técnicas para producir células e individuos genéticamente transformados.

EN: gene transfer

transferencia radiativa

DF: Fenómeno de transferencia de energía en forma de radiación electromagnética.

EN: radiative transfer

transferrina

DF: Beta-globulina sérica que se une con el hierro y lo transporta.

EN: transferrin

transformación celular neoplásica

DF: Cambios celulares que se manifiestan en la elusión de mecanismos de control, el aumento en el potencial de crecimiento, alteraciones en la superficie celular, anormalidades cariotípicas, desviaciones morfológicas y bioquímicas de la norma y otros atributos que brindan a las células la capacidad de invadir, metastatizar y producir la muerte.

EN: neoplastic cell transformation

transformación celular viral

DF: Cambio heredable en las células manifestado mediante cambios en la división y el crecimiento celular y

modificaciones en las propiedades de la superficie celular.
Es inducido por la infección con un virus transformador.
EN: viral cell transformation

transformación genética

DF: Cambio producido a la composición genética de un organismo por transferencia unidireccional (transfección, transducción; conjugación genética, etc.) e incorporación de ADN donante a células procarióticas o eucarióticas por recombinación de parte o de todo ese ADN al genoma de la célula.

EN: genetic transformation

transgénesis

DF: Proceso de introducción de uno o varios genes extraños (transgenes) en células, embriones, etc. para obtener células u organismos genéticamente modificados con nuevos rasgos.

EN: transgenesis

tránsito gastrointestinal

DF: Paso del alimento (a veces en forma de comida de prueba) por el tracto gastrointestinal medido en minutos u horas.

EN: gastrointestinal transit

translocación cromosómica

DF: Ruptura y extracción de un gran segmento de ADN de un cromosoma, seguida de la fijación del segmento a un cromosoma diferente.

EN: chromosome translocation

translocación robertsoniana

DF: Unión de dos cromosomas acrocéntricos en los centrómeros, con pérdida de sus brazos cortos, que forma un único cromosoma anormal.

EN: Robertsonian translocation

transmisión por aire

DF: Difusión de una agente biológico, químico físico a través del aire, por lo general a distancias superiores a un metro del origen.

EN: airborne transmission

transmisión primaria

DF: Transferencia inicial de un patógeno a un organismo susceptible.

EN: primary transmission

transmisión secundaria

DF: Transferencia de un patógeno desde el organismo infectado a organismos adicionales.

EN: secondary transmission

transmisión sináptica

DF: La comunicación de una neurona con un blanco (neurona, músculo o célula secretora) mediante una sinapsis.
EN: synaptic transmission

transparencia de la información

DF: La presentación de la información para que esté disponible abiertamente, accesible, completa y claramente comprensible.
EN: information transparency

transpiración

DF: El agua descargada a la atmósfera desde la superficie de las plantas.
EN: transpiration

transplante de hígado

DF: Transferencia de una parte o de todo el hígado de un ser humano o animal a otro.
EN: liver transplant

transplante de órganos

DF: Transferencia de un órgano entre individuos de una misma especie o entre individuos de especies diferentes.
EN: organ transplantation

transplante de piel

DF: Transferencia de piel en un individuo, entre individuos de la misma especie, o entre individuos de diferentes especies.
EN: tissue transplantation

transplante de riñón

DF: Transferencia de un riñón de un ser humano o animal a otro.
EN: kidney transplant

transplante nuclear

DF: Trasladar el núcleo de una célula a otra célula enucleada, generalmente un oocito, que después se desarrolla como embrión y se transfiere a una hembra receptora.
EN: nuclear transplantation

transpondedores

DF: Dispositivo electrónico que recibe su nombre por su capacidad de transmitir señales y a la vez responder a ella. Su función es recibir una señal dada y transmitir una determinada respuesta.
EN: transponders

transportador de folatos acoplado a protones

DF: Proteína simportadora que acopla el transporte de ácido fólico con iones de hidrógeno. Las funciones de transporte resultan más eficaces en condiciones de acidez.
EN: proton-coupled folate transporter

transportadores ABC

DF: Familia de proteínas de transporte de membrana que requieren la hidrólisis de ATP para transportar sustratos a través de las membranas. Su nombre viene del dominio de unión a ATP que se encuentra en la proteína.

EN: ABC transporters

transportadores de ácido fólico

DF: Proteínas que intervienen en el transporte de ácido fólico y derivados de folato a través de la membrana celular.

EN: folic acid transporters

transportadores de ácidos monocarboxílicos

DF: Familia de proteínas que intervienen en el transporte de ácidos monocarboxílicos como el ácido láctico y el ácido pirúvico a través de las membranas celulares.

EN: monocarboxylic acid transporters

transportadores de cationes orgánicos

DF: Familia de proteínas que intervienen en el transporte de cationes orgánicos. Desempeñan una función importante en la eliminación del cuerpo de una variedad de sustancias endógenas, xenobióticos y sus metabolitos.

EN: organic cation transporters

transportadores de fármacos

DF: Formas en las que ciertas sustancias son incorporadas para mejorar la administración y la eficacia de los fármacos. Los transportadores de fármacos son utilizados en sistemas de administración de medicamentos, como por ejemplo, la tecnología de liberación controlada, a fin de prolongar la acción in vivo de los fármacos, disminuir su metabolismo y reducir su toxicidad.

EN: drug carriers

transportadores de líquidos

DF: Barco, avión, o camión cisterna construido para transportar grandes cantidades de líquidos, como leche, aceite, o aguas servidas.

EN: tankers

transportadores de sodio-glucosa

DF: Proteínas de transporte de monosacáridos que funcionan como simportadores activos. Utilizan iones de sodio o hidrógeno para transportar glucosa a través de las membranas celulares.

EN: sodium glucose transporter

transporte acuático

DF: Transporte de personas o mercaderías en algún tipo de embarcación menor.

EN: water transportation

transporte aéreo

DF: Transporte de personas y bienes por avión.

EN: air transportation

transporte axonal

DF: Transporte dirigido de orgánulos y moléculas a lo largo de los axones de las células nerviosas. Puede ser anterógrado (desde el cuerpo celular) o retrógrado (hacia el cuerpo celular).

EN: axonal transport

transporte de ARN

DF: Proceso de conducción de moléculas de ARN específicas de una región o compartimento celular a otro mediante varios mecanismos de clasificación y transporte.

EN: RNA transport

transporte en contenedores

DF: Transporte de bienes en una caja de metal muy grande (típicamente de 20 ó 40 pies [6 ó 12 mt] de largo), de tamaño estándar, hermético, diseñado para ser puesto en remolques especiales para el transporte hacia/desde un puerto de embarque por camiones o por tren.

EN: container transport

transporte fisiológico

DF: Movimiento de materiales (incluyendo sustancias bioquímicas y drogas) a través de la membranas celulares y el epitelio.

EN: physiological transport

transporte nucleocitoplásmico

DF: Mecanismos de transporte activo por medio de los cuales el ARN o las proteínas se mueven a través de la membrana nuclear hacia el citoplasma.

EN: nucleocytoplasmic transport

transporte proteico

DF: Proceso de conducción de proteínas de un compartimento celular (incluido el extracelular) a otro a través de varios mecanismos de clasificación y transporte como el transporte regulado, la translocación de proteínas y el transporte vesicular.

EN: protein transport

transporte terrestre

DF: Transporte de personas o productos en algún tipo de vehículo terrestre.

EN: land transportation

traqueidos

DF: Los traqueídos son células alargadas en el xilema que conducen agua y sales minerales en las plantas. A veces llamados fibras, los traqueídos son más abundantes y de mayor longitud en las maderas blandas que en las maderas duras. La mayor longitud de los traqueídos en las maderas

blandas es significativo en la manufactura de papel.
EN: tracheids

traqueoscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se realiza en la tráquea con la ayuda de un endoscopio.

EN: tracheoscopy

trasfondo genético

DF: Base genotípica de una línea reproductiva o población. Las poblaciones con una base genética amplia responden a la selección más fácilmente que aquellas con una base menos amplia. Las expresiones de un gen de interés en particular serán afectados por el genotipo residual.

EN: genetic background

trashumancia

DF: Migración estacional del ganado en busca de pastos, tal como el traslado de ovejas de los pastos de la montaña a los pastos de la llanura.

EN: transhumance

traslocación (fisiología vegetal)

DF: Transporte de materias disueltas desde un lugar a otro dentro de una planta.

EN: translocation (plant physiology)

trasplante cardíaco

DF: Transferencia de un corazón de un ser humano o animal a otro.

EN: heart transplant

trasplante celular

DF: Transferencia de células en un individuo, entre individuos de la misma especie o entre individuos de especies diferentes.

EN: cell transplantation

trasplante de piel

DF: El injerto de piel en seres humanos o animales de un sitio a otro para sustituir una porción perdida de la piel de la superficie corporal.

EN: skin grafting

trasplantes quirúrgicos

DF: Transferencia de un tejido u órgano, vivo o muerto, en un mismo individuo, entre individuos de la misma especie, o entre individuos de diferentes especies.

EN: surgical transplantation

trasposición (genética)

DF: Movimiento de un segmento de ADN de un lugar a otro en el mismo cromosoma o en otro.

EN: transposition (genetics)

trastorno de atracones compulsivos

DF: Trastorno caracterizado por episodios durante los cuales las personas comen grandes cantidades de comida sin tener control sobre la cantidad que ingieren. A diferencia de la bulimia, las personas con trastorno de atracón no vomitan.

EN: binge eating disorder

trastorno obsesivo compulsivo

DF: Trastorno de ansiedad caracterizado por obsesiones o compulsiones recurrentes y persistentes. Las obsesiones constituyen ideas, imágenes o pensamientos "intrusivos" que la persona experimenta y a los cuales considera absurdos o repulsivos. Las compulsiones son comportamientos repetitivos y aparentemente intencionados que el individuo considera generalmente como absurdos y a través de los cuales no obtiene placer, pero sí puede liberar tensiones.

EN: obsessive-compulsive disorder

trastornos conductuales

DF: Enfermedad psiquiátrica caracterizada por crisis en el proceso adaptativo, expresada principalmente por anomalías del pensamiento, los sentimientos y la conducta, que producen angustia o deterioro funcional.

EN: behavior disorders

trastornos de coagulación de la sangre

DF: Trastornos hemorrágicos y trombóticos que se producen como consecuencia de anomalías en la coagulación sanguínea. Estos trastornos pueden deberse a disfunciones de las plaquetas o las proteínas de coagulación u a otros factores, tales como las condiciones alimentarias.

EN: blood coagulation disorders

trastornos de estrés por calor

DF: Grupo de condiciones que se desarrollan debido a la sobreexposición o al agotamiento en un ambiente de calor excesivo.

EN: heat stress disorders

trastornos de la memoria

DF: Alteraciones en el registro de una impresión, la retención de una impresión adquirida o en el recuerdo de una impresión. Las deficiencias de la memoria se asocian a la demencia, los traumatismos craneoencefálicos, la encefalitis, el alcoholismo, la esquizofrenia y otras condiciones.

EN: memory disorders

trastornos de la sensación

DF: Trastornos de los sentidos especiales (es decir, visión, audición, gusto y olfato) o del sistema somatosensorial (es decir, componentes aferentes del sistema nervioso periférico).

EN: sensory disorders

trastornos del control de impulsos

DF: Trastornos cuya característica fundamental es no poder resistirse al impulso, al estímulo o a la tentación de cometer un acto perjudicial para el individuo o para los demás.

EN: impulse control disorders

trastornos del gusto

DF: Afecciones caracterizadas por la alteración de la función o percepción gustativa.

EN: taste disorders

trastornos del sueño

DF: Condiciones caracterizadas por perturbaciones en los patrones o comportamientos normales de sueño.

EN: sleep disorders

trastornos leucocíticos

DF: Formación desordenada de varios tipos de leucocitos o acumulación anormal o deficiencia de estas células.

EN: leukocyte disorders

trastornos neuromusculares

DF: Término general que incluye la enfermedad de la motoneurona inferior, dolencias del sistema nervioso periférico y ciertas afecciones musculares. Entre sus manifestaciones se incluyen debilidad de los músculos, fasciculaciones, atrofia muscular, espasmos, miocimia, hipertonia, miodinia e hipotonía.

EN: neuromuscular disorders

trastornos por fotosensibilidad

DF: Respuesta anormal a la luz solar o artificial producida por reactividad extrema de las moléculas que absorben la luz en los tejidos. Se refiere, casi exclusivamente, a la fotosensibilidad cutánea, incluyendo quemaduras solares, reacciones producidas por exposición repetida y prolongada en ausencia de factores fotosensibilizantes y de ciertas enfermedades. Está restringida a los tejidos cutáneos, no incluye la fotosensibilidad del ojo a la luz, como ocurre en la fotofobia o en la epilepsia fotosensible.

EN: photosensitivity disorders

trastornos somatosensoriales

DF: Trastornos de la información sensorial recibida desde las regiones superficiales y profundas del cuerpo. El sistema somatosensorial transmite los impulsos neurales que pertenecen a la propiocepción, sensación táctil, sensación térmica, sensación de presión, y dolor.

EN: somatosensory disorders

trastornos y enfermedades puerperales

DF: Enfermedades, desórdenes y complicaciones que ocurren poco antes, durante o después del nacimiento.

EN: periparturient diseases and disorders

tratados comerciales

DF: Acuerdo negociado, a menudo entre dos o más países o regiones, para limitar o alterar sus políticas con respecto al comercio.

EN: trade agreements

tratamiento postcosecha

DF: Preparación de los productos recolectados durante la cosecha, tales como los productos usados para consumo humano, consumo animal, o madereros, para la venta como productos frescos o procesados. Puede incluir control postcosecha de plagas o enfermedades, varias técnicas de preservación, envasado, clasificación, curado, (de productos de cultivo) o estimulación de la maduración.

EN: postharvest treatment

trayectorias

DF: Trayectoria curva que sigue un proyectil u otro objeto en movimiento.

EN: trajectories

trazabilidad

DF: Proceso de supervisar el movimiento de productos desde la producción al consumo y viceversa.

EN: traceability

tricomoniasis

DF: Infecciones en aves y mamíferos producidos por varias especies de Trichomonas.

EN: trichomoniasis

tricotecenos

DF: Por lo general 12, 13-epoxitricotecenos producidos por los hongos Fusaria, Stachybotrys y Trichoderma, entre otros, y algunas plantas superiores. Pueden contaminar los alimentos o los granos forrajeros, provocar vómito y hemorragias en los pulmones y en el cerebro y dañar la médula ósea como resultado de la inhibición de la síntesis de proteínas y de ADN.

EN: trichothecenes

tricotilomanía

DF: Compulsión por arrancarse el cabello.

EN: trichotillomania

trigo blando blanco

DF: Tipo de trigo usado de manera muy similar al trigo blando rojo de invierno (para productos de panadería que no sean pan). Se cultiva principalmente en el Noroeste Pacífico, y

en menor grado en California, Michigan, Wisconsin, y Nueva York. Tiene bajos niveles de proteína, pero alto rendimiento. Produce harina para pasteles, galletas saladas y dulces, repostería, panes rápidos, molletes, refrigerios.

EN: soft white wheat

trigo blando rojo de invierno

DF: Tipo de trigo sembrado en otoño que tiene contenido de proteína bajo a medio, con endosperma suave, y es usado en la fabricación de pasteles, repostería, panes llanos, y galletas saladas; se cultiva en un tercio del Este de los Estados Unidos, al este del Río Mississippi. Tiene un alto rendimiento, pero proteína relativamente baja.

EN: soft red winter wheat

trigo de invierno

DF: Término general para referirse al trigo sembrado en el otoño, persistente en el invierno como planta de semillero, y cosechado en la primavera o el verano siguiente después de alcanzar la madurez completa.

EN: winter wheat

trigo de primavera

DF: Término general para el trigo sembrado a principios de la primavera y cosechado a finales del verano o a principios de otoño del mismo año.

EN: spring wheat

trigo duro

DF: El más duro de todos los tipos de trigo de los Estados Unidos, sembrado en primavera, alto en contenido proteico, muy adecuado para la fabricación de pastas (macarrones, spaghetti y otras), cultivado en la misma región nortina que el Trigo Rojo de Primavera, principalmente en Dakota del Norte.

EN: durum wheat

trigo duro blanco

DF: El tipo de trigo blanco de más reciente cultivo en los Estados Unidos. Estrechamente relacionado con los trigos rojos (excepto por los genes del color), este trigo tiene un sabor más suave y dulce, una fibra similar y características molineras y de horneado parecidas; se utiliza en panes con levadura, panecillos, bulgur, tortillas y fideos orientales en mercados internos y también se exporta en cantidades limitadas.

EN: hard white wheat

trigo rojo de invierno

DF: Tipo de trigo usado principalmente para fabricar pan y harina para propósitos múltiples; se siembra en otoño y tiene un contenido proteico de mediano a alto y un endospermo duro o blando, constituye más del 40% de los cultivos de trigo y más de la mitad de las exportaciones de

trigo de los Estados Unidos; se produce en las Grandes Planicies, tiene amplias propiedades proteicas y buenas características molineras y de horneado. Se usa para fabricar pan y en menor medida, dulces y harinas múltiples.

EN: hard red winter wheat

trigo rojo de primavera

DF: Trigo que contiene el porcentaje más alto de proteínas, lo que lo convierte en un excelente trigo para fabricar pan, con características molineras y de horneado superiores; se cultiva principalmente en Montana, las Dakotas y Minnesota; se planta en primavera y puede tener un endospermo duro o blando.

EN: hard red spring wheat

trimedlure

DF: Cairomona sintética que produce la atracción de los machos de la mosca de la fruta del Mediterráneo, *Ceratitis capitata*.

EN: trimedlure

trimetilaminuria

DF: Error congénito del metabolismo caracterizado por un olor corporal a pescado causado por la liberación excesiva de trimetilamina a través del aliento, la transpiración y la orina.

EN: trimethylaminuria

triptanocidas

DF: Agentes destructivos de los organismos protozoarios pertenecientes a la suborden Trypanosomatina.

EN: trypanocides

triptanosomiasis bovina

DF: Infección en el ganado causada por varias especies de tripanosomas.

EN: bovine trypanosomiasis

triploidia

DF: Célula, tejido u organismo que presenta tres juegos de cromosomas.

EN: triploidy

triquinosis

DF: Enfermedad parasitaria de los mamíferos, producida por el nemátodo triquinela, cuyas larvas migran desde el tracto digestivo, formando quistes en varios músculos del cuerpo. La triquinosis en los seres humanos se produce por comer carne mal cocida, usualmente de cerdo.

EN: trichinosis

trisómicos

DF: Calidad de poseer un conjunto diploide de cromosomas con un cromosoma homólogo

adicional, e.g. 2N+1.
EN: trisomics

triterpenóidos
DF: Terpenoidos con una estructura C30.
EN: triterpenoids

triticale (gramineae)
DF: Grano de un híbrido intergenérico de Triticum x Secale
(trigo y centeno).
EN: triticale

Triticosecale
DF: Híbrido intergenérico de Triticum x Secale (trigo y
centeno).
EN: Triticosecale

tritio
DF: Tritio es el isótopo radiactivo de hidrógeno que tiene un
número de masa 3, tiene un protón y dos neutrones.
EN: tritium

triyodotironina
DF: Hormona tiroidea T3 sintetizada y secretada por la glándula
tiroide normalmente en mucho
menor cantidad que la tiroxina (T4). La mayor parte de la
T3 proviene de monodeiodinación
periférica de T4 en la 5' posición del anillo externo del
núcleo de la iodotironina. La hormona
que finalmente se libera y es utilizada por los tejidos es
la T3.
EN: triiodothyronine

trofalaxis
DF: Intercambio mutuo de alimentos entre insectos,
especialmente entre adultos y larvas de insectos sociales.
EN: trophallaxis

trofozoitas
DF: Células o fase de alimentación en el ciclo de vida de los
protozoos esporozoos. En el parásito de la malaria, la
trofozoita se desarrolla a partir del merozoito y luego se
divide en el esquizonte. Las trofozoitas que quedan tras la
división celular pueden formar gametocitos.
EN: trophozoites

troleandomicina
DF: Antibiótico macrólido similar a la eritromicina.
EN: troleandomycin

trombocitemia
DF: Aumento exagerado de las plaquetas en la sangre periférica.
EN: thrombocythemia

tromboflebitis

DF: Inflamación de una vena asociada con un coágulo sanguíneo (trombo).

EN: thrombophlebitis

trombopoyetina

DF: Factor humoral que estimula la producción de trombocitos (plaquetas). Además, estimula la proliferación de megacariocitos de médula ósea y la liberación de plaquetas. A este proceso se le denomina trombopoyesis.

EN: thrombopoietin

trombosis

DF: Formación y desarrollo de un trombo o un coágulo en un vaso sanguíneo.

EN: thrombosis

trompas de Falopio

DF: Par de conductos musculares muy especializados que se extienden desde el útero hasta su ovario correspondiente. Proporcionan los medios para recolectar los óvulos y el lugar para la maduración final de los gametos y la fertilización.

EN: fallopian tubes

tronco cerebral

DF: Parte del cerebro que conecta los hemisferios cerebrales con la médula espinal. Está compuesta por el mesencéfalo, el puente troncoencefálico y la médula oblonga.

EN: brain stem

tronco de los árboles

DF: Tallo principal de un árbol de un diámetro considerable, a partir del cual se produce madera para aserrar, chapas de madera o postes grandes. Las plántulas, los árboles jóvenes y los árboles cuyo diámetro es pequeño tienen tallos, no troncos.

EN: tree trunk

troncos

DF: Trozos individuales de madera en rollo.

EN: wood logs

tropismo dérmico

DF: Localización de una peste, parásito o patógeno en un tejido específico mientras un huésped padece de una infección.

EN: tissue tropism

tropismos

DF: Movimiento que es inducido y que ocurre en la dirección relacionada a la del estímulo, como el movimiento de las hojas hacia la luz en un fototropismo positivo o fuera de la luz en un fototropismo negativo.

EN: tropisms

troponina C

DF: Una de las tres cadenas de polipéptidos que forman el complejo de la troponina del músculo esquelético. Constituye una proteína ligadora de calcio.

EN: troponin C

troponina I

DF: Una de las tres cadenas de polipéptidos que forman el complejo de la troponina. Inhibe las interacciones de F-actina-miosina.

EN: troponin I

troponina T

DF: Una de las tres cadenas polipeptídicas que constituyen el complejo de troponina. Es una proteína cardíaca que se une a la tropomiosina. Es liberada por células del músculo cardíaco dañadas. Los defectos en el gen que codifica la troponina T ocasionan una cardiomiopatía hipertrófica familiar.

EN: troponin T

tropopausa

DF: Límite entre la troposfera y la estratosfera, caracterizado generalmente por un cambio abrupto en el gradiente térmico. Dicho cambio tiene lugar en la dirección de mayor estabilidad atmosférica, desde regiones que se encuentran por debajo de la tropopausa hasta regiones que se hallan sobre ella. Su altura varía de 15 a 20 km en los trópicos a aproximadamente 10 km en las regiones polares. En el invierno, en las regiones polares suele resultar difícil y hasta imposible determinar dónde se ubica la tropopausa, dado que en ciertas condiciones no se da ningún cambio abrupto en el gradiente térmico a ninguna altura.

EN: tropopause

troposfera

DF: Capa de la atmósfera que se extiende desde la superficie terrestre hasta la estratosfera, esto es, la zona inferior de la atmósfera, que va desde los 10 a los 20 km de altura. La troposfera se caracteriza por el descenso de la temperatura con la altura, el movimiento vertical del viento y el contenido de vapor de agua apreciables, y el tiempo. En términos de dinamismo, la troposfera puede dividirse en las siguientes capas: capa límite superficial, capa Ekman y atmósfera libre.

EN: troposphere

trozas de aserradero

DF: Troza lo bastante grande para ser aserrada económicamente en tablas en una serrería. Las trozas de aserradero son por lo general de al menos 8 pulgadas de diámetro en el extremo pequeño.

EN: sawlogs

tuberculosis

DF: Cualquiera de las enfermedades infecciosas de los seres humanos y los animales causada por una de las especies de *Mycobacterium*.

EN: tuberculosis

tubo germinativo

DF: Protuberancia formada por una espora fúngica durante la germinación, la cual se transforma en el hifa.

EN: germ tube

tumores venéreos transmisibles

DF: Tumores más vistos con mayor frecuencia en o cerca de los genitales. Son venéreos, posiblemente transmitidos a través del trasplante de células por contacto. Se han reportado metástasis. Puede ocurrir la regresión espontánea.

EN: transmissible venereal tumors

tundra

DF: Regiones árticas o subárticas donde el crecimiento de los árboles es limitado debido a las bajas temperaturas, la breve estación de crecimiento y al subsuelo permanentemente congelado. La vegetación dominante consiste en pastos, juncias, musgos, líquenes, y arbustos y árboles enanos.

EN: tundra

tundra alpina

DF: Tundra que no tiene árboles debido a la gran altitud y que se puede presentar en cualquier latitud.

EN: alpine tundra

tunicamicina

DF: N-acetilglicosamina que contiene antibiótico antiviral obtenido del *Streptomyces lysosuperificus*. También es activo contra algunas bacterias y hongos, ya que inhibe la glucosilación de las proteínas. La tunicamicina se utiliza como herramienta en el estudio de los mecanismos biosintéticos microbianos.

EN: tunicamycin

turba

DF: Materia orgánica parcialmente descompuesta de naturaleza vegetativa formada en condiciones de humedad.

EN: peat

turberas

DF: Turbera es un término genérico para diversos humedales donde se ha formado turba. Se desarrollan más ampliamente en áreas del norte, en las que el drenaje se ha bloqueado, las precipitaciones se retienen y la descomposición de la materia orgánica se torna más lenta.

EN: peatlands

turbidez

DF: Medida de la opacidad de una sustancia; grado al que la luz es dispersada o absorbida por un fluido.

EN: turbidity

turbidimetría

DF: Análisis químico basado en el fenómeno mediante el cual la intensidad de la luz, que pasa a través de un medio con partículas dispersas de un índice de refracción distinto del del medio, se atenúa mediante la dispersión. En la turbidimetría se mide la intensidad de la luz no difusa transmitida a través del medio.

EN: turbidimetry

turbinas de viento

DF: Máquinas que convierten la energía cinética del viento en electricidad.

EN: wind turbines

turismo

DF: La industria que provee entretenimiento local, hospedaje, transporte, alimentación y otros servicios a visitantes y viajeros.

EN: tourism

U

ubiquitinación

DF: Acción de ligar ubiquitinas a proteínas para formar complejos ubiquitina-proteína ligasa, a fin de etiquetar proteínas de transporte al complejo proteasoma endopeptidasa, donde ocurre la proteólisis.

EN: ubiquitination

úlceras pépticas

DF: Úlcera que se produce en aquellos sectores del tracto gastrointestinal que se encuentran en contacto con el jugo gástrico que contiene pepsina y ácido gástrico. Ésta ocurre cuando hay defectos en la barrera de la mucosa.

EN: peptic ulcers

úlceras de presión

DF: Ulceración causada por una presión continua ejercida sobre la piel y los tejidos cuando se permanece en la misma posición por largo tiempo, por ejemplo, cuando se está acostado en la cama. Las zonas óseas del cuerpo suelen ser las más afectadas, ya que se vuelven isquémicas bajo una presión sostenida y constante.

EN: pressure ulcers

ultraestructura

DF: La estructura de un organismo, sustancia u objeto que es sólo observable a través de un microscopio electrónico.

EN: ultrastructure

umami

DF: Elemento primario del gusto que, aunque complementa lo dulce, ácido, salado, y amargo, es independiente de ellos. Umami es la palabra japonesa para 'delicioso' o 'sabroso' pero es considerada como parecida a un sabor de caldo o carnosos en culturas occidentales. Este gusto descubre la presencia de glutamato.

EN: umami

umbelíferas

DF: 7-hidroxycumarinas. Sustancias presentes en numerosas plantas, especialmente en las umbelíferas. Son empleadas en preparaciones bronceadoras y pueden ser mutagénicas. Sus derivados son utilizados en terapias para enfermedades del hígado y como reactivos, factores de crecimiento de las plantas, bloqueadores solares, insecticidas, parasiticidas, coleréticos, espasmolíticos, etc.

EN: umbelliferones

unidad de terreno comunal

DF: Unidad más pequeña de tierra que tiene un límite contiguo permanente y un manejo o tratamiento, un propietario o una asociación de clientes común.

EN: common land unit

unidad equivalente de leche

DF: La cantidad de leche líquida usada en un producto lácteo procesado, por lo general expresado en base a grasa de leche, p.ej. una libra de queso es el equivalente a 9,88 libras de leche.

EN: milk equivalent

unidad funcional (evaluación del ciclo de vida)

DF: Las evaluaciones del ciclo de vida se organizan en términos de una unidad funcional, que describe adecuadamente la función del producto o proceso que se está estudiando o comparando.

EN: functional unit (life cycle assessment)

unigenes

DF: Secuencias únicas de ADN que pueden ser obtenidas mediante un análisis de etiquetas de secuencia expresada (EST) de una biblioteca de ADNc.

EN: unigenes

unión de proteínas

DF: Proceso en el cual las sustancias, ya sean endógenas o exógenas, se unen a las proteínas, péptidos, enzimas, precursores proteicos, o compuestos aliados.

EN: protein binding

Unión Europea

DF: Asociación económica de países europeos fundada por el

Tratado de Roma en 1957 como mercado común para seis naciones. Se conoció como Comunidad Europea hasta 1993. Sus objetivos son lograr un mercado común único para bienes y servicios sin barreras económicas y una moneda única con una sola autoridad monetaria.

EN: European Union

uniones célula-matriz

DF: Áreas especializadas de las membranas celulares en las que una célula se adhiere a la matriz extracelular u otro sustrato.

EN: cell-matrix junctions

uniones comunicantes

DF: Conexiones entre células que permiten el paso de moléculas pequeñas y corriente eléctrica. Las uniones comunicantes en un principio fueron descritas anatómicamente como regiones de estrecha aposición entre las células con un espacio pequeño (1-2 mm) entre las membranas celulares. La variedad de las uniones comunicantes se refleja en el número de conexinas, la familia de proteínas que forma las uniones.

EN: gap junctions

uniones estrechas

DF: Uniones célula-célula que mantienen juntas a las células epiteliales adyacentes, impidiendo el paso de la mayoría de las moléculas disueltas desde un lado al otro de la capa epitelial.

EN: tight junctions

universidades agrícolas

DF: Instituciones educativas que ofrecen un currículo en ciencias agrícolas.

EN: agricultural colleges

universidades Land Grant

DF: Término utilizado para identificar una universidad pública en cada estado que fue establecida originalmente como una universidad con concesión de tierras de la agricultura, de conformidad con la Ley Morrill de 1862. Con el tiempo, en la mayoría de los estados las escuelas de agricultura se convierten en universidades públicas de pleno derecho mediante la adición de otras universidades (por ejemplo, las artes y las ciencias, medicina, etc), en los estados donde una universidad pública existió antes de 1862, la primera Ley Morrill definió que la universidad de agricultura que se sumaría a la universidad.

EN: Land Grant universities

universidades tribales

DF: Instituciones de educación post-secundaria en tierras tribales en los Estados Unidos, universidades nativas americanas, en las que la tierra ha sido dada en concesión por una ley del Congreso en 1994 conocida como las

Instituciones de 1994.

EN: tribal colleges

urbanización

DF: El proceso por el cual la población y el área de una ciudad se expanden, lo que es usualmente acompañado por la pérdida de zona rural, hábitats no desarrollados o naturales se convierten en zonas residenciales, comerciales u otras aplicaciones de infraestructura.

EN: urbanization

ureteroscopia

DF: Examen, terapia o cirugía que se practica en el uréter por medio de un endoscopio.

EN: ureteroscopy

uridina cinasa

DF: Enzima que cataliza la fosforilación de la uridina y la citidina a uridina 5'-fosfato y citidina 5'-fosfato, respectivamente. Los nucleósidos trifosfatos ATP, dUTP, dGTP y dATP constituyen donantes de fosfato eficaces. EC 2.7.1.48.

EN: uridine kinase

urolitiasis

DF: Formación de cálculos en cualquier parte del tracto urinario, normalmente en los riñones, la vejiga o el uréter.

EN: urolithiasis

uso de incendios espontáneos

DF: Uso de incendios no planificados, iniciados en forma natural, para que ardan y se extingan en forma natural por la lluvia o la nieve, con el fin de obtener los beneficios naturales del fuego para un ecosistema, como la diversidad de la vegetación, la mezcla de los hábitats silvestres, y la reducción de la acumulación excesiva de leña.

EN: wildland fire use

uso de la tierra

DF: Ocupación o reserva de áreas de tierra o agua para llevar a cabo cualquier actividad humana o propósito definido. Incluye además el uso del espacio aéreo sobre dichas áreas.

EN: land use

uso de medicamentos fuera de registro

DF: Uso real o previsto que se hace de un fármaco en un animal y que no es el indicado en la etiqueta aprobada. Incluye, pero no está limitado al uso en especies no incluidas en la etiqueta; para tratar síntomas (enfermedades u otras condiciones) que no están en la etiqueta; y en dosis o frecuencias o por medio de vías de administración diferentes de las indicadas en la etiqueta. Además, incluye el cambio en el tiempo de supresión indicado en la etiqueta con base en estos diferentes usos.

EN: extra-label drug use

uso del agua

DF: Agua que se utiliza para un propósito específico, como el uso doméstico, la irrigación o el procesamiento industrial. Conciérne a la interacción humana con el ciclo hidrológico y su influencia en él. Incluye elementos como la extracción de agua de la superficie y de fuentes de aguas subterráneas, el suministro de este líquido a casas de habitación y empresas, el uso consuntivo del agua, la que se libera desde las plantas de tratamiento, el agua que regresa al medioambiente y los usos in situ, como el que se realiza en la producción de energía hidroeléctrica.

EN: water utilization

utensilios de cocina

DF: Variedad de instrumentos manuales usados para la preparación de alimentos.

EN: cooking utensils

utilización de renuevas de la raíz

DF: Producción de un cultivo posterior resultante del rebrote de las raíces de cultivos previamente cosechados, como es el caso de la caña de azúcar, las piñas y las bananas.

EN: ratooning

utilización de subproductos

DF: Uso de subproductos agrícolas e industriales para agregar valor económico a los sistemas agropecuarios, a la vez que se reduce el impacto de la producción en el medio ambiente.

EN: byproduct utilization

v

vaca repetidora

DF: Vaca clínicamente normal que no logra concebir luego de tres o cuatro servicios en relación con el estro normal.

EN: repeat breeder

vacas

DF: Hembras adultas en la familia Bovidae.

EN: cows

vacunación

DF: Administración de vacunas para estimulación de respuesta inmune del huésped. Esto incluye cualquier preparación que objetive la profilaxis inmunológica activa.

EN: vaccination

vacunas anticonceptivas

DF: Vacunas, en etapa experimental o no, utilizadas para evitar la concepción.

EN: contraceptive vaccines

vacunas antiprotzoos

DF: Suspensiones de protozoos atenuados o muertos que se administran para prevenir o tratar enfermedades infecciosas producidas por protozoos.

EN: protozoan vaccines

vacunas antivirales

DF: Suspensiones de virus atenuados o muertos que se administran para prevenir o tratar enfermedades infecciosas de origen viral.

EN: viral vaccines

vacunas bacterianas

DF: Suspensiones de bacterias atenuadas o muertas que se administran para prevenir o tratar enfermedades infecciosas de origen bacteriano.

EN: bacterial vaccines

vacunas comestibles

DF: Vacunas o futuras vacunas derivadas de plantas comestibles. Las plantas transgénicas se utilizan como sistemas de producción de proteína recombinantes y el tejido de la planta comestible funciona como vacuna oral.

EN: edible vaccines

vacunas contra la influenza

DF: Vacunas utilizadas para prevenir o tratar enfermedades víricas contagiosas causadas por virus de la familia Orthomyxoviridae.

EN: influenza vaccines

vacunas contra la malaria

DF: Vacunas hechas a partir de antígenos de cualquiera de las cepas del Plasmodium que causan la malaria en los humanos, o del Plasmodium berghei, que la produce en los roedores.

EN: malaria vaccines

vacunas de partículas similares a virus/seudovíricas

DF: Vacunas en las que se utilizan estructuras supramoleculares compuestas de múltiples copias de proteínas virales estructurales expresadas en forma recombinante, las cuales suelen ser antigénicamente indistinguibles del virus del que se derivaron.

EN: virus-like particle vaccines

vacunas de productos inactivados

DF: Vacunas en las que los componentes infecciosos de los ácidos nucleicos microbianos han sido destruidos por un tratamiento químico o físico (ejemplo, formalina, beta-propiolactona, radiación gamma) sin que se afecte la antigenicidad o inmunogenicidad de las proteínas de la membrana que forman la cubierta exterior de los virus o bacterias.

EN: inactivated vaccines

vacunas de subunidad

DF: Vacunas compuestas por uno o varios antígenos que estimulan una fuerte respuesta inmune. Son purificadas de microorganismos o producidas mediante técnicas de ADN recombinante o pueden ser péptidos sintetizados químicamente.

EN: subunit vaccines

vacunas fúngicas

DF: Suspensiones de hongos atenuados o muertos que se administran para prevenir o tratar enfermedades infecciosas de origen fúngico.

EN: fungal vaccines

vacunas sintéticas

DF: Pequeños péptidos sintéticos inmunogénicos que imitan los antígenos de superficie de gérmenes patógenos, o vacunas fabricadas mediante técnicas de ADN recombinante, las cuales pueden estar constituidas también por virus completos, cuyos ácidos nucleicos han sido modificados.

EN: synthetic vaccines

vacunas vivas

DF: Vacunas vivas preparadas a partir de microorganismos que han sufrido adaptación física (e.g., por medio de condicionamiento a la radiación o a temperatura) o pase seriado en huéspedes animales de laboratorio o cultivos infectados de tejidos o células, para producir cadenas mutantes avirulentas capaces de inducir inmunidad protectora.

EN: live vaccines

vaina de mielina

DF: Cubierta rica en lípidos que rodea los axones tanto en el sistema nervioso central como periférico. La vaina de mielina es un aislante eléctrico y permite una mayor velocidad y eficiencia energética en la conducción de los impulsos. La vaina está formada por las membranas celulares de las células gliales (Células de Schwann en el sistema periférico y oligodendroglia en el sistema nervioso central).

EN: myelin sheath

validamicinas

DF: Producto de la fermentación de *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* var. *limoneus*. Se utiliza para el control de *Rhizoctonia solani* en arroz, papas, verduras. Las validamicinas son los inhibidores de la trehalosa.

EN: validamycins

validez

DF: Grado en que una variable mide lo que se supone debe medir.

EN: validity

valinomicina

DF: Antibiótico ionóforo ciclododecadepsipéptido producido por *Streptomyces fulvissimus* y relacionado con las enniatinas. Se compone de 3 moles, cada uno con L-valina, ácido D-alfa-hidroxi isovalérico, D-valina y ácido L-láctico ligado alternativamente para formar un anillo de 36-miembros.

EN: valinomycin

Valle Central de California

DF: Amplia región fértil al interior de California que se ubica entre las montañas costeras y la cordillera Sierra Nevada.

EN: Central Valley of California

valor ácido

DF: Cuantificación de la acidez o cantidad de ácido libre presente en una sustancia, determinada por la neutralización alcalina.

EN: acid value

valor añadido

DF: Realce dado a un producto o servicio representado por el valor final del producto menos el valor de todos los insumos intermedios.

EN: value added

valor de extensión del álcali

DF: Prueba para calcular la temperatura de gelatinización del almidón, en la cual se utiliza una escala de siete puntos, a fin de determinar el grado de extensión de los granos de arroz blanqueado en una solución de hidróxido de potasio.

EN: alkali spreading value

valor de mercado

DF: Precio máximo estimado para un artículo que se vende en un mercado abierto y competitivo que un comprador pagaría y que un vendedor aceptaría.

EN: market value

valor ecológico

DF: El valor atribuido a un organismo, ecosistema, producto, recurso o actividad, en términos de beneficios para el medio ambiente.

EN: ecological value

valor en pie (madera)

DF: Valor de la madera cuando está en pie sin cortar; es decir, madera comercial sin cortar.

EN: stumpage

valor genético

DF: Valor calculado que expresa la habilidad de un padre para transmitir rasgos superiores a su descendencia y que es

usado para calificar el desempeño reproductivo del padre relacionado a la población promedio.

EN: breeding value

valor nutritivo

DF: Indicación de la contribución de un alimento al contenido nutritivo de la dieta. Este valor depende de la cantidad de alimento que es digerido y absorbido y las cantidades de nutrientes esenciales (proteína, grasa, hidratos de carbono, minerales, vitaminas) que éste contiene.

EN: nutritive value

valor p-anisidina

DF: Medida del aldehído contenido en una grasa o un aceite. Debido a que los aldehídos son productos secundarios de la oxidación generados durante la oxidación de lípidos, el valor p-anisidina mide el estado oxidativo de la grasa o del aceite, en relación con la calidad de su sabor.

EN: p-anisidine value

valoración de la seguridad

DF: Valoración del efecto adverso de un agente biológico, químico o físico basado en toxicidad y datos de exposición; en contraste con la valoración del riesgo, análisis de probabilidad los cuales no incluyen una valoración de la seguridad.

EN: safety assessment

valoración de las consecuencias

DF: Evaluación del impacto económico, biológico o de salud producto de la introducción de un agente.

EN: consequence assessment

valoración del riesgo nutricional

DF: Evaluación cualitativa o cuantitativa de la probabilidad de efectos adversos relacionados con el estado nutricional, la ingesta de nutrientes, o condiciones médicas relacionadas con la nutrición.

EN: nutrition risk assessment

valoración probabilística del riesgo

DF: Valoración del riesgo que implica el cálculo y la expresión de los riesgos utilizando múltiples descriptores de riesgo para proporcionar la probabilidad de varios niveles de riesgo.

Los resultados probabilísticos de riesgo se aproximan a una amplia gama de resultados posibles y la probabilidad de cada uno, que a menudo se presenta como un gráfico de distribución de frecuencias, permitiendo así que la incertidumbre o la variabilidad se exprese cuantitativamente.

EN: probabilistic risk assessment

valores

DF: Parte de la propiedad de una compañía que la gente compra como inversión. La propiedad de cada inversionista representa una parte de los activos y ganancias de la corporación.

EN: stocks and shares

Valores Diarios de Referencia

DF: Valores de referencia de la ingesta de grasa, grasa saturada, colesterol, carbohidratos, proteínas, fibras, sodio y potasio en la dieta. Para algunos de estos nutrientes, los Valores Diarios de Referencia dependen de la ingesta total de calorías.

EN: Daily Reference Values

valuación contingente

DF: Método para calcular el valor que el público concede generalmente a productos o costos no comerciales que mide la disposición de la gente a pagar por obtenerlos o evitarlos.

EN: contingent valuation

valuación económica

DF: Estimar o apreciar el valor de las cosas que tienen valor económico o monetario, incluidos los bienes, activos, bienes y servicios, etc.

EN: economic valuation

valvulopatías

DF: Condiciones patológicas que afectan a cualquiera de las válvulas cardíacas y las estructuras asociadas (músculos papilares y cuerdas tendinosas).

EN: heart valve diseases

vancomicina

DF: Antibacteriano obtenido de la bacteria *Streptomyces orientalis*. Este glicopéptido, relacionado con la ristocetina, inhibe la estructura de la pared celular bacteriana y es tóxico para los riñones y el oído interno.

EN: vancomycin

vapor

DF: agua en forma de vapor cuando es sometida a una temperatura de 202 °F(100 °C).

EN: steam

vaquilla

DF: Hembras bovinas que no han parido.

EN: heifers

variabilidad

DF: Las diferencias observadas atribuibles a la heterogeneidad o diversidad en una población.

EN: variability

variación en el número de copias

DF: Variación en el número de copias de un gen particular que tiene lugar de un individuo a otro.

EN: copy number variation

variación fenotípica

DF: Cambios en la apariencia externa de un individuo.

EN: phenotypic variation

variación genética

DF: Diferencias genotípicas observadas entre dos o más especies de una población.

EN: genetic variation

variación somaclonal

DF: Variación genética que se produce por la descomposición y recomposición del ADN al dividir las células de las plantas vegetales desarrolladas en cultivo.

EN: somaclonal variation

varianza genética

DF: Varianza fenotípica de un rasgo en una población debida a heterogeneidad genética.

EN: genetic variance

variedades antiguas

DF: Variedades cuyo germoplasma ha sido conservado a través de la práctica de retener y pasar de generación en generación 1) semillas 2) propagadores vegetativos. El germoplasma podría hacer referencia a una región específica, comunidad, cultura o periodo de tiempo histórico.

EN: heirloom varieties

vasculitis

DF: Inflamación de un vaso sanguíneo.

EN: vasculitis

vasodilatación

DF: Dilatación fisiológica de los vasos sanguíneos por relajación del músculo liso vascular.

EN: vasodilation

vasopresina

DF: Hormonas octapéptidas antidiuréticas liberadas por la neuro-hipófisis de todos los vertebrados (la composición química varía con la especie). Controlan el metabolismo y el equilibrio hídrico, regulando el pulmón, branquias, riñón, etc. y la pérdida de agua, y también contraen la musculatura lisa. También pueden ser neurotransmisores. También incluyen a los derivados sintéticos de la vasopresina. Las vasopresinas se emplean farmacológicamente como

agentes renales, agentes vasoconstrictores y hemostáticos.
EN: vasopressin

vasopresina arginina

DF: Forma predominante de la hormona antidiurética en mamíferos. Se trata de un nonapéptido que contiene un residuo de arginina en residuos de 8 y dos cisteínas vinculadas al disulfuro en residuos de 1 y 6. Arg-vasopresina se usa para tratar la diabetes insípida o para mejorar el tono vasomotor y la presión arterial.
EN: arginine vasopressin

vasos del xilema

DF: Células de madera en árboles de frondosas de diámetro comparativamente grande que tienen extremos abiertos y están dispuestas una encima de otra para formar tubos continuos llamados vasos. A las aperturas de los vasos en la superficie de un pedazo de madera usualmente se les llama poros.
EN: xylem vessels

vectores de enfermedades

DF: Invertebrados o vertebrados no humanos que transmiten organismos infecciosos de un huésped a otro.
EN: disease vectors

vectores genéticos

DF: Cualquier molécula de ADN capaz de replicación autónoma en una célula huésped dentro de la cual se pueden insertar y amplificar otras secuencias de ADN. Muchas son derivadas de plásmidos, bacteriófagos o virus. Se usan para transportar genes extraños hacia células receptoras. Los vectores genéticos poseen un sitio replicador funcional y contienen marcadores genéticos para facilitar su reconocimiento selectivo.
EN: genetic vectors

vehículos aéreos no tripulados

DF: Aeronave no tripulada y todo el equipo de apoyo relativo a ella, estaciones de control, enlaces de datos, telemetría, equipo de comunicación y navegación, etc. necesarios para operar dicha aeronave.
EN: unmanned aerial vehicles

vehículos de recreación

DF: Vehículo utilizado para viajar, acampar temporalmente o por placer, tal como una casa rodante, un buggy, una caravana, etc.
EN: recreational vehicles

vehículos submarinos

DF: Cualquier embarcación submarina autoalimentada o barcaza y batería submarina remolcada.

EN: underwater vehicles

vellón

DF: Lana de cualquier parte de una oveja o de un animal similar.

EN: fleece

velocidad de sedimentación globular

DF: Determinación de la velocidad de sedimentación de los eritrocitos en sangre con anticoagulantes.

EN: erythrocyte sedimentation rate

velocidad terminal

DF: Máxima velocidad obtenible, especialmente por un cuerpo que cae libremente, en condiciones determinadas.

EN: terminal velocity

vena cava inferior

DF: Tronco venoso que recibe sangre desde las extremidades inferiores y los órganos pélvicos y abdominales.

EN: inferior vena cava

vena cava superior

DF: Tronco venoso que recibe sangre de la cabeza, el cuello, las extremidades superiores y el tórax.

EN: superior vena cava

vena safena

DF: La vena que drena el pie y la pierna.

EN: saphenous vein

venenos

DF: Secreciones animales venenosas que forman mezclas líquidas de diversas enzimas, toxinas y otras sustancias. Son producidas en glándulas especializadas y secretadas mediante sistemas de liberación particulares (nematocistos, espinas, colmillos, etc.) que incapacitan a la presa o al depredador.

EN: venoms

venenos de anfibios

DF: Venenos producidos por ranas, sapos, salamandras, etc. Las glándulas del veneno generalmente se hallan sobre la piel de la espalda y contienen glucósidos cardiotoxicos, agentes colinolíticos y otros materiales bioactivos, muchos de los cuales han sido caracterizados. Se han empleado como venenos de flecha. Entre ellos se incluyen la bufogenina, la bufotoxina, la bufagina, la bufotalina, las histrionicotoxinas y la pumiliotoxina.

EN: amphibian venoms

Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus

DF: Una especie de Alfavirus que es el agente etiológico de la encefalomiелitis equina en humanos y equinos. Es vista más comunmente en partes de América Central y del Sur. Culex,

Psorophora y Aedes son los vectores primarios de los mosquitos para la transmisión de la enfermedad.

EN: Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus

ventas

DF: Productos y servicios totales vendidos.

EN: sales

verduras

DF: Cualquier parte de una planta que es ingerida comúnmente por los humanos como alimento, pero que no es considerada culinariamente como fruta, nuez, hierba, especia o grano.

EN: vegetables

verduras de mostaza

DF: Hojas jóvenes color verde oscuro de plantas de mostaza que son usadas como una verdura cocinada o como una ensalada. Las hojas tienen un sabor pimientoso fuerte.

EN: mustard greens

vermifiltración

DF: Tecnología de filtración de aguas residuales de bajo costo, inodora y sostenible, que utiliza lombrices de tierra que se alimentan de residuos y sus interacciones con los microbios, a fin de transformar el agua contaminada orgánicamente en agua ecológica y apta para el consumo.

EN: vermifiltration

vernalización

DF: Tratamiento de semillas, plántulas, bulbos u otras partes de una planta bajo condiciones de frío para acortar el periodo vegetativo y estimular la floración.

EN: vernalization

verotoxinas

DF: Clase de toxinas que inhiben la síntesis proteínica, bloqueando la interacción del ARN ribosómico con factores de elongación de péptidos. Entre ellas se incluye la toxina Shiga, que es producida por la bacteria Shigella dysenteriae y una variedad de toxinas tipo Shiga, generadas por cepas patológicas de Escherichia coli como la Escherichia coli O157.

EN: verotoxins

verracos

DF: Cerdo adulto sin castrar que pesa habitualmente cerca de 200 kilos.

EN: boars

verrugas

DF: Tumores o proliferaciones epidérmicas benignas.

EN: warts

vertederos

DF: Terreno donde los residuos sólidos son desechados, supuestamente para evitar su salida al entorno circundante o la contaminación de este. Los residuos son esparcidos en capas, comprimidos hasta alcanzar el volumen práctico más pequeño y cubiertos con suelo compactado al final de cada día de trabajo.

EN: landfills

vesículas citoplasmáticas

DF: Estructuras limitadas por membranas, derivadas de la membrana plasmática o varias membranas intracelulares, que intervienen en el almacenamiento, el transporte o el metabolismo.

EN: cytoplasmic vesicles

vesículas de membrana de borde ciliado

DF: Preparaciones celulares intestinales artificiales obtenidas mediante homogeneización y centrifugación. Las preparaciones celulares no tienen membrana basolateral ni componentes celulares y se caracterizan por poseer una actividad de sucrasa alta.

EN: brush border membrane vesicles

vesículas encapsuladas

DF: Vesículas formadas cuando los agujeros recubiertos por membranas celulares se invaginan y desaparecen. La superficie exterior de estas vesículas está cubierta por una red en forma de proteínas de la envoltura, tales como clatrina. Sin embargo, poco después de la formación la cubierta de clatrina es extraída y entonces las vesículas se denominan endosomas.

EN: coated vesicles

vesículas sinápticas

DF: Compartimentos limitados por membranas que contienen moléculas transmisoras. Están concentrados en las terminales presinápticas y aíslan las moléculas transmisoras del citoplasma. En algunas sinapsis la liberación de transmisores tiene lugar por medio de la fusión de estas vesículas con la membrana presináptica, seguida por la exocitosis de sus contenidos.

EN: synaptic vesicles

vetas y dibujo

DF: El dibujo de una madera se refiere al modelo causado por las diferencias de color en la madera, y también al patrón creado por los diferentes tipos de vetas. La veta se refiere a la dirección en que van las fibras de la madera. Los tipos de veta incluyen: recto, ondulado, irregular, espiral, rizado, entrecruzado y ojo de pájaro. Estas propiedades de la madera se interrelacionan y los términos frecuentemente se usan juntos.

EN: grain and figure

veteranos

DF: Persona con amplia experiencia en una ocupación o actividad particular.

EN: veterans

viabilidad

DF: Habilidad de una célula, organismo, espora, semilla, u otro ser vivo de sobrevivir y continuar sus procesos de vida.

EN: viability

viabilidad celular

DF: Periodo de viabilidad de una célula caracterizado por la aptitud para desempeñar ciertas funciones como metabolismo, crecimiento, reproducción, algunas formas de capacidad de respuesta y adaptabilidad.

EN: cell viability

viabilidad de población

DF: Probabilidad de que suficientes individuos de una población sobrevivan a la edad reproductiva y eviten la desaparición de la población.

EN: population viability

vías de exposición

DF: Ruta en la que una población está expuesta a un agente biológico, químico o físico desde su nacimiento.

EN: exposure pathways

vías fluviales

DF: Usar para referirse a un cuerpo de agua navegable.

EN: waterways

vías fluviales vegetadas

DF: Canales escalonados construidos en los que se siembra pasto u otro tipo adecuado de vegetación. Esta hace que el agua fluya más lentamente, mientras que la vía fluvial transporta el agua a una desembocadura estable a una velocidad no erosiva.

EN: vegetated waterways

vibriosis

DF: Infección bacteriana causada por organismos del género *Vibrio*, comúnmente *Vibrio vulnificus* o *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*.

EN: vibriosis

Viburnum burkwoodii

DF: Híbrido interespecífico entre *Viburnum carlesii* x *Viburnum utile*.

EN: *Viburnum burkwoodii*

vida media

DF: Tiempo que le toma a una sustancia (fármaco, nucleido

radiactivo, u otras) perder la mitad de su actividad farmacológica, fisiológica o radiológica.

EN: half life

vida silvestre

DF: Especies de plantas y animales libres y salvajes.

EN: wildlife

vides

DF: Plantas leñosas o herbáceas las cuales producen tallos flexibles que escalar, pista, o fluencia. Las viñas pueden estar postradas en el suelo o zarcillos, tallos volubles, u otros mecanismos para aferrarse a las estructuras naturales y artificiales.

EN: vines

vientos alisios

DF: Vientos tropicales que soplan constantemente desde los centros de alta presión subtropicales hacia la zona de baja presión ecuatorial.

EN: trade winds

vigas de madera

DF: Una madera estructural (i.e. madera que es relativamente amplia en tamaño, fuerza y rigidez) sosteniendo una carga aplicada transversalmente a ella.

EN: wood beams

vigilancia de una enfermedad

DF: Una colección, análisis, y comunicación de información con el propósito de prevenir y controlar una enfermedad, especialmente aplicable a enfermedades infecciosas.

EN: disease surveillance

vigor

DF: Salud y fuerza de un organismo que se demuestra en el crecimiento, gran fertilidad, gran tamaño y longevidad.

EN: vigor

vinos

DF: Todas las bebidas alcohólicas hechas a manera de vino, incluyendo vinos espumantes y carbonatados, vino hecho del mosto condensado de uva, vino elaborado de otros productos agrícolas diferentes al jugo de uvas, vino de imitación y productos vendidos como vino, incluyendo la sidra y el sake. En cada caso sólo si contienen no menos de 7 por ciento y no más de 24 por ciento de alcohol por volumen.

EN: wines

vinos de arroz

DF: Bebida alcohólica hecha de arroz fermentado.

EN: rice wines

vinos de frutas

DF: El vino de fruta es producido por la fermentación alcohólica del zumo de frutas o bayas maduras, excepto uvas. Durante la producción, se le puede agregar mosto de fruta condensado, aguardiente de fruta, alcohol, y azúcar.

EN: fruit wines

vinos de mesa

DF: Cualquier vino que contenga menos del 14 por ciento de alcohol por volumen, por lo general destinado a servirse con las comidas. No confundir con vinos dulces, vinos de postre, vinos encabezados (fortificados), etc.

EN: table wines

vinos de postre

DF: Un vino que tiene un contenido alcohólico de más de 14 por ciento pero que no excede el 24 por ciento por volumen.

EN: dessert wines

vinos enriquecidos

DF: Un vino al cual se le ha añadido una cantidad adicional de alcohol, a menudo en forma de brandy.

EN: fortified wines

vinos espumosos

DF: Vino elaborado con dióxido de carbono efervescente, resultado solamente de la fermentación del vino dentro de un envase, tanque o botella.

EN: sparkling wines

violencia familiar

DF: Abuso físico deliberado, a menudo reiterado, de parte de un miembro de la familia hacia otro: cónyuges, padres, hijos, hermanos o cualquier otro miembro de la familia.

EN: family violence

viremia

DF: Presencia de virus en la sangre.

EN: viremia

virginiamicina

DF: Complejo antibiótico polipéptido cíclico de *Streptomyces virginiae*, *loidensis* S., *mitakaensis*, S. *Pristina spiralis*, *ostreogriseus* S., y otros. Consta de 2 componentes principales, factor de virginiamicina M1 y S1. Se utiliza para tratar las infecciones con organismos gram-positivos, y como promotor del crecimiento en el ganado vacuno, cerdos y aves de corral.

EN: virginiamycin

virion

DF: Partícula viral extracelular completa compuesta por ARN o ADN y su cubierta proteica asociada que es capaz de causar una infección.

EN: virion

viroides

DF: Grupo de patógenos que comprende los más pequeños agentes conocidos que causan enfermedad infecciosa. No son capsulados y son capaces de replicarse autónomamente en células susceptibles. Los viroides positivamente identificados están compuestos de ARN de una sola hebra y han sido aislados de plantas superiores, pero se sospecha la existencia de viroides ADN patógenos de animales.

EN: viroids

viruela

DF: An acute, highly contagious, often fatal infectious disease caused by an orthopoxvirus characterized by a biphasic febrile course and distinctive progressive skin eruptions. Vaccination has succeeded in eradicating smallpox worldwide. Enfermedad infecciosa aguda, muy contagiosa y a menudo mortal, causada por un ortopoxvirus, caracterizada por un curso febril bifásico y erupciones cutáneas que se extienden. Mediante la vacunación se ha logrado erradicar esta enfermedad en todo el mundo.

EN: smallpox

virulencia

DF: Grado de patogenicidad dentro de un grupo o especie de microorganismos o virus, indicado por la tasa de casos fatales y/o la habilidad del organismo para invadir los tejidos del huésped.

EN: virulence

virus ayudantes

DF: Virus que permiten a los virus defectuosos reproducir o formar una envoltura proteica complementando la función del gen ausente del virus defectuoso (satélite). El virus ayudante o el satélite pueden o no pertenecer al mismo género.

EN: helper viruses

virus callistephus

DF: Enfermedad que afecta a varias plantas y que es causada por fitoplasmas transmitidos por saltahojas; produce enanización y tinción de color amarillo de las plantas.

EN: aster yellows

virus de las plantas

DF: Virus que infectan hospedantes vegetales.

EN: plant viruses

virus de los insectos

DF: Virus que infectan a los insectos huéspedes.

EN: insect viruses

virus de los invertebrados

DF: Virus que afectan a los huéspedes invertebrados.

EN: invertebrate viruses

virus de polihedrosis citoplasmática

DF: Grupo de virus entomopatogénicos que infectan artrópodos.

De acuerdo con el Comité Internacional de Taxonomía de Virus (ICTV, la sigla en inglés), los virus de polihedrosis citoplasmática se clasifican dentro de la familia Reoviridae y el género Cypovirus. Los virus de polihedrosis citoplasmática tienen un rango de huéspedes muy amplio, que afecta principalmente a insectos lepidópteros. La polihedrosis citoplasmática ha sido reconocida como una de las enfermedades más importantes del gusano de la seda, lo cual inflige pérdidas económicas considerables a la industria de la sericultura en Japón.

EN: cytoplasmic polyhedrosis viruses

virus de vertebrados

DF: Virus que afectan a huéspedes vertebrados.

EN: vertebrate viruses

virus satélite

DF: Virus defectuosos que pueden multiplicarse solamente por medio de su asociación con un virus asistente que complementa el gen defectuoso. Pueden ser relacionados con ciertos virus vegetales o animales o bacteriófagos. Se diferencian del ARN satélite en que pueden codificar su propia proteína de cubierta.

EN: satellite viruses

virutas de madera

DF: Partícula pequeña de madera de dimensiones indefinidas, producida incidentalmente en ciertas operaciones de carpintería que suponen el uso de cabezales que con frecuencia giran en la dirección del grano. Esta acción de corte produce virutas finas de diversos grosores, a menudo biseladas al menos en un borde, gruesas en el otro y generalmente curvas.

EN: wood shavings

viscoelasticidad

DF: Capacidad de un material para presentar en forma simultánea respuestas viscosas o elásticas a la deformación.

EN: viscoelasticity

viscometría

DF: Medición de la viscosidad de un fluido.

EN: viscometry

viscómetros

DF: Instrumentos que miden la viscosidad de un líquido.
EN: viscometers

viscosidad

DF: Rozamiento dentro de un fluido que hace que este se resista a fluir. La viscosidad absoluta se indica normalmente en centipoise. La viscosidad cinemática, que es igual a la viscosidad absoluta dividida entre la densidad del fluido, suele ser reportada en unidades de centistokes (cSt).

EN: viscosity

viscosidad (descomposición de alimentos)

DF: Condición de los productos alimenticios en la cual la proliferación de ciertas bacterias causa una mucosidad viscosa y fibrosa.

EN: ropiness

visión artificial

DF: Capacidad de las computadoras para analizar estímulos visuales y actuar de acuerdo con ellos.

EN: computer vision

visión binocular

DF: Mezcla de imágenes separadas vista por cada ojo en una imagen compuesta.

EN: binocular vision

visión cromática

DF: Capacidad para ver diferentes longitudes de onda en el espectro de colores de la luz visible debida a la fotorrecepción en los conos de la retina.

EN: color vision

visión nocturna

DF: Capacidad para ver en la oscuridad de la noche o con bajos niveles de iluminación, a causa de la fotorrecepción de los bastoncillos de la retina.

EN: night vision

vitricación

DF: Transformación de un líquido en un sólido cristalino sin que se formen cristales durante el proceso de enfriamiento.

EN: vitrification

vivienda pública

DF: Vivienda que es típicamente proporcionada a personas o familias de bajos ingresos, y es poseída y administrada por un gobierno.

EN: public housing

vivípara (plantas)

DF: Plantas que tienen semillas o bulbilos que germinan mientras aún se encuentran unidos a la planta madre, por ejemplo, mangle, Allium.

EN: vivipary (plants)

vivíparos (animales)

DF: Que producen crías vivas desde el cuerpo.

EN: vivipary (animals)

vivisección

DF: Incisión o intervención quirúrgica que se realiza en un animal vivo, a menudo con fines de investigación fisiológica o patológica.

EN: vivisection

volumen de ventilación pulmonar

DF: Volumen de aire inspirado o expirado durante cada ciclo respiratorio normal, en reposo. Se abrevia TV o V subscripto T.

EN: tidal volume

volumen sanguíneo

DF: Volumen de sangre circulante. Es la suma del volumen de plasma y el volumen de eritrocitos.

EN: blood volume

vólvulo gástrico

DF: Rotación del estómago que puede producir una isquemia gástrica y la obstrucción de los conductos gástricos. Se suele asociar a hernias diafragmáticas.

EN: stomach volvulus

vólvulo intestinal

DF: Torsión anormal o desplazamiento de los intestinos, que causa obstrucción intestinal.

EN: intestinal volvulus

W

Western blotting

DF: Identificación de proteínas o péptidos que se han separado por electroforesis por blotting y luego se han transferido a tiras de papel de nitrocelulosa. Los blots se detectan entonces con el uso de anticuerpos radiomarcados.

EN: Western blotting

Western equine encephalitis virus

DF: Una especie de Alfavirus que es el agente etiológico de encefalomiелitis equina en humanos y equinos en los Estados Unidos, Canadá Meridional y parte de América del Sur. Los mosquitos Culex son los vectores primarios para ambas transmisiones entre las epizootias de aves salvajes y la transmisión en humanos.

EN: Western equine encephalitis virus

Wolbachia

DF: Género de bacterias asociada con antrópodos y nematoides filariales.
EN: Wolbachia

world wide web

DF: Conjunto de sitios de Internet que ofrecen recursos de textos, imágenes, sonido y animaciones a través del protocolo de transferencia de hipertexto.
EN: world wide web

X

xantofilas

DF: Formas de carotenoides oxigenadas. Suelen derivarse de los alfacarotenos y los betacarotenos.
EN: xanthophylls

xenobióticos

DF: Sustancias químicas ajenas al sistema biológico. Entre ellas se incluyen compuestos que existen en forma natural, medicamentos, agentes ambientales, carcinógenos, insecticidas, etc.
EN: xenobiotics

xenodiagnóstico

DF: Método para diagnosticar una enfermedad en un organismo, se inocula el organismo causal putativo en un segundo animal de especie diferente. Se ha utilizado para la detección de parásitos (*Trypanosoma cruzi* y *Trichinella spiralis*) cuando las extensiones de sangre periférica son negativas.
EN: xenodiagnosis

xenoestrógenos

DF: Sustancias extrañas con propiedades estrogénicas que se asemejan al efecto del estrógeno en el cuerpo.
EN: xenoestrogens

xenoinjerto

DF: Transplante entre animales de diferentes especies.
EN: xenotransplantation

xerofitas

DF: Plantas que se han adaptado a vivir con un suministro limitado de agua.
EN: xerophytes

xeroftalmia

DF: Sequedad de la superficie del ojo causada por la carencia de lágrimas o secreciones conjuntivales. Puede estar asociada a la deficiencia de vitamina A, un traumatismo o cualquier padecimiento en el que los párpados no se cierran completamente.
EN: xerophthalmia

xilano

DF: Polisacárido compuesto por residuos de xilosa. Los xilanos generalmente están unidos en el locus 1,4 y se presentan en la celulosa de la madera y, particularmente, en la paja y el salvado de cereal.

EN: xylan

xilema

DF: Un tejido de planta vascular que conduce agua y sales minerales desde las raíces hasta las hojas.

EN: xylem

Y

yesos (medicina)

DF: Preparaciones hechas de fibra de vidrio, plástico, o venda impregnada con yeso usadas para la inmovilización de varias partes del cuerpo en caso de fracturas, dislocaciones, y heridas infectadas.

EN: casts (medical)

yodatos

DF: Sales inorgánicas de ácido iódico (HIO₃).

EN: iodates

yoduro peroxidasa

DF: Hemoproteína que cataliza la oxidación del yoduro a yodo radical con la yodación posterior de muchos compuestos orgánicos, en particular las proteínas.

EN: iodide peroxidase

Z

zánganos

DF: Machos de las abejas y las avispas sociales.

EN: drones (insects)

zearalenona

DF: (S-(E))-3,4,5,6,8,10-hexahidro-14,16-dihidroxi-3-metil-1H-2-benzoxaciclotetradecino-1,7(8H)-diona. Uno de varios compuestos conocidos bajo el nombre general de lactonas del ácido resorcílico. Las formas cis, trans, dextro y levo han sido aisladas del hongo *Gibberella zeae* (anteriormente *Fusarium graminearum*). Presentan actividad estrogénica, causan toxicidad en el ganado como contaminantes del alimento y han sido utilizadas como sustitutos anabólicos o de estrógenos.

EN: zearalenone

zeína

DF: Grupo de proteínas de almacenamiento de semillas, solubles en alcohol, de cuerpos proteicos que se hallan en el retículo endoplasmático de la endosperma del maíz.

EN: zein

zona béntica

DF: Hábitat del fondo de un cuerpo de agua, tal como el fondo marino o el fondo lacustre.

EN: benthic zone

Zona de maíz

DF: Región de la zona central de los Estados Unidos, donde se produce maíz en gran escala; cubre los estados de Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska y Ohio.

EN: Corn Belt region

zona eufótica

DF: Capa superficial de un cuerpo de agua donde penetra suficiente luz para permitir que se produzca fotosíntesis, hasta una profundidad en que la intensidad de la luz disminuye a 1% de luz incidente.

EN: euphotic zone

zona litoral

DF: Área llana a orillas de un lago, río u otra masa de agua o cerca de ella.

EN: littoral zone

zona silvestre

DF: Tierra sin cultivar e inhabitada por humanos.

EN: wilderness

zonas agroecológicas

DF: Áreas de tierras clasificadas por sus atributos biofísicos (tales como disponibilidad de humedad del suelo, temperatura, duración del período de crecimiento) para agrupar tipos de uso de tierras en unidades homogéneas para consideraciones de producción agrícola.

EN: agroecological zones

zonas áridas

DF: Tipo de clima seco con menos de 25 centímetros de precipitación por año.

EN: arid zones

zonas de amortiguamiento del humedal

DF: Área naturalmente cubierta de vegetación adyacente a un humedal o aguas superficiales que controla la contaminación y la erosión y conserva el funcionamiento del humedal.

EN: wetland buffers

zonas ecológicas

DF: Unidades biogeográficas grandes de tierra/agua que se caracterizan por sus especies y comunidades diversas. Las principales ecozonas se subdividen en muchas ecorregiones más pequeñas que comparten comunidades naturales, clima, factores meteorológicos, topografía, elevación, tipos de

suelo, factores edáficos y otras características físicas similares.

EN: ecological zones

zonas húmedas

DF: Regiones en que la humedad relativa promedio es alta y las precipitaciones son suficientes para permitir la existencia de bosques.

EN: humid zones

zonas industriales abandonadas

DF: Áreas de terreno previamente utilizado, cuya urbanización o reutilización puede verse afectada por la contaminación ambiental actual o percibida.

EN: brownfields

zonas semiáridas

DF: Regiones que se caracterizan por las precipitaciones escasas e irregulares, en las cuales la vegetación que prevalece consiste en pasto corto y ralo, champas y arbustos.

EN: semiarid zones

zonas subhúmedas

DF: Regiones donde el clima es intermedio, entre semiárido y húmedo, y las precipitaciones contribuyen al crecimiento denso de pastos largos o cortos, pero no de bosques.

EN: subhumid zones

zonificación

DF: En términos generales, demarcación de un área de planificación mediante la ordenanza en zonas y el establecimiento de un reglamento que regule el uso de la tierra (comercial, industrial, residencial, tipo de estructura residencial) y la ubicación, la dimensión, la altura, la forma, el uso y la cobertura de las estructuras en cada zona.

EN: zoning

zonificación agrícola

DF: Zonificación que restringe el uso de la tierra a la agricultura y a otros usos de baja densidad.

EN: agricultural zoning

zoonosis

DF: Enfermedades de animales no humanos que se transmiten a los seres humanos o que pueden ser transmitidas de los seres humanos a animales no humanos.

EN: zoonoses

zooplancton

DF: Organismos animales diminutos, a menudo microscópicos, que flotan libremente en los sistemas acuáticos. Incluyen a los protozoos, rotíferos,

crustáceos, y larvas de animales más grandes, como los anélidos y los peces, que se alimentan de otro tipo de plancton.

EN: zooplankton

zugunruhe

DF: Inquietud migratoria nocturna o necesidad de migrar espontánea, estacionalmente apropiada, que ha sido vista sobre todo en aves migratorias como expresión de condiciones migratorias.

EN: Zugunruhe