

Glossary

Aggregates—coarse particulate material such as crushed stone, gravel, sand, clay, and marl, used in the construction of buildings, roads, dams, and other infrastructure as a base material or in composite material such as concrete

Agroecology—an interdisciplinary science that applies ecological concepts and principles to the design, development, and management of sustainable agricultural systems and includes mineral cycles, energy transformations, and biological processes, and socioeconomic relationships

Agrogeology—a study of geological processes that influence the distribution and formation of soils and the application of geological materials in farming and forestry systems as means of maintaining and enhancing soil productivity for increased social, economic and environmental benefits

Alluvial deposits—material, like silt, sand, clay, gravel, and other organic matter deposited by rivers

Basalt—a mafic, extrusive, igneous rock formed from the rapid cooling of lava rich in magnesium and iron that is ideal for remineralization

Biomass—the amount of living matter in a given habitat, expressed either as the weight of organisms per unit area or as the volume of organisms per unit volume of habitat

Byproduct—something, often unintentionally, produced in a usually industrial or biological process, specifically with regard to remineralization the finely ground rock dust that is produced during the grinding of rocks for coarser products in the operations of the aggregate industry

Carbon sequestration—the long term removal, capture, or sequestration of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to slow or reverse atmospheric CO₂ pollution and to mitigate or reverse global warming

Enhanced Rock Weathering (ERW)—a geoengineering strategy that can help accelerate carbon dioxide sequestration by amending soils with crushed reactive rocks to increase the rate of silicate weathering

Fossil fuels—any combustible organic material, such as oil, coal, or natural gas, derived from the remains of former life

Glacial gravel—a mixture of rock types that have been crushed on to the soil mantle by glaciers

Glacial Loess—a layer of fine, mineral-rich material created when glaciers grind rocks to a fine powder which can be carried by streams and waterways and blown by the wind

<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/loess/>

Igneous rock—a type of rock that is ideal for remineralization and is formed by the cooling and solidifying of molten materials beneath the Earth's surface, or at its surface, as lava

Mesh screen—a screen used in the stone and aggregate industry to measure the fineness of the rock materials

Metamorphic rock—a type of rock that is ideal for remineralization and was once one form of rock but has changed to another under the influence of heat, pressure, or some other agent without passing through a liquid phase such as through volcanism

Mineral fines—the way the aggregate industry often refers to their byproduct

Nutrient density—crops with a high quantity of a broad spectrum of different minerals, vitamins, phytonutrients, and antioxidants in a healthy ratio

<http://72.27.231.201/news/nutrient-dense-crops>

Organic—the production of food that utilizes feed or fertilizer of plant or animal origin without employment of chemically formulated fertilizers, growth stimulants, antibiotics, or pesticides

Regenerative Agriculture—a system of farming principles and practices that increases biodiversity, enriches soils, improves watersheds, and enhances ecosystem services and aims to capture carbon in soil.

Remineralization—restoring soils and forests and sequestering carbon using finely ground, hard silicate rock dust and sea minerals

Rock dust—finely crushed hard silicate rock processed by natural or mechanical means, containing a broad spectrum of minerals and trace elements widely used in organic farming practices

Sedimentary rock—a type of rock that is generally not ideal for remineralization as it is more depleted in minerals and formed of mechanical, chemical, or organic sediment

Silicate minerals—rock-forming minerals made up of silicate groups that are the largest and most important class of minerals

Soil fertility—the ability of soil to sustain agricultural plant growth to provide plant habitat and result in sustained and consistent yields of high quality