Common Terms and Definitions

Cannabis– An informal term used to refer to products classified as marijuana. As of 2018, marijuana is defined by the U.S. federal government as any *Cannabis* plant that contains at least 0.3% THC.

Cannabis– A term referring to all forms of the plant, which includes the species *Cannabis sativa* and *Cannabis indica*, as well as hybrids of these two species. This term can refer to both marijuana and hemp.

Cannabinoids– The pharmacologically active chemicals unique to *Cannabis*. These chemicals are primarily found in the flowers and leaves; the stalk and seed of the plant contain only negligible quantities.

CBD (Cannabidiol)– A non-psychoactive chemical found in *Cannabis*. An FDA-approved prescription formulation of CBD, *Epidiolex*, is available in the U.S.

Hemp– A term that historically refers to *Cannabis* plants harvested for their fibrous stalks. As of 2018, hemp is defined by the U.S. federal government as any *Cannabis* plant that contains less than 0.3% THC.

Sinsemilla– A form of *Cannabis* that is specially grown to prevent the production of seeds. This special growing process yields a higher concentration of THC, which is typically around 18%.

Synthetic THC– Some FDA-approved products that, although chemically identical to THC, are created synthetically in the lab. These products, which include dronabinol and nabilone, are regulated as prescription medications and are not subject to cannabis regulations.

THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol)– The primary psychoactive chemical found in *Cannabis*. As of 2018, the U.S. federal government uses the concentration of THC to determine the legal status of a given *Cannabis* plant.