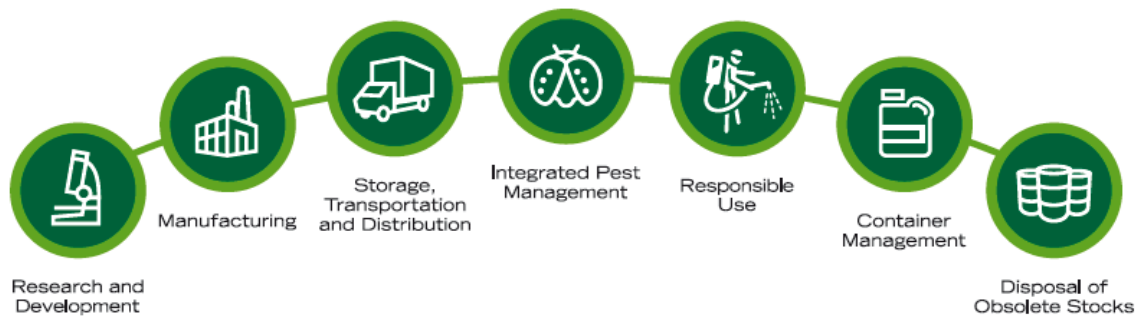


Glossary of Crop Protection



Bangladesh Crop Protection Association (BCPA)

www.bcpabd.com

Abiotic components	Abiotic components or abiotic factors are non-living chemical and physical parts of the environment that affect living organisms and the functioning of ecosystems. abiotic factors include water, light, radiation, temperature, humidity, atmosphere, acidity, salinity, etc.
Abiotic Stress	Abiotic stress is the negative impact of non-living factors on the living organisms in a specific environment; The most basic stressors include high winds, extreme temperatures, drought, flood, salinity and other natural disasters.
Absorption	Penetration of a substance into an organism by various processes. It is the process of one material (absorbent) being retained by another (absorbate). In spectrophotometry, absorption of light at characteristic wavelengths or bands of wavelengths is used to identify the chemical nature of molecules, atoms, or ions and measure the concentrations.
Absorption spectra	An electromagnetic spectrum in which a decrease in intensity of radiation at specific wavelengths or ranges of wavelengths characteristic of an absorbing substance is manifested especially as a pattern of dark lines or bands
Acceptable daily intake (ADI)	Estimate of the amount of a substance in food or drinking water, expressed on a body-mass basis which can be ingested daily over a lifetime by humans without appreciable health risk
Accidental Exposure	Unintended contact with a substance or change in the physical environment (including, e.g., pesticide, radiation) resulting from an accident.
Accumulation	An accumulation is a gathering or increase of something over time. Progressive increase in the amount of a substance in an organism or part of an organism that occurs because the rate of intake exceeds the organism's ability to remove the substance from the body
Accuracy	The closeness of a measurement to the true value.
Acidity	Acidity is the tendency of a compound to act as an H ⁺ donor.
Active Ingredient (ai)	Component of a pesticide formulation contributing to the direct or indirect biological activity against pests , or in regulating metabolism/growth, etc
Acute Toxicity	Acute toxicity describes the adverse effects of a substance that result either from a single exposure or from multiple exposures in a short period of time. To be described as acute toxicity, the adverse effects should occur within 14 days of the administration of the substance
Adhesive traps	Sticky traps may be simple flat panels or enclosed structures, often baited, that ensnare insects with an adhesive substance. Sticky traps are widely used in agricultural and indoor pest monitoring

Adulterated pesticide	A pesticide any component of which has been substituted wholly or in part, or any constituent of which has been wholly or in part abstracted, added or modified in quantity compared with the regulatory specification on record.
Aerosol	An aerosol is a suspension of fine solid particles or liquid droplets in air or another gas. Aerosol usually refers to an aerosol spray that disperses pesticide droplets from a can or similar container.
Aerosol Dispensers (AE)	The product shall consist of a liquid formulation in a pressurised, non-refillable aerosol dispenser, containing propellant(s), synergist(s) and other formulants as required, intended for release of the active ingredient into the air in the form of an aerosol.
Agriculture	The science, art, or occupation concerned with raising of useful plants and livestock to fulfill all basic needs of human or economic gain.
Agronomy	The science of crop production and soil management.
Algicide	Algaecide or algicide is a biocide used for killing and preventing the growth of algae.
Alkalinity	Alkalinity is a quantitative measurement of the ability of an aqueous solution to neutralize an acid.
Alternative host	A plant other than the main host that a parasite can colonize; alternative hosts are not required for completion of the developmental cycle of the parasite
Annual	A plant that completes its life cycle from seed in one year.
Antenna	A pair of sensory organs located on the head of an insect, above the mouthparts.
Anthraco	Disease caused by acervuli-forming fungi (order Melanconiales) and characterized by sunken lesions and necrosis
Antibiosis	The resistance of a plant to insect attack by having, for example, a thick cuticle, hairy leaves, toxic sap, etc
Antibiotic	An antibiotic is a type of antimicrobial substance active against bacteria. It is the most important type of antibacterial agent for fighting bacterial infections,
Anticoagulant	A substance commonly used in rodenticides that prevents blood clotting, resulting in internal hemorrhaging.
Antidote	Substance used as a medical treatment to counteract pesticide poisoning.
Anti-feedant	A chemical possessing the property of inhibiting the feeding of certain insect pests

Antigen	An antigen is a molecule or molecular structure, such as may be present at the outside of a pathogen, that can be bound to by an antigen-specific antibody or B cell antigen receptor (BCR). The presence of antigens in the body normally triggers an immune response.
Aphid	Small, sucking insect of the family Aphididae (order Homoptera) that produces honeydew and injures plants when in large populations
Arthropod	An arthropod is an invertebrate animal having an exoskeleton, a segmented body, and paired jointed appendages which includes insects, arachnids, myriapods, and crustaceans
AUDPC (Area Under Disease Progress Curve)	A measure of the total amount of disease over a period of time, determined from graphs of disease vs. time, which can be used to compare epidemics quantitatively
Augmentation	Biological control practices intended to increase the number or effectiveness of existing natural enemies.
Autocide	The control of a pest by the sterile-male technique
Autoclave	An autoclave is a machine used to carry out industrial and scientific processes requiring elevated temperature and pressure in relation to ambient pressure/temperature used to perform sterilization
Autoinjector	An injection device for automated methods development in which the sample loop is repeatedly filled from a large sample reservoir rather than a sample vial carousel.
Autosampler	A multiple sample injector, usually with a rack or carousel to hold sample vials or a sample well plate, designed for unattended programmed operation in which a sample is loaded by either pushing or pulling sample into the loop injection loop with air or hydraulic pressure.
Autozero	Detector, integrator, or computer function capable of setting detector signal value (baseline?) to zero
Auxins	Organic substances that cause stem elongation.
Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)	A group of bacteria that causes disease in certain insects. Formulations of several subspecies of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> are used as insecticides, most commonly for caterpillars but for other pests as well (e.g., mosquito larvae).
Bactericide	A pesticide used to control or destroy bacteria, typically in the home, schools, or on hospital equipment
Bait (ready for use)	A formulation designed to attract and be eaten by the target pests.

Bait station	A box or container designed to hold a mixture of attractive bait and pesticide to kill insects, rodents, or other pests and including baffles, small openings, or other design features to prevent access to the bait by nontarget animals.
Band	The disk of resolved compound moving down the column. Band spreading cause by diffusion tends to remix already separated bands.
Band application	Treatment of a band of soil in row-crops, usually covering plant rows, with either sprays or granules.
Basal treatment	Applied to encircle the stem of a plant just above the soil surface such that foliage contact is minimal. A term used mostly to describe treatment of woody plant.
Baseline	Detector signal versus time if no peaks are present. Good indicator of pulsing, air bubbles, electrical noise, or impurities
Batch	A defined quantity of material produced in a single series of operations.
Beetle	Any insect of the order Coleoptera characterized by elytra (thickened outer wings), chewing mouth parts, and complete metamorphosis
Biennial	A plant that completes its life cycle in two years and usually does not flower until the second growing season.
Bioaccumulation	Progressive increase in the amount of a substance in an organism or part of an organism that occurs because the rate of intake exceeds the organism's ability to remove the substance from the body
Bioassay	Any test (assay) using a living organism
Bioavailability	Rate and extent to which a pesticide or metabolite can be absorbed by an organism and is available for metabolism or interaction with biologically significant receptors.
Biochemicals	Chemicals those are either naturally occurring or identical to naturally occurring substances. Examples include hormones, pheromones, and enzymes. Biochemicals function as pesticides through non-toxic, non-lethal modes of action, such as disrupting the mating pattern of insects, regulating growth, or acting as repellants. Biochemicals tend to be environmentally compatible and are thus important to Integrated Pest Management programs.
Biodegradation	Biodegradation is the breakdown or transformation of pesticides by microbial agents which normally occurs in water and soil. The microorganisms participating in biodegradation include fungi, bacteria and other microorganisms that use pesticides as their substrate.

Biological Control	The control of pests by employing predators, parasites, or disease; the natural enemies are encouraged and disseminated by man.
Biological Control Agent	A natural enemy, antagonist or competitor, or other organism, used for pest control
Biological Half-life	For a substance, the time required for the amount of that substance in a biological system to be reduced to one-half of its initial value by biological processes, when the rate of removal is approximately exponential
Biotechnology	The development of genetically modified organisms through the use of modern technology and processes, including genetic engineering
Biting and Chewing type mouthparts	It is the primitive type of mouthpart and consists of Labrum, Labrum-epipharynx, Mandibles, Maxillae, Hypopharynx, Labium. e.g. Cockroach & grasshopper.
Blights	Diseases that hurt and sometimes destroy plants. Blights will cause a plant to wither, stop growing, or cause all or parts of it to die.
Blurred vision	Blurred vision is an ocular symptom where vision becomes less precise may caused by poisoning or by other physical disorder.
Boiling point	The boiling point of a substance is the temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid equals the pressure surrounding the liquid and the liquid changes into a vapor. The boiling point of a liquid varies depending upon the surrounding environmental pressure
Boll	The subspherical or ovoid fruit of flax or cotton.
Boot	The upper leaf sheath of a grass.
Brand	Proprietary brand of pesticide officially approved by the Ministry of Agriculture
Broadleaf weeds	Broadleaf weeds often have wide leaves can emerge annually, biennially, or perennially that spread through their seeds and or rhizomes.
Bulk density	The mass of dry soil per unit bulk volume. The bulk volume is determined before drying to constant weight at 105 C.
Calibration	The process to determine the amount of pesticide that will be applied to the target area.
Canker	Round-to-irregular sunken, swollen, flattened, cracked, discoloured, or dead areas on the stems, twigs or trunk caused by numerous species of fungi.
Carbamate Pesticides	Carbamates are organic pesticides derived from carbamic acid. Carbamates have fairly high insect and mammalian toxicities as cholinesterase inhibitors.

Carcinogen	A carcinogen is any substance, radionuclide, or radiation that promotes carcinogenesis, the formation of cancer.
Carrier	Gas, liquid, or solid substance used to absorb, adsorb, dilute, or suspend a pesticide during application
CAS® No	Chemical Abstracts Service® Registry number.
CIPAC	Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council
Caterpillar	The larva of a moth or butterfly.
Cation exchange capacity (CEC)	The sum total of exchangeable cations that a soil can adsorb. Expressed as moles or mmoles of negative charge per kg of soil.
Chain-of-custody	The ability of the inspector to guarantee the identity and integrity of the enforcement sample from seizure, custody, transport, storage and analysis to reporting of test results
Chemical Control	Pest management practices which rely upon the application of synthetic or naturally-derived pesticides.
Chemical Degradation	The act or process of simplifying or breaking down a molecule into smaller parts, either naturally or artificially.
Chemosterilant	Chemical used to render an insect sterile without killing it.
Chewing Insect	Insects with chewing mouth parts are responsible for ragged leaves, foliage consumption, and mining in leaves, stems and trunks of plants. Perhaps the most widely recognized type of insect damage to plants is chewing insect damage. Chewing damage is caused by insects with mouth parts consisting of two opposing mandibles, or jaws.
Chromatography	A separation technique producing a qualitative record of the relative amounts of components.
Chronic toxicity	The toxicity of a material determined beyond 24 hours and usually after several weeks of exposure.
Citrus	Citrus is a genus of flowering trees and shrubs in the rue family, Rutaceae. Plants in the genus produce citrus fruits, including important crops such as oranges, lemons, grapefruits, pomelos, and limes
Cocoon	A case, made partly or completely of silk, which protects the pupa in many insects, especially the moths. The cocoon is made by the larva before it pupates
Co-formulant	Co-formulant means a non-active ingredient component of a formulated product.
Cole Crop	A term for vegetable plants in the Brassica genus including broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, etc.

Column	A metal tube in which the HPLC separation occurs, packed with porous packing held in place at each end by a fritted filter in an end-cap. End-caps are secured to the column with ferrules and can be opened for frit cleaning.
Column Blank	A length of tubing, fitted with compression fittings simulating column ends, used to replace the column for system cleaning and diagnosis.
Column Heaters	Heaters designed to allow elevated temperature operation by jacketing the column, injector, and tubing lines. Especially useful for shortening run times and inducing a changing when using temperature resistant zirconium columns. Best systems use fast response Peltier heating/cooling.
Coma	A coma is a deep state of prolonged unconsciousness in which a person fails to respond normally to painful stimuli, light, or sound; lacks a normal wake-sleep cycle; and does not initiate voluntary actions caused by neurological disorder.
Commodity	A commodity is a useful and valuable physical good that can be bought or sold on the commodity market.
Common Name of Pesticide	Common names are approved by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) based on given guidelines. The process of registering common names usually starts with the pesticides manufacturers submitting proposals for names to ISO and the ISO committee checks that the proposed names comply with the rules, not misleading, and are not likely to be confused with the existing names of pesticides or drugs. Once common names are approved by ISO, they no longer belong to the company, but rather they can be used in other countries.
Compatibility	The absence of adverse or unwanted reactions/interactions (physical, chemical or biological) when chemicals or formulations are mixed together.
Compliance	The full implementation of legal requirements
Container	Anything that contains or can contain something to hold or store things in such as a drum, bottle, packet, carton, box, can etc.
Contaminant	An unexpected biological, chemical, physical, or radiological substance in a technical or formulated pesticide, which in sufficient concentration, can adversely affect living organisms through air, water, soil, and/or food.
Contamination	Contamination is the presence of a constituent, impurity, or some other undesirable element that spoils, corrupts, infects, makes unfit, or makes inferior a material, physical body, natural environment, workplace, etc
Control	To reduce damage or pest density to a level below the economic threshold

Convulsions	A sudden, violent, irregular movement of the body, caused by involuntary contraction of muscles and associated especially with brain disorders such as epilepsy, the presence of certain toxins or other agents in the blood
Corrosive	Corrosive refers to a substance that has the power to cause irreversible damage or destroy another substance by contact. A corrosive substance may attack a wide variety of materials, but the term is usually applied to chemicals that can cause chemical burns upon contact with living tissue. A corrosive substance may be a solid, liquid, or gas.
Counterfeit pesticide	A pesticide made by someone other than the approved or registered manufacturer, by copying or imitating an original product without authority or right, with a view to deceive or defraud, and then marketing the copied or forged product as the original.
Crop rotation	The practice of purposefully alternating crop species grown on the same plot of land, typically to improve soil conditions or manage pests.
Crystal	A crystal is a solid composed of atoms, ions, or molecules arranged in a pattern that is periodic in three dimensions.
Cucurbit	Any creeping flowering plant of family Cucurbitaceae, which includes the pumpkin, cucumber, squashes, gourds, etc.
D.N.A.	An abbreviation for Deoxyribonucleic Acid a large molecule which stores the data in our genes in the form of a 3 character code. D.N.A. is a self replicating molecule.
Damping off	It is a plant disease or condition caused by several different pathogens that kill or weaken seeds or seedlings before or after they germinate. It is most prevalent in wet and cool conditions.
Decomposition temperature	The decomposition temperature of a substance is the temperature at which the substance chemically decomposes. The reaction is usually endothermic as heat is required to break chemical bonds in the compound undergoing decomposition.
Defoliant	A chemical that causes the leaves to abscise from a plant, induces premature leaf-fall.
Density	Mass per unit volume of substance at a stated temperature. The units of volume and mass must be stated, e.g. grams per millilitre at 20 ± 2 °C.
Deposit-feeder	A heterotroph, such as an earthworm, that eats its way through detritus, salvaging bits and pieces of decaying organic matter.
Dermal toxicity	Dermal toxicity is the ability of a substance to cause local reaction and/or systemic poisoning in people or animals by contact with the skin.

Desorption	Desorption is a phenomenon whereby a substance is released from or through a surface. In chemistry, especially chromatography, desorption is the ability for a chemical to move with the mobile phase.
Diapause	A condition of suspended animation; no activity or development occurs
Dicotyledon (dicot)	A member of the Dicotyledoneae; one of two classes of angiosperms usually characterized by the following: two seed leaves (cotyledon), leaves with net venation, and root systems with tap roots.
Diffusion	The spontaneous tendency of a substance to move down its concentration gradient from a more concentrated to a less concentrated area.
Digestion	The process of breaking down food into molecules small enough for the body to absorb.
Diluents	Liquid or solid material used to dilute a concentrated pesticide formulation prior to application. Most commonly water for spray application.
Direct application	Precise application to a specific area or plant organ such as to a row or bed or to the leaves or stems of plants.
Disappearance	A state or condition in which a thing cannot be seen or found
Dispersibility	The ease with which an insoluble solid or liquid material may be dispersed uniformly in a liquid.
Disease	The abnormal functioning of an organism
Disease cycle	The succession of all of events and interactions among the host, parasite and environment that occur in a disease, from initial infection of the plant by a causal agent, through pathogenesis, to over-seasoning, until another infection occurs
Disease triangle	A memory aid that diagrams the three important components necessary for disease: a susceptible plant, a virulent pathogen, and a favorable environment
Disinfectant	A chemical that destroys vegetative forms of harmful microorganisms, but does not ordinarily kill spores.
Dispersal	The spread of infectious material (inoculum) from affected plants to healthy plants
Disposal	Disposal means any operation to recycle, neutralize, destroy or isolate pesticide waste, used containers and contaminated materials.
Dissipation	Loss of pesticide residues from an environmental compartment due to degradation and transfer to another environmental compartment

Dizziness	Dizziness is the feeling of being lightheaded, woozy, or unbalanced. It affects the sensory organs, specifically the eyes and ears, so it can sometimes cause fainting. Dizziness isn't a disease, but rather a symptom of various disorders.
Dose	The amount of toxicant approved to use per unit of plant, animal, or surface to control target pests. It is the quantity of pesticide applied per individual, or per unit area, or per unit volume, or per unit weight.
Droplet	
Drop spectrum	Distribution, by number or volume of drops, of spray into different droplet sizes
Dry sieve test	Test procedure to ensure that dustable powders have a suitable particle size distribution for ease of application
Economic pest	A pest causing a crop loss of about 5–10%
Economic threshold	The pest population level at which control measures should be started to prevent the pest population from reaching the economic-injury level.
Economic-injury level	The lowest population density of pest that will cause economic damage
Ecosystem	An ecological entity consisting of the biotic community and the non-living environment functioning together in an inseparable interacting system.
Effect	Change in the state or dynamics of an organism, system, or population caused by the exposure to an agent.
Efficacy (pest control)	Ability of a product to fulfil the claims of pest control made on the label.
Efficiency	A measure of the narrowness of elution bands, the sharpness of peaks, and the performance of a column. Results are in theoretical plates. The Huber equation calculates efficiency versus flow rate, which is plotted on as a Van Deempter plot, which compares column efficiency with flow rate.
Effluent	Wastewater discharged from a point source, such as a pipe.
Egg mass	A group of eggs held together by a gelatinous matrix
Electrolysis	Process by which electric current is passed through a substance to effect a chemical change. The process is carried out in an electrolytic cell, Electrolysis is used extensively in metallurgical processes, such as in extraction (electrowinning) or purification (electrorefining) of metals from ores or compounds and in deposition of metals from solution
Electrolyte	An electrolyte is a substance that produces an electrically

	conducting solution when dissolved in a polar solvent, such as water. Sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium, magnesium, and phosphate are examples of electrolytes.
Electron microscope	A microscope that uses a focused beam of electrons to produce a greatly enlarged image of minute objects, such as a virus, in the same way that light is used in a compound microscope
ELISA	A serological test in which the sensitivity of the reaction is increased by attaching an enzyme that produces a colored product to one of the reactants
Embryotoxicity	Any toxicity that affects an embryo
Empirical formula	A chemical formula showing the simplest ratio of elements in a compound rather than the total number of atoms in the molecule
Emulsifiable concentrate	Single-phase, homogeneous, liquid pesticide formulation that forms an emulsion when added to water
Emulsifier	Surfactant which when present in small amounts, facilitates the formation of an emulsion, or enhances its colloidal stability by decreasing either or both of the rates of aggregation and coalescence. Substance that promotes the suspension of one liquid in another liquid with which it is not normally miscible.
Emulsion stability	Emulsion stability refers to the ability of an emulsion to resist change in its properties over time.
Endemic	An organism found only in one particular location.
Endocrine gland	A ductless gland that secretes hormones directly into the bloodstream.
Endocrine system	The internal system of chemical communication involving hormones, the ductless glands that secrete hormones, and the molecular receptors on or in target cells that respond to hormones; functions in concert with the nervous system to effect internal regulation and maintain homeostasis.
Enforcement	The set of actions that government or others take to achieve compliance by the regulated community with pesticide regulatory requirements and/or to halt situations that may endanger public health or the environment. Government enforcement usually includes activities such as investigations, negotiations and legal actions.
Entomopathogenic organisms	Entomopathogenic organisms are parasitic organisms that grow on or in insects, most often killing them in the process.
Entomophagous	An animal (or plant) which feeds upon insects
Environmental fate	Destiny of a pesticide or chemical after release to the environment involving considerations such as transport through air, soil, or water, bioconcentration, degradation, etc

Enzyme	A protein that catalyzes a specific biochemical reaction
Excretion	The disposal of nitrogen-containing waste products of metabolism.
Exotoxin	A toxic protein secreted by a bacterial cell that produces specific symptoms even in the absence of the bacterium.
Extension	Extension is a service or system for the application of scientific research and new knowledge to agricultural practices. Extension service means the entities in a country which are responsible for the transfer of information, technology advice and training regarding the improvement of agricultural practices, including production, handling, storage and marketing of agricultural commodities.
Extraction	Extractions are a way to separate a desired substance when it is mixed with others. The mixture is brought into contact with a solvent in which the substance of interest is soluble, but the other substances present are insoluble.
Extremely Hazardous Pesticide	Most toxic pesticides, requires signal word "Danger-Poison", with skull and crossbones symbol, Fatal if swallowed, Poisonous if inhaled, Extremely hazardous by skin contact--rapidly absorbed through skin, or Corrosive--causes eye damage and severe skin burns. Class I materials are estimated to be fatal to an adult human at a dose of less than 5 grams
Fate	Pattern of distribution of an agent, its derivatives, or metabolites in an organism, system, compartment, or population of concern as a result of transport, partitioning, transformation, or degradation
Fermentation	The oxidation of certain organic substances in the absence of molecular oxygen
Fertility	Fertility is the natural capability to produce offspring
First aid measure	First aid is the first and immediate assistance given to any person suffering from either a minor or serious illness or injury, with care provided to preserve life, prevent the condition from worsening, or to promote recovery
Flash Point	The lowest temperature at which the vapor of a substance will catch on fire, and then go out, if heat is applied. It provides an indication of how flammable a substance is.
Flowability	Property of flowing possessed by dusts, colloids, liquids, and some pastes. Flowability of pesticides applicable for Water dispersible granules (WG), water soluble granules (SG), granules (GR) and emulsifiable granules (EG). It ensures that granules for direct application will flow freely from application machinery; and that granules for dispersion or dissolution in water will flow freely, rather than clumping, after storage.
Flower	The reproductive structure of angiosperms; a complete flower includes sepals, petals, stamens (male structures), and carpels

	(female structures).
Formulant	Any added material in a pesticide formulation other than the biologically active ingredient(s). This may include a carrier or other substances that enhance the biological activity or physiochemical properties of the formulation. See also; adjuvant, diluent, inert, sticker, surfactant.
Formulation	Formulation means the combination of various ingredients designed to render the product useful and effective for the purpose claimed and for the envisaged mode of application.
Fruit	A mature ovary of a flower that protects dormant seeds and aids in their dispersal.
Fumigant	Any volatile, poisonous substance used to kill insects, nematodes, and other animals or plants that damage stored foods or seeds, human dwellings, clothing, and nursery stock.
Fumigation	Fumigation is a method of pest control that completely fills an area with gaseous pesticides—or fumigants—to suffocate or poison the pests within. It is used to control pests in buildings (structural fumigation), soil, grain, and produce, and is also used during processing of goods to be imported or exported to prevent transfer of exotic organisms.
Functional group	A specific configuration of atoms commonly attached to the carbon skeletons of organic molecules and usually involved in chemical reactions.
Fungicide	Biocidal chemical compounds or biological organisms used to kill parasitic fungi or their spores. Fungicides can either be contact, or systemic. Contact fungicides are not taken up into the plant tissue and protect only the plant where the spray is deposited. Systemic fungicides are taken up and redistributed through the xylem vessels. Few fungicides move to all parts of a plant. Some are locally systemic, and some move upwardly.
Fungus	A eukaryotic organism that is usually filamentous (forming a mycelium) and heterotrophic, has cell walls composed of chitin, and reproduces by sexual and/or asexual spores
Gall	An abnormal swelling or localized outgrowth, often roughly spherical, produced by a plant as a result of attack by a fungus, bacterium, nematode, insect, or other organism (see also knot, tumor)
Gastric Lavage	Gastric lavage, also commonly called stomach pumping or gastric irrigation, is the process of cleaning out the contents of the stomach. Since its first recorded use in early 19th century, it has become one of the most routine means of eliminating poisons from the stomach.

Gel for Direct Application Formulation (GD)	GD is the designation for a gel-like preparation, intended to be applied undiluted. A gel for direct application consists of one or more active ingredients, a structuring agent and other formulants if appropriate.
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
Generation	A generation is all of the population (Insect) born and living at about the same time.
Genetically modified organism	An organism whose genetic makeup has been altered using genetic engineering techniques
Granular	Dry pesticide formulation consisting of discrete particles generally
Grass	Any of a large family (Gramineae synonym Poaceae) of monocotyledonous mostly herbaceous plants with jointed stems, slender sheathing leaves, and flowers borne in spikelets of bracts. Growing wild and common with cultivated crop or cultivated on lawns and pasture, and as a fodder crop.
Ground Water	Groundwater is the water present beneath Earth's surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations. Groundwater makes up about thirty percent of the world's fresh water supply, which is about 0.76% of the entire world's water, Groundwater is naturally replenished by surface water from precipitation, streams, and rivers when this recharge reaches the water table
Hazard	Inherent property of an agent or situation having the potential to cause adverse effects when an organism, system, or (sub)population is exposed to that agent.
Hazard diamond	Chemical hazard diamond provides valuable information that briefly summarizes the various dangers of which to be aware when working with a particular substance.
Henry's law constant	Henry's Law Constant (HLC) is a measure of the concentration of a chemical in air over its concentration in water. It expresses the tendency of a material to volatilize from aqueous solution to air.
Herbicide	A substance used to kill or control weeds. Herbicides are classified/grouped in various ways; for example, according to the activity, timing of application, method of application, mechanism of action, chemical family. Selective herbicides control or suppress certain plants without affecting the growth of other plants species. Non-selective herbicides are not specific in acting against certain plant species and control all plant material with which they come into contact. Preplant herbicides are nonselective herbicides applied to soil before planting. Preemergence herbicides are applied before the weed seedlings emerge through the soil surface. Postemergence

	herbicides are applied after weed seedlings have emerged through the soil surface.
High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)	It is the modern, fully instrumental form of liquid-phase chromatography technique that uses small particles and high pressures. Multichannel HPLC—HPLC system designed to run parallel HPLC columns into a multi-flow cell UV or fluorescent detector. Designed for production laboratories to speed QA/QC monitoring
Horticulture	The cultivation, processing, and sale of fruits, nuts, vegetables, and ornamental plants as well as many additional services
Host	The organism in or on which a parasitoid lives; a plant on which an insect feeds.
Host Resistance	The relative amount of heritable qualities possessed by a plant that reduces the degree of damage to the plant by a pest or pests.
Household pesticide	Ordinarily used for household use and ordinarily available for purchase in a retail store where groceries are sold and packaged in a way the pesticide is ordinarily available in a store.
Hydrolysis	Hydrolysis is a pH dependent reaction in which pesticides react with water. Hydrolysis is one of the most common reactions that most pesticides undergo in the environment.
Impurity	A by-product arising from manufacture of the active ingredient or derived from the active ingredient during formulation or storage.
in situ	In its original place or environment
in vitro	In glass, on artificial media, or in an artificial environment; outside the host
in vivo	Within a living organism
Incineration	Destruction of solid, liquid, or gaseous wastes by controlled burning at high temperatures. Hazardous organic compounds are converted to ash, carbon dioxide, and water. Burning destroys organics, reduces the volume of waste, and vaporizes water and other liquids the wastes may contain. The residue ash produced may contain some hazardous material, such as non-combustible heavy metals, concentrated from the original waste
Incinerator	A furnace for the routine burning of waste materials using controlled flame combustion.
Incubation	The period of time between the arrival of the pathogen in the infection court and the appearance of symptoms

Inert ingredient	Any intentionally added ingredient in a pesticide product which is not pesticidally active. This does not include impurities. Although inert ingredients are not normally pesticidal, they may have biological activity.
Infection	The appearance of disease symptoms accompanied by the establishment and spread of the pathogen
Inoculation	Transfer of the pathogen to the infection court, or area in which invasion of the plant occurs (the infection court may be the unbroken plant surface, a variety of wounds, or natural openings—e.g., stomata [microscopic pores in leaf surfaces], hydathodes [stomata-like openings that secrete water], or lenticels [small openings in tree bark])
Insect	Insects or Insecta (from Latin insectum) are hexapod invertebrates and the largest group within the arthropod phylum. The total number of extant species is estimated at between six and ten million; potentially over 90% of the animal life forms on Earth are insects. Insects have a chitinous exoskeleton; have a three-part body (head, thorax and abdomen), three pairs of jointed legs, compound eyes and one pair of antennae.
Insect Trap	Insect traps are used to monitor or directly reduce populations of insects or other arthropods, by trapping individuals and killing them. They typically use food, visual lures, chemical attractants and pheromones as bait and are installed so that they do not injure other animals or humans or result in residues in foods or feeds.
Insecticidal soap	Insecticidal soap is used to control many plant insect pests. Soap has been used for more than 200 years as an insect control. Because insecticidal soap works on direct contact with pests via the disruption of cell membranes when the insect is penetrated with fatty acids, the insect's cells leak their contents causing the insect to dehydrate and die. Insecticidal soap is sprayed on plants until the entire plant is saturated because the insecticidal properties of the soap occur when the solution is wet. Soaps have a low mammalian toxicity and are therefore considered safe to be used around children and pets.
Insecticide	Insecticides are substances used to kill insects. Insecticides can be classified into two major groups: Systemic insecticides become incorporated and distributed systemically throughout the whole plant and kill insects that feed on the plant. Contact insecticides are toxic to insects upon direct contact.
Inspector	An officer who is authorized under the pesticide law of the country to enforce the provisions of the law, including taking pesticide samples from the market and taking prosecution actions in cases of non-compliance.

Instar	The stage of an insect's life between successive molts, for example the first instar is between hatching from the egg and the first molt.
Instrument	A mechanical tool or implement, especially one used for delicate or precision work.
Integrated Pest Management	IPM means the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms.
Integrated Vector Management	IVM means the rational decision-making process for the optimal use of re- sources for disease vector control. It aims to improve efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease vector control interventions for control of vector borne diseases.
Isomers	Each of two or more compounds with the same formula but a different arrangement of atoms in the molecule and different properties.
ISO	International Organization for Standardization, which publishes common names for pesticides which have generally been developed by the British Standards Institution (BSI). E-ISO indicates the English form of the name
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.
JMPR	FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues. Comprised of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group on Pesticide Residues.
JMPS	FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Specifications. A group of experts appointed by FAO and WHO to deal with pesticide specifications.
Joule	A unit of energy: 1 J = 0.239 cal; 1 cal = 4.184 J.
Juvenile	An immature form of a nematode, insect, or other animal.
Juvenile hormone	A hormone in arthropods, secreted by the corpora allata glands, that promotes the retention of larval characteristics.
Keratin	One of a group of tough, fibrous proteins formed by certain epidermal tissues and especially abundant in skin, claws, hair, feathers, and hooves.
Keystone predator	A predatory species that helps maintain species richness in a community by reducing the density of populations of the best competitors so that populations of less competitive species are maintained.

Kidney	In vertebrates, the organ that regulates the balance of water and solutes in the blood and the excretion of nitrogenous wastes in the form of urine.
Kilocalorie	A thousand calories; the amount of heat energy required to raise the temperature of 1 kg of water 1°C.
Krebs cycle	A chemical cycle involving eight steps that completes the metabolic breakdown of glucose molecules to carbon dioxide; occurs within the mitochondrion; the second major stage in cellular respiration.
Label	Label means the written, printed or graphic matter on, or attached to, the pesticide or the immediate container thereof and also to the outside container or wrapper of the retail package of the pesticide
Lamps	Light source for a detector. A deuterium lamp is fully variable from 190 nm to 400 nm; a tungsten lamp from 370 to 700 nm. Other lamps show discrete bands; mercury, 254 and 436 nm; cadmium, 228 nm; zinc, 214 nm.
Landfill	A landfill site, also known as a tip, dump, rubbish dump, garbage dump, or dumping ground, is a site for the disposal of waste materials. Landfill is the oldest and most common form of waste disposal
Larva	Name given to a young insect which is markedly different from the adult: caterpillars are good examples.
Leaching	Leaching is the removal of a solute from a porous solid using a liquid solvent
Leaf Blade	The part of the leaf above the sheath.
Lesion	Any localized, defined area of diseased tissue, as a spot, canker, blister, or scab.
Licence	License means permission to do something, especially formal permission from a government authority such as import licence, manufacture licence etc. A licence is an official document which gives you permission to do, use, or own something.
Life history	Habits and changes undergone by an organism from the egg stage to its death as an adult.
Light traps	Light traps are light sources may include fluorescent lamps, mercury-vapor lamps, black lights or light-emitting diodes used to attract flying and terrestrial insects for trapping individuals and killing them.
Limit of detection	Lowest concentration of a pesticide residue in a defined matrix where positive identification can be achieved using a specified method.

Limit of quantization	Lowest concentration of a pesticide residue in a defined matrix where positive identification and quantitative measurement can be achieved using a specified analytical method.
Lipophilicity	Refers to the ability of a chemical compound to dissolve in fats, oils, lipids, and non-polar solvents such as hexane or toluene. Such non-polar solvents are themselves lipophilic
Liquid Vaporizers (LV)	The product shall consist of a liquid insecticide formulation in a cartridge/bottle, designed to fit a suitable heater unit and the formulation shall be effective as it passes up the heated wick and evaporates at a suitable rate, over the period claimed by the manufacturer. The cartridge/bottle shall be designed to minimise the risk of accidental ingestion of the contents.
Long-Lasting Treated Storage Bags (LB)	Long-lasting treated storage bag” is a woven polymer fibre bag with a pesticide active ingredient incorporated into the fibre or coated on the surface of the fibre. The storage bag is intended for postharvest storage of commodities including cereal grains, pulses and seeds and provides control of pests before they can infest the stored commodities. The pesticide is released to the surface of the material in a sustained manner so that the commodities stored in the bags are continuously protected against pest infestation over a certain time period (at least 2 years, over multiple seasons)
Long-lasting insecticidal net	A slow- or controlled-release formulation in the form of netting, providing physical and chemical barriers to insects. LN refers to both bulk netting and ready-to-use products, mosquito nets.
Maggot	A vermiform larva; a larva without legs and without well-developed head capsule.
Manufacturer Code	6 Digit Code(s) of Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing
Manufacturer	Manufacturer means a corporation or other entity in the public or private sector (including an individual) engaged in the business or function (whether directly or through an agent or entity controlled by or under contract with it) of manufacturing a pesticide active ingredient or preparing its formulation or product.
Maximum residue limit (MRL)	Maximum concentration of a residue that is legally permitted or recognized as acceptable in, or on, a food, agricultural commodity, or animal feedstuff as set by Codex or a national regulatory authority, expressed as mg kg ⁻¹ for food commodities
Median lethal concentration (LC50)	Statistically derived concentration of a substance in an environmental medium expected to kill 50 % of test organisms in a given population under defined conditions.
Median lethal dose (LD50)	Statistically derived dose of a chemical or physical agent (radiation) expected to kill 50 % of test organisms in a given population under a defined set of conditions.

Melting point	The melting point is defined as the temperature at which crystals are in equilibrium with the liquid phase at atmospheric pressure. The melting point is an important parameter since it affects the solubility.
Metabolite	Any intermediate or product resulting from metabolism mineralization Conversion of an element from an organic form to an inorganic form.
Metamorphosis	The changes that take place during an insect's life as it turns from a young animal to an adult. These changes may be gradual and not too large, as in the grasshopper, and metamorphosis is then said to be partial or incomplete. On the other hand, the changes may be much greater and they may take place in one big step – as in the butterflies and moths, which change from caterpillars to adults during the pupal stage. Metamorphosis of this kind is said to be complete.
Mildew	A disease of plants, characterized by a cottony, usually whitish coating on the surface of affected parts, caused by any of various fungi. Diseases producing a white, downy mass of conidiophores, usually on the under surface of the leaves of the host plant called downy mildew. Diseases producing powder like film of mycelium on the surface of host plants called powdery mildew.
Mineralization	Mineralization of pesticides most commonly refers to the microbial degradation to carbon dioxide as a terminal metabolite.
Mites	Mites are small arthropods belonging to the class Arachnida and the subclass Acari. The body is in two sections, the cephalothorax (there is no separate head), and an opisthosoma. Most mites are tiny, less than 1 mm (0.04 in) in length, and have a simple, unsegmented body plan.
Miticides	An agent, usually a chemical, that kills mites. This class of pesticides is large and includes, carbamate miticides, mite growth regulators, organophosphate miticides, and many others.
Mixture	A mixture is the physical combination of two or more substances in which the identities are retained and are mixed in the form of solutions, suspensions and colloids. Mixtures can be either homogeneous or heterogeneous. A mixture in which its constituents are distributed uniformly is called homogeneous mixture, such as salt in water. A mixture in which its constituents are not distributed uniformly is called heterogeneous mixture, such as sand in water.
Mixed Formulations of CS and SC (ZC)	ZC is a mixed formulation of CS and SC and is a stable Suspension of microcapsules and solid fine particles, each of which contains one or more active ingredients. The formulation is intended for dilution into water prior to spray application. One or more of the active ingredients is encapsulated for various purposes, such as to increase the residual biological

	activity, or to reduce the acute toxicity, or to obtain a physical or chemically stable water-based formulation.
Mixed Formulations of CS and EW (ZW)	ZW is a mixed formulation of CS and EW and is a stable aqueous dispersion of microcapsules and emulsion droplets, each of which contains one or more active ingredients. The formulation is intended for dilution into water prior to spray application.
Mixed Formulations of CS and SE (ZE)	ZE is a mixed formulation of CS and SE and is a stable aqueous dispersion of microcapsules, solid fine particles and emulsion droplets, each of which contains one or more active ingredients. The formulation is intended for dilution into water prior to spray application.
Mobile Phase	The solvent mixture pumped through the column carrying the injected sample; the liquid phase of the solid-liquid equilibration.
Mode of action (pesticide)	Biochemical effect that occurs at the lowest dose or concentration or is the earliest among a number of biochemical effects that could, understandably, lead to the death of the pest
Moderately hazardous Pesticide	Moderately toxic. Signal word "Warning" used in pesticide label. Harmful or fatal if swallowed, Harmful or fatal if absorbed through the skin, Harmful or fatal if inhaled, or Causes skin and eye irritation, Class II materials are estimated to be fatal to an adult human at a dose of 5 to 30 grams.
Molecular weight	Molecular weight of a substance is a summation of individual atomic weights of all the atoms making up the molecule. The molecular weight of a pesticide is an inherent property that distinguish one pesticide from the other except for stereoisomeric pesticides which share similar molecular weights differing only on the group spatial orientations at given chiral centres.
Molluscicide	Molluscicides also known as snail baits, snail pellets or slug pellets, are pesticides against molluscs, which are usually used in agriculture or gardening, in order to control gastropod pests specifically slugs and snails which damage crops or other valued plants by feeding on them.
Monocotyledon	A member of Monocotyledoneae; one of two classes of angiosperms, usually characterized by the following: one seed leaf (cotyledon), leaves with parallel venation, root systems arising adventitiously and usually diffuse (fibrous).
Mosquito Coils (MC)	The product shall consist of technical together with organic fillers capable of smouldering well, a binder and additives such as synergists, dye and fungicide, formulated in the form of a coil. The coil must burn without producing any flame except at the beginning, and should be readily extinguishable after ignition of the coil.

Moult	Process of larval growth involving the shedding of outgrown skin.
Mutagenicity	The property of a chemical that causes the genetic characteristics of an organism to change in such a way that future generations are permanently affected
Mutation	An abrupt heritable or genetic change in a gene or an individual as a result of an alteration in a gene or chromosome, or of an increase in chromosome number
Nanometer	One billionth of a meter; used in measurement of viruses
Nausea	A feeling of sickness with an inclination to vomit.
Nematode	An elongated, cylindrical worm parasitic in animals, insects, or plants, or free-living in soil or water.
Neurotoxicity	Neurotoxicity is defined as any adverse effect on the structure or function of the central and peripheral nervous systems at the result of a diversity of biological, chemical, or physical agents.
Nonselective pesticides	Broad spectrum pesticides are those pesticides that are designed to kill a wide range of pests and other non target organisms.
Non-systemic pesticides	The non-systemic pesticides are those that do not appreciably penetrate plant tissues and consequently not transported within the plant vascular system. The non systemic pesticides will only bring about the desired effect when they come in contact with the targeted pest, hence the name contact pesticides.
No-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL)	Greatest concentration or amount of a substance, found by experiment or observation, which causes no detectable adverse alteration of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development, or life span of the target organism under defined conditions of exposure.
No-observed-effect concentration/level (NOEC/NOEL)	Greatest concentration or amount of a substance, found by experiment or observation, that causes no alterations of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development, or life span of target organisms distinguishable from those observed in normal (control) organisms of the same species and strain under the same defined conditions of exposure.
Noxious weed	A plant regulated or identified by law as being undesirable, troublesome, and difficult to control. Precise definition varies according to legal interpretation.
NPV	Nuclear polyhedrosis virus.

Nymph	Name given to the young stages of those insects which undergo a partial metamorphosis. The nymph is usually quite similar to the adult except that its wings are not fully developed. It normally feeds on the same kind of food as the adult.
Octanol/Water partition coefficient- Kow (Log Kow)	Partition coefficient is a measured ratio (at equilibrium) of the dissolved mass of the substance between equal layers of n-octanol and water. The Kow indicates the relative lipophilicity of a pesticide and its potential for bioconcentration or bioaccumulation.
Odor	The property of a substance that activates the sense of a distinctive smell, especially an unpleasant one.
OECD	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an intergovernmental organisation in which representatives of 30 industrialised countries in North America, Europe and the Pacific, as well as the European Commission, meet to co-ordinate and harmonise policies, discuss issues of mutual concern, and work together to respond to international problems. OECD Secretariat located in Paris, France, which is organised into Directorates and Divisions. The Environment, Health and Safety Division publishes documents in several different series, including: Testing and Assessment; Good Laboratory Practice and Compliance Monitoring; Pesticides; Risk Management; Harmonization of Regulatory Oversight in Biotechnology; PRTRs (Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers); and Chemical Accidents
Oil Dispersion (OD)	An Oil Dispersion (OD) is a stable suspension of active ingredient(s) in an organic fluid, which may contain other dissolved active ingredient(s), intended for dilution with water before use. OD, like SC formulations, does not disperse as spontaneously as EC formulations upon dilution in water. Therefore the spray solution has to be stirred in order to obtain a homogeneous dispersion before application.
Official analyst	A chemist who is authorized under the pesticide law of the country to carry out analysis and issue reports on the analysis of samples submitted by inspectors for use as evidence in court.
Organochlorines pesticides	Organochlorines pesticides are organic compounds with five or more chlorine atoms. Organochlorine insecticides act as nervous system disruptors leading to convulsions and paralysis of the insect and its eventual death. They have a long-term residual effect in the environment and resistant to most chemical and microbial degradations.

Organophosphorous pesticides	Organophosphorous pesticides on the other hand contain a phosphate group as their basic structural framework. Organophosphorous insecticides are generally more toxic to vertebrates and invertebrates as cholinesterase inhibitors leading to a permanent overlay of acetylcholine neurotransmitter across a synapse. As a result, nervous impulses fail to move across the synapse causing a rapid twitching of voluntary muscles and hence paralysis and death.
Overwinter	A period of rest or hibernation by which insects survive the winter.
Oviposition	The laying or depositing of eggs.
Ovipositor	The tubular or valved egg-laying apparatus of a female insect: concealed in many insects, but extremely large among the bush-crickets and some parasitic hymenopterans.
Ovipositor	The egg-laying apparatus of a female insect.
Oxidation	Oxidation of pesticides is a reaction process whereby the dissolved oxygen in the environment reacts with pesticides. Hydroxy radical (-OH) are the primary agents that bring about chemical oxidation of pesticides in water or atmosphere. The radical can be formed from either the pesticides or from other molecules in the environment.
Packaging	Packaging means the container together with the protective wrapping used to carry pesticide products via wholesale or retail distribution to users.
Pandemic	A widespread and destructive outbreak of disease occurring simultaneously in several countries
Paralysis	Complete or partial loss of function especially when involving the motion or sensation in a part of the body
Parasite	An organism living on, in, or with another living organism for the purpose of obtaining food
Parasitoid	An organism alternately parasitic and free-living; most parasitic Hymenoptera and Diptera fall into this category as usually only the larvae are parasitic
Particle size	Sphere-equivalent diameter. The use of sieves is a common measurement technique. Technology such as dynamic image analysis (DIA) can make particle size distribution analyses much easier.
Pathogen	An organism that causes disease in other organisms
PCR	A technique used to amplify the number of copies of a specific region of DNA in order to produce enough of the DNA for use in various applications such as identification and cloning

Peak Areas versus Peak Heights	Integration and quantization can be based on either the height or area of the peak. With well-resolved peaks seen in research labs, areas give more accurate results; with less well-resolved peaks or shoulders seen in clinical or biomatrix separations, peak heights give best results.
Pelleted formulation	Dry pesticide formulation consisting of discrete particles usually larger than 10 μm^3 and designed to be applied without a liquid carrier
Persistence	Residence time of a chemical species (pesticide and/or metabolites) subjected to degradation or physical removal in a soil, crop, animal, or other defined environmental compartment.
Persistent foam	Persistent foam is a measure the amount of foam likely to be present in a spray tank or other application equipment following dilution of the product with water in accordance with the label instructions.
Personal protective equipment (PPE)	Equipment designed to be worn or held by a worker to protect against hazards posed by pesticide exposure, e.g., gloves, boots, aprons, coveralls, and respirators.
Pest	Pest means any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants and plant products, materials or environments and includes vectors of parasites or pathogens of human and animal disease and animals causing public health nuisance.
Pest Control Operator (PCO)	Pest Control Operator means any person or companies that apply pesticides as a profession.
Pest Forecasting	Pest forecasting is the perception of future activity of biotic agents, which would adversely affect crop production. It is the prediction of severity of pest population which can cause economic damage to the crop. The prediction of a particular pest depends upon characteristics/biology of a pest and the meteorological factors.
Pest Monitoring	Refers to the constant watch on the population dynamics of pests, its incidence and damage on each crop at fixed intervals to forewarn the farmers to take up timely crop protection measures.
Pest Spectrum	The complete range of pests attacking a particular crop
Pest Surveillance	An official process which collects and records data on pest presence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures
Pest Trapping	Pest trapping used to capture the pest species to estimate pest abundance usually attractive to insects and other pests that are used to monitor or directly reduce populations of insects or other pests.

Pesticide	Pesticide means any substance, or mixture of substances of chemical or biological ingredients intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, or regulating plant growth.
Pesticide Application technology	Application technology means the actual physical delivery and distribution process of a pesticide to the target organism or to the place where the target organism comes into contact with the pesticide.
pH	A measure of how acid or how caustic (basic) a substance is on a scale of 1-14. pH 1 indicates that a substance is very acid; pH 7 indicates that a substance is neutral; and pH 14 indicates that a substance is very caustic (basic).
Pheromone	A substance secreted by an animal which when released externally in small amounts causes a specific reaction, such as stimulation to mate with or supply food to a receiving individual of the same species.
Photodegradation	Photodegradation or photolysis is the breakdown or transformation of pesticides by sunlight that causes a rupture of chemical bonds. The organic molecule absorbs photons and become excited with the ensuing release of electron thus changing the molecule.
Physical Pest Control	Physical Pest Control is a method of getting rid of insects and small rodents by killing, removing, or setting up barriers that will prevent further destruction of one's plants. These methods are used primarily for crop growing, but some methods can be applied to homes as well.
Physical state	The condition in which matter exists under specified kinetic conditions (e.g. the pressure and temperature). All matter is in one or more states at any time: solid, liquid, gas, or colloid.
Phytotoxic	Injurious or lethal to plants.
Pictogram	Pictogram means a graphical composition that may include a symbol plus other graphic elements such as border, background pattern or color that is intended to convey specific information.
Plant growth regulator	A substance used for controlling or modifying plant growth processes without severe phytotoxicity.

Plant pathogenic Bacteria	Most plant pathogenic bacteria belong to the following genera: Agrobacterium, Pseudomonas, Erwinia, Pectobacterium, Pantoea, Ralstonia, Burkholderia, Acidovorax, Xanthomonas, Clavibacter, Streptomyces, Xylella, Spiroplasma, and Phytoplasma. Plant pathogenic bacteria cause many different kinds of symptoms that include galls and overgrowths, wilts, leaf spots, specks and blights, soft rots, as well as scabs and cankers. Some plant pathogenic bacteria produce toxins or inject special proteins that lead to host cell death or they produce enzymes that break down key structural components of plant cells and their walls. Others colonize the water-conducting xylem vessels causing the plants to wilt and die. Bacteria that cause plant diseases are spread in many ways—they can be splashed about by rain or carried by the wind, birds or sucking insects
Plant Pathogenic Fungi	Fungi are among the dominant causal agents of plant diseases. They are divided into three groups; biotrophic fungi, which form intimate interactions with plants, persist in and utilize living tissues (Biotrophs), and Necrotrophic fungi, which kill the tissue to extract nutrients (Necrotrophs), and hemibiotrophic pathogen start as biotrophs and then switch to become necrotrophs.
Poison	Poison means a substance that can cause disturbance of structure or function, leading to illness, injury or death when absorbed in relatively small amounts by human beings, plants or animals.
Poisoning	Poisoning means occurrence of damage or disturbance caused by a poison, and includes intoxication.
Pollination	Pollination is the transfer of pollen from a male part of a plant to a female part of a plant, later enabling fertilisation and the production of seeds, most often by an animal or by wind. Pollinating agents are animals such as insects, birds, and bats; water; wind; and even plants themselves, when self-pollination occurs within a closed flower. Pollination often occurs within a species. When pollination occurs between species it can produce hybrid offspring in nature and in plant breeding work.
Population	In ecology, a group of individuals of any one species.
Post emergence	Applied after emergence of the specified weed or crop. Ability to control established weeds.
Precipitation	The action or process of precipitating a substance from a solution.
Predator	An animal that attacks and feeds on other animals, normally killing several individuals during its life cycle.
Preemergence (PRE)	Applied to the soil before emergence of the specified weed or crop. Ability to control weeds before or soon after they emerge.

Pre-Harvest interval (PHI)	Time interval in days between the last application of a pesticide to a crop and harvest to meet the relevant maximum residue limits for a particular crop
Preplant application	Applied before planting or transplanting a crop, either as a foliar application to control existing vegetation or as a soil application.
Preplant incorporated (PPI)	Applied and blended into the soil before seeding or transplanting, usually by tillage.
Preventative	A measure applied in anticipation of pest attack.
Product stewardship	Product stewardship means the responsible and ethical management of a pesticide product from its discovery through to its ultimate use and beyond.
Protection	Various methods of pest management, including cultural practices that create barriers or reduce the chance of infection, chemical protection, methods of biological control that protect plants, and genetic resistance.
Pupa	The 3rd stage in the life history of butterflies and other insects undergoing a complete metamorphosis during which the larval body is rebuilt into that of the adult insect a non-feeding and usually inactive stage.
Purification	The act of removing harmful substances from something. Purification procedure reduces the concentration of contaminants such as impurities, parasites, bacteria, algae, viruses, and fungi.
Purity	The absence of impurity or contaminants in a substance.
Pyrethroid pesticides	Pyrethroids are synthetic analogues of the naturally occurring pyrethrins; a product of flowers from pyrethrum plant (<i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i>). The insecticidal components of pyrethrum flowers are the optically active esters derived from (+)-trans-chrysanthemic acid and (+)-trans-pyrethroic acid. Pyrethroids are acknowledged of their fast knocking down effect against insect pests, low mammalian toxicity and facile biodegradation. Although the naturally occurring pyrethrins are effective insecticides, their photochemical degradation is so rapid that their uses as agricultural insecticides become impractical.
Quality control of pesticides	The inspection by the responsible authority of pesticide products imported, manufactured and/or available in the market to check whether they meet the desired requirements, including of labelling, packaging and specifications, as well as to identify the cause for non-conformities and take the necessary corrective actions.

Quarantine	A period of enforced isolation and restricted movement that is imposed to prevent the spread of pests. The legal enforcement of measures aimed to prevent a pest from spreading or establishing in new areas.
Quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled
Radicle	That part of the seed which upon growing becomes the root.
Reagent	A reagent is a compound or mixture added to a system to cause a chemical reaction or test if a reaction occurs. A reagent may be used to find out whether or not a specific chemical substance is present by causing a reaction to occur with it
Record-keeping	Details of the PM activity are to be recorded not later than 24 hours after the activity is undertaken. The records must be kept by the responsible person for a period of at least two years. The responsible person must not include in the record or certificate any misleading information
Recycling	Reusing materials and objects in original or changed forms rather than discarding them as wastes.
Reduction	Reduction of pesticides is a chemical reaction in which the substrate (pesticide) undergoes a reduction in oxidation state. The reducing agents in the environment are usually +H.
Re-Entry interval	Minimum time between pesticide application and human re-entry to a treated area, established by a regulatory authority to assure human safety with respect to risks of pesticide exposure.
Refractive index	Refraction index or index of refraction of a material is a dimensionless number that describes how fast light travels through the material. Increasing refractive index corresponds to decreasing speed of light in the material.
Registration	Registration means the process whereby the responsible national government or regional authority approves the sale and use of a pesticide following the evaluation of scientific data aimed at demonstrating that the product is effective for its intended purposes and does not pose an unacceptable risk to human or animal health or the environment under the conditions of use in the country or region.
Relative Humidity	The amount of water vapour present in air expressed as a percentage of the amount needed for saturation at the same temperature. A relative humidity of 100% means that the air can't hold any more water vapor. It's totally saturated. When this occurs, it can rain. If the relative humidity is very high, the air is already saturated with water vapor and our sweat won't evaporate.

Release date	The date from which the supplier guarantees a shelf-life of at least 2 years, unless stated otherwise, under actual conditions of storage in the area where the technical grade active ingredient or formulation is to be marketed.
Relevant impurity	A by-product of the manufacture or storage of a pesticide which, compared with the active ingredient, is toxicologically significant to health or the environment, is phytotoxic to treated plants, causes taint in food crops, affects the stability of the pesticide, or causes any other adverse effect.
Repackaging	Repackaging means the transfer of a pesticide from any authorized commercial package into any other, usually smaller, container for subsequent sale.
Repellent	Chemical or substance that causes insects, undesirable birds, or other pests to avert or avoid contact with humans, domestic animals, or desirable plants
Residue	Residue of pesticide is defined by the World Health Organization as “any substance or mixture of substances in food for man or animals resulting from the use of a pesticide and includes any specified derivatives, such as degradation and conversion products, metabolites, reaction products, and impurities that are considered to be of toxicological significance.”
Resistance	Inheritable ability of some pest biotypes within a given population to survive a pesticide treatment that should, under normal use conditions, effectively control populations of that pest.
Resistance	The natural or induced capacity or the ability to withstand the toxic effects of a pesticide or a group of pesticides
Responsible authority	The government agency or agencies responsible for regulating the manufacture, distribution or use of pesticides and, more generally, for implementing pesticide legislation
Retention Time	The time or mobile phase volume need to elute and detect a component of the mixture in a detector.
Rhizomes	Rhizomes are also called creeping rootstalks or just rootstalks. Rhizomes develop from axillary buds and grow horizontally. The rhizome also retains the ability to allow new shoots to grow upwards.
Risk	The probability of an adverse effect in an organism, system, or (sub)population caused under specified circumstances by exposure to an agent.
Rotterdam Convention	The dramatic growth in chemical production and trade during the past three decades has raised concerns about the potential risks posed by hazardous chemicals and pesticides. Countries lacking adequate infrastructure to monitor the import and use of these chemicals are particularly vulnerable. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International

	Trade was adopted and opened for signature at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998. During the interim period, over 170 countries designated some 265 national authorities (DNAs) to act on their behalf in the performance of the administrative functions required by the Convention. The Convention entered into force on 24 February 2004 and became legally binding for its Parties
Rodenticide	Rodenticides are typically non-specific pest control chemicals made and sold for the purpose of killing rodents. It includes Anticoagulants, Metal phosphides, Hypercalcemia etc.
Rodents	A group of small mammals with continuously-growing front teeth used for gnawing or nibbling. Examples of rodents are mice, rats, guinea pigs, hamsters, beavers, and squirrels. Historically, some rodent species have been considered as pests, because they eat stored crops and spread disease.
Route of Exposure	The way a chemical enters an organism after contact (e.g., ingestion, inhalation, or dermal absorption).
Run-off	The liquid spray material that drips from the foliage of treated plants or from other treated surfaces. Also the rainwater or irrigation water that leaves an area.
Rust	Rusts are plant diseases caused by pathogenic fungi of the order Pucciniales. Rust fungi are obligate plant pathogens that only infect living plants. Infections begin when a spore lands on the plant surface, germinates, and invades its host. Infection seen in different plant parts such as leaves, petioles, tender shoots, stem, fruits, etc. They are most commonly observed as deposits of powdery rust-colored or brown spores on plant surfaces.
Rasping and sucking type mouthparts	Mouth cone consists of labrum, labium and maxillae. There are three stylets derived from two maxillae and left mandible. Right mandible is absent. Stylets are useful to lacerate the plant tissue and the oozing sap is sucked up by the mouth cone. Both maxillary palpi and labial palpi are present. e.g. Thrips
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)	A safety data sheet (SDS), previously called a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), is a document that provides information on the properties of hazardous chemicals, how they affect health and safety in the workplace and on how to manage the hazardous chemicals in the workplace. For example it includes information on the identity, health and physicochemical hazards, safe handling and storage, emergency procedures and disposal considerations. An SDS is an important tool for eliminating or minimising the risks associated with the use of hazardous chemicals in workplaces.
Sampling report	The standard report form completed by the inspector at the time of sampling and countersigned by the person designated to be responsible for the batch at the time the sample is taken
Sanitation	The destruction or removal of infected and infested plants or plant parts; decontamination of tools, equipment, containers,

	work space, hands, etc
Sap transmission	The transmission of pathogens, usually viruses, by rubbing sap from an infected plant onto a healthy plant to cause infection
Scale of use	Number of application of pesticides required to control certain pest
Sedge	Any plant of the genus Carex, the true sedges, perennial, endogenous herbs, often growing in dense tufts in marshy places. They have triangular jointless stems, a spiked inflorescence, and long grasslike leaves which are usually rough on the margins and midrib.
Sedimentation	The fall of particles in a continuous medium (usually liquid for specification purposes).
Seed borne	Carried on or in a seed
Seed treatment	Seed treatment refers to the application of fungicide, insecticide, or a combination of both, to seeds so as to disinfect and disinfest them from seed-borne or soil-borne pathogenic organisms and storage insects
Selective pesticides	Selective pesticides on the other hand are those pesticides which kill only a specific or group of pests leaving other organisms with a little or no effect at all.
Semiochemicals	Chemicals produced by one organism that incite a response in another organism.
Sensitizing effects	Allergic reaction to pesticides, include skin disorders such as eczema and respiratory disorders such as asthma.
Serology	A method using the specificity of the antigen-antibody reaction for the detection and identification of antigenic substances and the organisms that carry them
Short term Oral administration	Refers to toxicology studies that interpret dose-response relationships exhibited by an experimental animal. In a short-term study, the pesticide might be administered to dogs as a gelatin capsule, or to rodents through a stomach tube; these methods place the entire dose directly into the stomach on each individual animal's weight and is expressed in milligrams of administered chemical per kilogram of body weight (mg/kg).
Sign	An indication of disease from direct observation of a pathogen or its parts
Siphoning type mouthparts	Mouth parts consists of elongate sucking tube or proboscis. It is formed by two greatly elongated galeae of maxillae which are zippered together by interlocking spines and hooks. Galeae are grooved on their inner surface and when they are fitting together closely they form a suctorial food canal through which the nectar is sucked up. The proboscis is coiled up like watch spring and kept beneath the head when it is not in use. By pumping of blood into galeae, the proboscis is extended. The other mouth parts are reduced or absent except the labial palpi and smaller maxillary palpi. e.g. Moths and butterflies

Slightly hazardous Pesticide	Slightly toxic, Signal word "Caution" is used in label, These pesticides are harmful if swallowed, May be harmful if absorbed through the skin, May be harmful if inhaled, or May irritate eyes, nose, throat, and skin. WHO Class III materials are estimated to be fatal to an adult human at some dose in excess of 30 grams.
Smut	The smuts are multicellular fungi characterized by their large numbers of teliospores, causes plant disease. Economically important hosts include maize, barley, wheat, oats, sugarcane, and forage grasses.
Soil Borne	Carried on or in soil
Solubility	Solubility is a measure of how easily can given substances dissolve in a given solvent. Measurements of solubility are influenced by temperature, pH, polarity of the substance, hydrogen bonding, molecular size and the method used. the unit for solubility in water are given in ppm (parts per-million) which is the same as milligrams per liter (mg/L). When the solubility is too low, the units are given in ppb (parts per-billion) which is the same as micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
Solupak	Formulation of a pesticide into individual water soluble packages or bags containing a defined active ingredient weight that can be directly added to a spray mixture
Solution	In chemistry, a solution is a special type of homogeneous mixture composed of two or more substances. In such a mixture, a solute is a substance dissolved in another substance, known as a solvent. The term "aqueous solution" is used when one of the solvents is water
Solvent	A solvent is a substance that dissolves a solute, resulting in a solution. A solvent is usually a liquid but can also be a solid, a gas, or a supercritical fluid. The quantity of solute that can dissolve in a specific volume of solvent varies with temperature.
Sow	To place seeds in a position for growing.
Species	Any one kind of life subordinate to a genus but above a race; a group of closely related individuals of the same ancestry, resembling one another in certain inherited characteristics of structure and behavior and relative stability in nature; the individuals of a species ordinarily interbreed freely and maintain themselves and their characteristics in nature
Specific gravity	A comparison by weight to an equal volume of pure water, at a standard temperature.
Specification	Specification means the parameters and criteria defining the physical appearance and physical and chemical properties of technical and formulated pesticides linked with hazard and risk profiles.

Spike	An unbranched inflorescence in which the spikelets are sessile on the rachis, as in barley and wheat.
Spikelet	The unit of inflorescence in grasses, consisting of two outer glumes and one or more florets.
Spore	A minute propagating unit.
Spot	
Sponging type	The proboscis is fleshy, elbowed, retractile and projects downwards from head. The proboscis can be differentiated into basal rostrum and distal haustellum. The proboscis consists of labium which is grooved on its anterior surface. Within this groove lie the labrum-epipharynx (enclosing the food canal) and slender hypopharynx (containing the salivary canal). Mandibles are absent. Maxillae are represented by single segmented maxillary palpi. The end of the proboscis is enlarged, sponge like and two lobed which acts as suction pads. They are called oral discs or labella. The surfaces of labella are transversed by capillary canals called pseudotracheae which collect the liquid food and convey it to the canal. Labella function as sponging organs and are capable of taking exposed fluids. These insects often spit enzyme containing saliva onto solid foods to liquify them. e.g. House fly
Spray drift	Downwind movement of airborne spray droplets beyond the intended area of application originating from aerial or ground-based spraying operations.
Spreading oil	Formulation designed to form a surface layer on application to water.
Stability	The ability of a pesticide formulation to resist chemical degradation over a period of time
Standardized solution	A solution containing a known, precise concentration of an element or chemical compound, often used to calibrate analytical chemistry measurement devices.
Stationary Phase	A term used to describe the column packing, indicating that it is part of a two-phase equilibrium with the mobile phase or column solvent.
Sticker	Formulant that increases the adhesiveness of a formulation applied to a surface.
Stockholm Convention	Being aware that persistent organic pollutants (POPs) pose major and increasing threats to human health and the environment, The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants was opened for signature at a Conference of Plenipotentiaries held from 22 to 23 May 2001 in Stockholm, Sweden. and entered into force on 17 May 2004
Stomach poison	An insecticide that is lethal only after it has been ingested by an insect, entering the insect body through the gut.

Storage stability	Properties of pesticide formulations affected in storage condition during cold periods, moderate temperature or high temperature with respect to dispersion and particulate properties.
Stroke	A stroke is the sudden and instant death of brain cells following an interruption of the blood supply to the brain.
Structural formula	The structural formula of a chemical compound is a graphic representation of the molecular structure (determined by structural chemistry methods), showing how the atoms are possibly arranged in the real three-dimensional space. The chemical bonding within the molecule is also shown, either explicitly or implicitly.
Sucking Insect	Sucking Insect damage plants by inserting their mouthparts into plant tissue and removing juices. Heavily infested plants become yellow, wilted, deformed or stunted, and may eventually die. Sucking insects include aphids, leafhoppers, thrips, whitefly, flies, bugs, and mites.
Supplementary treatment	
Surface tension	The property, due to molecular forces in the surface film, that tends to contract the liquid into a form having the least surface/volume ratio.
Surfactant	A formulant which reduces the interfacial tension of two boundary surfaces, thereby increasing the emulsifying, spreading, dispersibility and/or wetting properties of liquids or solids
Susceptibility	The sensitivity to or degree to which a plant is injured by a herbicide treatment.
Suspended solids	Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids, and which are largely removable by laboratory filtering. the quantity of material removed from wastewater in a laboratory test, as prescribed in "Standard Methods" and referred to as nonfilterable residue.
Suspo-Emulsions (SE)	An suspo-emulsion is a mixture of water-insoluble active ingredients dispersed in an aqueous solution, where one (or more) of the active ingredients is in suspension form and one (or more) of the active ingredients is in emulsion form. The formulation is intended for dilution into water prior to spray application. Mixtures of active ingredients are often used to provide a broader spectrum of pest control. Formulating the active ingredients together eliminates the need for tank mixing (which can lead to incompatibilities). Like other aqueous liquid formulations, suspoemulsions are easy to handle and measure, dust free, non-flammable and offer good miscibility with water.
Suspensibility	To ensure that a sufficient amount of active ingredient is homogeneously dispersed in suspension in the spray liquid to give a satisfactory and effective mixture during spraying. Applicable for Wettable powders (WP), suspension

	concentrates (SC), flowable concentrate for seed treatment (FS) which are diluted for use, capsule suspensions (CS), water dispersible granules (WG) and water dispersible tablets (WT).
Suspension Concentrate	Formulation in which the active ingredient is in the form of a stable dispersion of fine particles in water or organic liquid
Symbiosis	Intimate, mutualistic relationship between two or more individuals of different species.
Symptom	Indications of disease by reaction of the host, e.g. canker, leaf spot, wilt
Symptomless carrier	A plant that, although infected with a pathogen (usually a virus), produces no obvious symptoms
Synergist	For herbicides; a non-herbicidal compound used to increase the phytotoxicity of an herbicide by physiological mechanism.
Systemic Name of Pesticide	There are two main systems for deriving the systematic names of chemicals, one from the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and the other from the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS). Systematic names are more used by experts in the field of pesticides who pursue specific researches in which a proper identification of the chemical is needed.
Systemic pesticide	The systemic pesticides are those which effectively penetrate the plant tissues and move through the plant vascular system in order to bring about the desired effect. Systemic herbicides move within plants, affecting parts of a plant that were not directly exposed at application. Systemic fungicides move within plants and have toxic effects on pathogens within plant cells and tissues. Systemic insecticides move within plants to kill insects.
Tablet for direct application	Formulation in the form of tablets to be applied individually and directly in the field, and/or bodies of water, without preparation of a spraying solution or dispersion
Tank-mix	Mixing of two or more pesticides or agricultural chemicals in the spray tank at the time of application.
Tassel	The staminate inflorescence of maize composed of panicle spikes.
Technical material (TC)	Commercial grade of the pesticide as it comes from the manufacturing plant comprising the active ingredient and associated impurities. It may also contain small quantities of additives necessary for stability.
Technical concentrate (TK)	A material resulting from a manufacturing process comprising the active ingredient, together with associated impurities. This may contain small amounts of necessary additives and appropriate diluents.
Teratogenic	Substance that capable of producing birth defects.
Teratogenicity	

Tiller	An erect shoot arising from the crown of a grass plant.
Thorax.	The middle of the three major divisions of the insect body. The legs and wings (if present) are always attached to the thorax.
Time of application	The best time to use a pesticide to control certain pest. Pesticide should apply when no rain is expected. Pesticide should not apply when there is wind to prevent the chemical from drifting to non-target areas.
Tissue	A group of cells joined to perform a set of functions.
Titration	A method of analyzing the composition of a solution by adding known amounts of a standardized solution until a given reaction (color change, precipitation, or conductivity change) is produced.
Tolerance	Ability to continue normal growth or function when exposed to a potentially harmful agent (there is no general agreement as to the distinction, between herbicide tolerance and herbicide resistance in plants). The concentration of a pesticide residue that is allowed in or on raw agriculture commodities as established by the environmental protection agency.
Toxicity	Toxicity means a physiological or biological property which determines the capacity of a chemical to do harm or produce injury to a living organism by other than mechanical means.
Tracer	A foreign substance mixed with or attached to a given substance for the determination of the location or distribution of the substance. an element or compound that has been made radioactive so that it can be easily followed (traced) in biological and industrial processes. Radiation emitted by the radioisotope pinpoints its location.
Trade name	A trademark or other designation by which a commercial product is identified.
Trap crop	A crop planted around a field to protect the inner crop from diseases transmitted by aerial vectors; host crop of a parasitic plant, (e.g., witchweed, <i>Striga</i> spp.), that is planted to stimulate seed germination, and later sacrificed by plowing under before the parasitic plant produces new seeds
Trachea. (Plural tracheae).	One of the minute tubes which permeate the insect body and carry gases to and from the various organs etc. They open to the air at the spiracles.
Ultra-low volume (ULV) suspension	A suspension ready for use through ULV equipment.
Undersize particles	Particles of a solid material smaller than a specified size.
Valve.	One of the paired components of the ovipositor.

Vapor pressure	The vapor pressure is defined as the pressure at which a solid is in equilibrium with its own vapor. The vapor pressure of a substance is the measure of how easy it can volatilize and turn into vapor (gas state) The vapor pressure is a chemical specific property, which is important in evaluating the behavior and fate of a pesticide in the environment.
Vaporization	The change from a liquid to a gas; evaporation.
Vaporizing Mats (MV)	The vaporising mat shall consist of a pulp-made mat, or a mat made of other suitable inert materials, impregnated with an insecticide. Stabilisers, synergists, slow-release agents, perfumes and colouring agents may be added. The mat is intended for use in a heating unit designed to produce slow volatilisation of the active ingredient.
Vascular tissue system	A system formed by xylem and phloem throughout the plant, serving as a transport system for water and nutrients, respectively.
Vector	Organisms able to transmit viruses or other pathogens either directly or indirectly, direct virus vectors include insects, mites and nematodes.
Ventilation	Any method of increasing contact between the respiratory medium and the respiratory surface.
Ventral	The under surface of the abdomen; from below
Vertex	The top of the head, between and behind the eyes.
Viroid	An infectious, nonencapsidated (naked) circular, single-stranded RNA
Virucides	A virucide is any physical or chemical agent that deactivates or destroys viruses.
Virulence	A degree or measure of pathogenicity; the relative capacity to cause disease
Virulent	Highly pathogenic; having the capacity to cause severe disease
Virus	A submicroscopic, intracellular, obligate parasite consisting of a core of infectious nucleic acid (either RNA or DNA) usually surrounded by a protein coat
Viscosity	The resistance offered by a fluid (liquid or gas) to flow. It ensures that single-phase formulations, e.g. UL, have viscosity properties suitable for purpose. The viscosity is a characteristic property and is a measure of the combined effects of adhesion and cohesion.
Volatility	A measure of how quickly a substance forms vapor at ordinary temperatures.
Volume	The space occupied in three dimensions.
Water-dispersible granule	Formulation containing granules which readily disperse in water to form a suspension. It's in a dry flowable form that forms a suspension in water for application as a spray

Water-dispersible powder	Pesticide in a dry form with surfactant, often mixed with, or coated on, a fine solid carrier, for dispersion in water to form a suspension
Wave length	The distance between any given point and the same point in the next wave cycle used to determine and quantitative analysis of pesticide.
Weed	Weed is a plant considered undesirable in a particular situation. It competes with the desired plants for the resources that a plant typically needs, namely, direct sunlight, soil nutrients, water, and (to a lesser extent) space for growth and providing shelters for insects and pathogens to infect and degrade the quality of the desired plants.
Wet sieve test	Wet sieving is a procedure used to evaluate particle size distribution or gradation of a granular material.
Wetting agent	Surfactant for use in spray formulations to assist dispersion of a powder in the diluent or spreading of spray droplets on surfaces
Wetting time	The time that the pesticide needs to stay wet on a surface in order to ensure efficacy. The wetting time is directly related to the amount of surfactant. The more surfactant that is present, the lower the surface tension, and the more quickly water will be absorbed into the material
WHO	World Health Organization
WHOPES	WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme
Wilting	Wilting is the loss of rigidity of non-woody parts of plants. This occurs when the turgor pressure in non-lignified plant cells falls towards zero, as a result of diminished water in the cells. Lower water availability may result from drought conditions, extreme temperature, high salinity, saturated soil conditions, bacteria and fungi. Wilting diminishes the plant's ability to transpire and grow. Permanent wilting leads to plant death.
Wing pads	The undeveloped wings of nymphs and naiads, which appear as two flat structures on each side
Xenobiotic	Any compound that is man-made and not found naturally in the environment.
Xylem	The tube-shaped, nonliving portion of the vascular system in plants that carries water and minerals from the roots to the rest of the plant.
Yeast	Single-celled fungus that reproduces by budding or fission.
Zoospores	A motile, asexually produced spore.
Zygote	A diploid cell resulting from the union of two haploid cells

https://www.ipcc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2016/06/ISPM_05_2016_En_2016-06-03_c6w6lq3.pdf