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Standard Terminology Relating to Pesticides[1]

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absorption—a process in which one material (the absorbent) takes in and retains another (the absorbate).

acclimation period—the time necessary for an animal to adjust to the laboratory and specific test environments.

amphoteric surfactant—a surface-active agent capable of forming, in aqueous solution, either surface-active anions or surface-active cations depending on the pH.

anionic surfactant—a surface-active agent in which the active portion of the molecule containing the lipophilic segment forms exclusively a negative ion (anion) when placed in aqueous solution.

attractant—an agent that increases the attentive frequency of an organism.

avicide—a chemical used to kill, control, or cause other adverse effects on birds.

band application—an application of a pesticide to a continuous restricted area such as in or along a crop row rather than over the entire field area.

broadcast application—the distribution of a material uniformly over the entire area to be treated and not just to portions of the area.

carcinogen—an agent producing or inciting cancerous growth.

carrier—(*1*) a gas, liquid, or solid used to propel or transport a pesticide;*(*2*) an organism that bears an infectious agent, but that shows no marked symptoms of the disease caused by that agent.

cidaphobia—sensitivity of target animals that increases their aversion to the high mortality within the population.

chemical repellent—any substance whose odor, taste, appearance, tactile sensation, or combination thereof produces an aversion response in the target animal.

colorant—a material used to alter the color of a formulation.

contact herbicide—a chemical that kills those plant parts with which it comes into contact.

corrosion inhibitor—a material added to a product to reduce its tendency to degrade metals.

defoliant—a chemical that causes the foliage to drop from plants.

deposit—the amount of pesticide on a unit area of surface.

dermal toxicity—the toxic effect to an organism resulting from contact of the pesticide with the skin.

diluent—a gas, liquid, or solid used to reduce the concentration of an active ingredient in the formulation or application of a pesticide.

directed application—an application to a restricted area such as a row, bed, or at the base of plants.

disinfestant—an agent that kills, inactivates, or repels organisms in or on plants, animals, or inanimate objects.

dose, dosage—the quantity of substance applied per unit treated or applied to or entering an organism.

drift—The physical movement of an agrochemical through the air at the time of application or soon thereafter to any non or off target site. Drift shall not include movement to non or off-target sites caused by erosion, migration, volatility or wind blown soil particles that occur after application unless specifically advertised on the label.

emulsifiable concentrate—a single-phase liquid system having the property of forming an emulsion when mixed with water.

emulsifier—see **emulsifying agent**

emulsifying agent—a surfactant that promotes the suspension of one liquid in another.

emulsion—a suspension of fine particles or globules of one or more liquids in another liquid.

eradication—the complete elimination of a pest from an area.

fragrance—an odorant used to mask another odor to impart a specific small to a formulation.

fumigant—a chemical used in gaseous form to kill or inhibit pests.

fungistat—an agent that inhibits the germination of fungus spores or the development of mycelium.

invert emulsion—a water in oil emulsion also known as closed phase emulsion, total emulsion and invert.

invert emulsion suspension—a water in oil emulsion also known as a multiple emulsion.

large particle emulsion—see **quick breaking emulsion**.

nonionic surfactant—a surface-active agent having no ionizable polar end groups but comprised of hydrophilic and lipophilic segments.

parasite—an organism living in or on another living organism, obtaining from it part or all of its nutriment.

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pest—an organism existing under circumstances that makes it undesirable.

piscicide—a chemical used to kill, control, or cause other adverse effects on fish.

postemergence herbicide—a chemical applied after emergence of the specified weed or crop.

preemergence herbicide—a chemical applied before emergence of a specified weed or planted crop.

preservative—a material that prolongs the useful life of an agrichemical by inhibiting decomposition by microorganisms.

propellant—an inert ingredient in pressurized products that provides the force necessary to dispense the formulation from it's container.

quick breaking emulsion—an emulsion which separates into water and oil within 3 to 10 min after agitation is removed.

rate—the quantity of pesticide applied per unit treated.

rainfastness—The maintenance of biological effectiveness of an agrichemical formulation following a rain or overhead irrigation event.

solvent—a liquid that can dissolve another substance.

soil application—application of chemical made primarily to the soil rather than to vegetation.

soil injection—the mechanical placement of a pesticide beneath the soil surface with a minimum disturbance of the soil.

spray drift—the movement of airborne spray particles from the intended application (target) area.

surfactant—a material that improves the emulsifying, dispersing, spreading, wetting, or other surface-modifying properties of liquids.

suspension—a two-phase system consisting of a finely divided solid dispersed in a solid, liquid, or gas.

systemic disease—a disease in which the pathogen or its products spread throughout the organism.

teratogen—a chemical agent that causes congenital malformations in a developing embryo or fetus

thickener—a material whose primary function is to increase the viscosity of a fluid.